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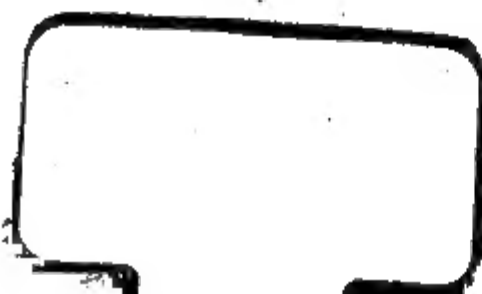
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DA
490
J79

Bayly, Abel

Wingest

HIS

OF

Queen

ANNALS.

YEAR the SIXTH.

CONTAINING,

The most Memorable Transactions, both at Home and Abroad; Particularly an exact Account of the late intended *Invasion*; And in which are inserted several Valuable Pieces never before Printed.

Printed for *Margaret Coggan*, in the Inner-Temple-Lane. 1708,

English
Lith.
10-10-28
18105

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY BOYLE,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of Her Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

S I R,

WHatever Pretences other Writers may have to the *Patronage* of Great Men, I look upon it as a Duty incumbent on Me, and, at the same Time, as the greatest Satisfaction I can procure to Myself, in the Prosecution of this *Annual History*, to dedicate the several Parts of it to such Persons, as have the *Principal Share* in the Transactions I relate. For, over and above the Discharge of my Obligations to the *present Age*, This will abundantly secure to

THE DEDICATION.

Posterity the Authentickness of these Papers: Since 'tis not to be imagin'd, any Author can be so void of Sense, as to dare to obtrude Falsities, on Men in Power, his Contemporaries.

Every Year of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign has produc'd *Great and Wonderful Events*: And tho' in the *Sixth*, of which this Volume contains the History, our *Arms Abroad*, thro' the *Dilatoriness* of some of our Allies, and other unhappy Circumstances, have not met with the like Success as before; yet has Her Majesty's Administration been crown'd with Two Extraordinary *Blessings at Home*: The Perfecting the Difficult Work of *Uniting England and Scotland*, whereby the *Protestant Succession* is firmly secured; And the Disappointing the Enemy's intended *Invasion* of *North-Britain*, whereby the *Pretender's* Hopes were dash'd, and nipp'd in the Bud.

But, SIR, tho' the large Share You have had in the *wise Counsels* that

THE DEDICATION.

that procured these *Signal Blessings*, may seem to excuse this Address, yet a more prevailing Motive prompted me to it. These *Annual Memoirs* being chiefly intended for the Use and Benefit of Posterity, labour under the Disadvantage of Relating present Occurrences *impartially*, without any Prospect of *Humouring Parties*; and therefore it was my Ambition to shelter them under the Powerful Protection of a Person, whose Actions are ruled and animated by a noble Spirit of Liberty, absolute *Disinterestedness*, and exquisite Justice and Moderation.

On the other hand, I was not unsensible, That the best Compositions only can merit your Patronage; and therefore, that I should still want an Apology, for Presuming to put this weak Performance under the Umbrage of your Great Name. But then again, I was encouraged by your indulgent Disposition, and that generous Love of Learning, and Regard for Men
of

THE DEDICATION.

of Letters, which is Hereditary in your noble Family.

And here, SIR, the Opportunity seems fair to acknowledge the immortal Obligations the *Learned World*, and *Religion*, have to your illustrious Uncle, the famous CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER BOYLE, whose Name will live, as long as *solid Reasoning*, *sound Morals*, and *true Piety*, have any Credit amongst Men: But as you shine with *unborrowed Lustre*, so I shall resist that Temptation, as well as a stronger of Attempting your Character, out of a Consciousness of my Unequality to so great a Task. Yet, as I make it my Business to collect Materials for future Historians to work upon, so I think it my Duty to transmit to them a *Rough Draught* of your *Lincaments*, by acquainting them, That your *Youth* was early imbibed with the *Politer Parts* of *Learning*; That a few *Campaigns*, under the Heroe of the XVIIth Century, (King *William III.* of never-dying

THE DEDICATION.

(ing Memory) *completed* the *Gen-*
man, whom the University had be-
n; That your *unwearied* *Applica-*
n to Business, firm *Adherence* to
e *Revolution*, and the *True Interest*
of your Country, and the *Bright-*
ess of your *Parts*, soon gave You
distinguish'd Rank, both among
the *best Patriots*, and *best of Sub-*
jects; insomuch, that at the same
time You were employed about the
great Concerns of the Nation in the
Senate-House, his late MAJESTY
(an *unerring Judge* of Merit) com-
mitted the chief Management of his
Exchequer to your Care, even at an
Age when most Persons of your
Birth are wholly intent upon *Plea-*
sure; That Her present MAJESTY,
the *Wise, Pious and Victorious* Queen
ANNE, not only approv'd the
late King's Choice, but has since be-
stow'd additional Marks of Favour
on your Person, by confiding with
You Her most important Affairs of
State; That You discharge that
great Trust with so much Zeal,
Calmness,

THE DEDICATION.

Calmness and Expedition, that like *Pomponius Atticus* of Old, your Time is admirably well divided between your *Business* and your *Friends*; insomuch that you are never wanting to either; And, to crown an Excellent Character, that like the same Celebrated *Roman*, amidst the unhappy Divisions which have of late distracted this Nation, you have behav'd your self with so much Moderation, and Integrity, as to be Beloved of all Parties.

I am,

Right Honourable,

Your most humble and

most Faithful

obedient Servant,

July the 15th 1708.

THE ANNALS

OF
Queen ANNE's Reign.
Year the Sixth.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE Vulgar Saying, *That Years follow,*
but do not resemble one another, is fully
verified, by the *Various Events* of this
present War; in which a constant Vi-
cissitude of good and bad Fortune, has
interchangeably attended the Arms of the contend-
ing Parties, without determining their Quarrel. 'Tis
true, the Odds of Success have, all along, been
greater on the side of the High Allies; and that the
Exorbitant Power of *France*, with the Additional
Forces of the greatest part of the Spanish Monar-
chy, has receiv'd terrible Blows at *Schellemburg,*
Bleinheim, Ramillies, and *Turin*; But yet, notwith-
standing these great Overthrows, the *French* have
still found Means to rise again, and Spirited by Dis-
appointments,

appointments, have so far improv'd their Defeats, as to make them Incentives to greater Efforts. 'Tis therefore Matter of Doubt, which of the two is most to be wondred at, either the great Victories gain'd by the Confederates over the immense Power of *France*; or the incredible Diligence with which *France* has so far repair'd her Losses, as not only to stop the Progress of the Allies, but even to obtain several Advantages. But, at the same time, 'tis highly necessary to observe, That the latter is, in great Measure, owing to the Want of Unanimity in Counsels and Designs; or, at least, of equal Forwardness and Activity, in the Execution of them, which is almost unavoidable among several Confederates; and, much more, to a fond Opinion, begot by Prosperity, of the Weakness and low Condition of the Enemy, which naturally produces Supinuity and Negligence.

To fetch Instances of all this, no farther than the Battle of *Bleinheim*, in the Year 1704: 'Tis certain, that in all the preceding Wars, in which *Spain* was in the Grand-Alliance, no Advantage was ever gain'd, either so great in it self, or so extensive in its Consequences, as that ever-famous Victory proved to be, since in one day, *France* lost all her Interest in the Empire, for the getting whereof she had been at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasures.

After so Glorious and Memorable an Event, which rescued, if not all *Germany*, at least, the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, from the *French* Yoke, it was reasonable to expect, that those, who reap'd the immediate Advantages of that Victory, would make proportionable Efforts, with their Deliverers, against the Common Enemy. Upon this just Expectation, we were forward to entertain the Hopes of Conquering, not only *Saar-Louis*, and *Thionville*, but even *Mentz* and other Places in the very Heart of *France*. Yet we had the Mortification to see our Hopes miserably baffled, in the Year 1705, both by the Enemy's Activity and Diligence, and by the Slowness and Dilatoriness of the *Germans*, who were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the *Moselle*. This Disappointment broke all the Measures on that side, and occasion'd the Loss of precious Time, which the Enemy improv'd by the retaking of *Triers*,
Homburg,

Hamburg, and some other Posts; and would have gain'd greater Advantages on the *Maeſe*, had not his Grace wiſely turn'd ſhort, and, with incredible Speed, return'd to *Brabant*, where, immediately upon his Arrival, he oblig'd the Enemy to retire behind their Lines; and having forced and razed thoſe Intrenchments, he laid the Country under Contribution, and took ſome important Poſts. In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* was driven from Place to Place, into his Capital City; to divert the Siege whereof, Prince *Eugene*, by a wonderful Forecaſt, ventured the Battle of *Caffano*, and carried his Point ſo far, as to diſable the *French* from Beſieging *Turin*. In *Portugal*, our Enterprize againſt *Badajoz* proved abortive; and tho' in *Catalonia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces of *Spain*, our Succeſſes far exceeded our Expectations; yet, by thoſe very Conqueſts, the Allies, particularly *England* and *Holland*, were oblig'd to be at greater Expence, in order to maintain King *Charles* in his Growing Dominions, and endeavour the Recovery of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

On the other hand, *France*, whoſe Reſources were never yet thoroughly known, had, by this time, ſo well recover'd the Loſs ſhe ſuſtain'd in 1704, as to be every where Superior, at leaſt in Numbers, at the Opening of the Campaign in 1706. In *Italy*, beſides the Reduction of the Caſtle of *Nice*, ſhe had made formidable Preparations for the Siege of *Turin*; and the Duke of *Vendome*, with wonderful Celerity and Secrecy, had ſurpriz'd the *Germans*, and driven them from ſeveral important Poſts, before Prince *Eugene* was arriv'd. In *Germany*, the *French* aſſembled a numerous Army, which threatned the Empire with a new Invaſion, and whoſe early March, at firſt, occasion'd the Raiſing of the Blockade of *Fort-Louis*, the Abandoning of *Biſchweiler* and *Drufenheim*, and afterwards the Loſs of *Haguenau*. In the *Netherlands*, *France* had gather'd the Choice of her own Troops, increas'd by thoſe of King *Philip*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*; and ſhe had taken ſuch Meaſures in *Spain*, to attack King *Charles* both by Sea and Land, that his Affairs were brought to the laſt degree of Deſpair. But, by a wonderful Turn of Over-ruling Providence, 'twas

The ANNALS of

in *Spain* where the ambitious Designs of *France* were first defeated: King *Philip* was obliged shamefully to raise the Siege of *Barcelona*, by the seasonable Arrival of the Confederate, and the precipitate Retreat of the *French* Fleet; Then reduced to the Necessity of going about thro' *France* and *Navarre*, to reach *Madrid*, and afterwards forc'd to leave that City, upon the Approach of the Confederate Army from *Portugal*. Nor had he, perhaps, ever been able to return thither, or even to keep any Footing in *Spain*, had King *Charles* vy'd in Activity with his Competitor, and hearken'd to the pressing and repeated Solicitations of the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Galway*. In the *Low-Countries*, the Gain of the famous Battle of *Ramillies* was attended with the Recovery of all *Brabant*, and the best part of the rest of the *Spanish* Netherlands, and with the Important Conquest of *Menin*. And in *Italy*, the brave and successful Prince *Eugene*, having forc'd the Intrenchments on the *Adige*, and baffled all other Opposition he met in his Way, with incredible speed, join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and relieved *Turin*, by one of the compleatest and most Glorious Victories that ever was gain'd, and which was soon after crown'd with the Reduction of all the *Spanish* Dominions in *Lombardy*, between the *Alps* and the *Apennine*.

A great & constant a Series of prodigious Successes, ral Opinion (which did not want us to support it self) That the *French* never be able to retrieve so many, and fortunes; and that he would soon be by his Pretensions to *Spain*, to obtain his Subjects begg'd of him, not in but in solemn Speeches, and Orat Pulpits. Among the rest, it is re- at the Clergy of *France*, being as-

sembled according to that King's Orders, they waited (a) on that Prince, to whom the Cardinal 23d. N. S. of *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, and President of the Assembly, made the following Speech.

S I R,

THE Clergy, ever ready to obey your Majesty, and inviolably devoted to your Service, do here by their Deputies come, with equal Earnestness and Zeal, to receive your Commands. Happy, if they may be capable of giving you new Marks of their sincere Affection, and how entirely they are devoted to you: Happy if their Example may confirm the other States of your Kingdom, in the Obedience and Submission they owe you: Happy, if by their Credit, being destitute of other Means, they may be able to assist you in the Defence of Religion and Justice, of which you are the only Protector.

The Archbishop of Noailles's Speech to the French King.

We all know how both the one and the other are attack'd in this Bloody War you are forc'd to maintain.

Endeavours are used to violate the most natural Rights, and to tear from a Nation, that has always acted by the Rules of Honour, Justice and Loyalty, a lawful Prince, whom Nature and Laws had bestowed upon her. Instead of receiving Kings from God's Hand, as his first People did heretofore, the Matter is now determined by Force, Violence, the Policy of the Prince of Darkness, and the Interest of private Persons, other than that of the People.

The Catholick Church, without doubt, is no less aimed at. Her Enemies, buoy'd up with their Successes, rise up against her with fresh Fury. But let them do their worst, the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against her. If the Divine Husband of that sacred Spouse, does sometimes seem to sleep, and suffers her to be in Danger, it is only that he may deliver her with greater Glory, when-ever he thinks fit to do it. It is only, that he may the better manifest the absolute Power he has over the Seas and the Winds, and shew, That he alone can command them to be Calm and Silent, when he thinks fit.

It is by your Majesty he intends to work these Miracles, who, for a long time, have been the most faithful Instrument of his Power and Goodness towards his Church; and it is to render you

the more worthy of him, and the more useful for his Ends, which are equally hidden from our Eyes, and worthy our Adoration, that he seems sometimes to forsake you. It is to augment your Faith, to purify your Virtue, give it a greater Lustre, and after a glorious Reward, that he tries it by some ill Successes. It is in order to make you still more truly Great.

For being Great in good Fortune and Prosperity, is an easy Matter: Nature is at no Expence in that Case: But to continue equally firm when she is disturb'd, and when she is pleas'd to remain unshaken, under the heaviest Stroke (I will say, of Fortune, since it is not lawful for a Christian, much less a Bishop, to use so Heathenish an Expression :) to be Proof against the severest Tryals of Divine Justice and Mercy, that Wounds but to Cure, to receive every thing equally from God's Hand with the same Faith, and the like Submission, and to preserve the same Courage in either Condition, that is, being truly Powerful and truly Great.

Therefore that great King in the Old Testament, who so well understood it, declares clearly, *That he that ruleth his Spirit, is better than he that taketh a City, Prov. 16. 32.*

Your Majesty is an Instance of both. You have for a long time appeared, not only taking Cities and Places that were thought impregnable, but conquering whole Provinces, and vanquishing the strongest Armies; and now you are seen mastering Your Self, and ruling the Sentiments of Nature, both in Prosperity and Adversity.

Nothing, Sir, can go beyond Your former Victories; they are such as Posterity will hardly believe: But it is a much more glorious Atchievement to subdue a Heart accustomed to conquer, to support it under the Disappointments, and unavoidable Losses of War, with as much Manhood as if it had been prepared for it by Custom; and to be able to say with David, (that King after God's own Heart, raised to so high a Pitch of Glory, and tried by so many Afflictions;) *I am ready, and not troubled.*

It is an Object much more worthy the Admiration and Praise of the Ministers of Jesus Christ, to

Queen - A N N E's Reign.

to see Your Majesty submitting to God, Master
of Your Self, and above any Event, than to see
You subduing Your Enemies, and laying them at
your Feet, as You have so often done.

This is a New Glory, wherewith God crowns
Your Majesty, and the only One that Faith allows
us to value. None is more true, none more solid
than that which leads to Eternal Glory. All o-
ther is but a Shadow, a Smoak, that vanishes in
an Instant.

And so do we behold Your Majesty with a still
greater Veneration, seeing Your Merit so greatly
increased by Your Faith, and Your Courage un-
der the greatest Misfortunes, and we come, edified
by Your great Example, to offer You all the Assi-
stance that the Credit of Your Clergy can afford
You.

We know that your Majesty desires nothing of
the Church, whose Possessions are all Sacred, but
when an urgent Necessity requires it. We are
sensible of Your Honour and Your Piety, and we
throw our selves upon it with the greatest Confi-
dence, being trusting in the Goodness, the Religious-
ness, and the Word of a King, *who keeps his Faith
even with his Enemies, who maintains the War with
no other Design than to obtain a Peace, which he is
always willing to purchase at the Expence of his
own particular Interests, being always more con-
cerned for the Calamities of his People, than for
his own Glory.*

It is working for their Quiet, and serving the
Church to assist Your Majesty in the putting an
End to a War, by which Religion suffers equally
with Your Kingdom.

May it please Almighty God, Sir, to give You
the Comfort of bringing it to a speedy and happy
Conclusion, to bless Your Just and Pious Designs,
to put You into a Condition to ease Your People,
*who for a long time have born with great Affection and
Loyalty, but no less Pain and Uneasiness, the Weight
of Your Glory, and of the Envy it has raised in Your
Enemies.* May God, who is the Lord of Hosts as
well as the God of Peace, grant that Victory to
You, which You desire for no other End than
that you may grant Peace to Mankind. But

The ANNALS of

above all, may He preserve, as we desire, Your Life and Your Health; which is now more necessary than ever; that you may yet enjoy for many Years, that sweet and solid Pleasure you receive amidst Your August Family, so entirely devoted to You, and so deserving of Your Love: May you see the Children of the New-born Prince, and may they learn from You to establish the Kingdom of God in your Dominions, and to preserve for ever to Your Throne, the Glorious Title of *Most Christian King*, which you have so worthily maintain'd.

This Speech, which, indeed was an undeniable Demonstration of the great Streights the *French* Nation was reduced to, and of their earnest Desires for Peace, was industriously publish'd in *England*; But, yet, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707. proved almost the entire *Reverse* of the preceding: *France* having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This did most sensibly appear in *Spain*, where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer to secure the whole Kingdom, after King *Philip's* Retreat from *Madrid*, was the Primary Cause of the Advantages that Prince gain'd in that Years Campaign, with the Account whereof I shall begin this Annual History.

A. C.
1706.

The Campaign in Spain.

IN a general Council of War held by King *Charles* at *Valencia*, in December 1706. about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, it was agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as likewise those that were expected with the Earl *Rivers* should act in one Body, and enter *Castile*, by the Way of *Aragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable; And that for the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemies Magazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some Fortresses for their Security, when the Army should march away; and, if possible to fall on some Body of the Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was assembled. This Resolution was not generally approved; for the Earl

Earl of Peterborough, whether, as some would in-
 sinuate, out of a Pique for being * dismiss'd from
 the Command of the Army : or, which is more
 probable, out of a publick Spirit, and Zeal for the
 Common Cause, did, in a Council of War, held
 at Valencia the 4th of February, N. S. give in Wri-
 ting his Opinion, concerning the Management and
 Conduct of the ensuing Campaign, as follows.

A. C.

1707.

See the
 Account of
 the E. of
 Peterbo-
 row's Con-
 duct in
 Spain. p.
 177. and
 Seq.

An offensive War is of *Eclat*, and Reputation
 to the Generals and the Troops; but the Defen-
 sive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

Our Circumstances require Vigorous Efforts in
Italy, or *Spain*. In the last, the Defensive secures
 us the Crown of *Arragon*; but the Troops in *Italy*
 can only give the Mortal Blow; that is, enter
France. Neither can it be doubted, if the French
 desist from their hopes in *Italy*, but that the great
 Force in that Country, will be usefully employ'd,
 by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*.

The Earl of
 Peterbo-
 rough's
 Opinion
 concerning
 the Ma-
 nagement
 of Affairs
 in Spain.

No positive Opinions can be given, without
 knowing the Condition of the Fleet, without the
 Assistance of the Sea, the best Dispositions in *Italy*
 are useless. If that were wanting, all must be ha-
 zarded in *Spain*; the War there being of an incon-
 ceivable Expence to the Allies. But the Difficulties
 of subsisting Armies in *Castile*, are sufficiently ap-
 parent by the last Campaign: And the Dangers are
 evident of putting the whole upon the risque of pas-
 sing to *Madrid*, before an Army so superior in Cavalry.

The *Tage* must likewise be passed, before the
 Enemy, (in marching by *Murcia*) without *Pontoons*,
 or the necessary Preparations for such an Attempt.
 The Precipices of that River are natural Forti-
 fications: If there are Plains near *Aranjues*, it is
 almost equally impossible to pass them, before an
 Army in Battalia, without a great Superiority in
 Artillery. And nothing is more easy to a Body of
 Horse so numerous, than to cut off the necessary
 Provisions in a Country, where they are so scarce.

If the Troops advance into *Castile* towards *Ma-
 drid*, without taking the necessary Precautions for
 the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Madrid* must fall
 into our Power, or all is lost. It is to be doubted,
 whether the possession of *Madrid* (without the
 Defeat of the Enemies Army) be decisive; but the

loss

A. C.

1707.



loss of *Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are not better Fortified, and Provided: And if Forces are not sent into that Province, or those parts of *Arragon* near that Frontier, which may serve at the same time for the Defence of the Fortify'd places of *Catalonia*, and towards preventing the Succours from the side of *Navarre*.

If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these Seas, which may be superior to the Enemy, there does not appear the least Necessity for rash Measures: And the least Disgrace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our Troops that Inclination to desert, which the Enemy will not fail to improve, when in a proper Situation.

Above all things, the Defence of *Catalonia*, and what we have, is Necessary. Our Intelligences assure us, that great Numbers of Troops assemble in *Roussillon*, and that great Magazines are forming there for Foot and Horse, and Warlike Necessaries. But to conclude, what better Opinions can be offer'd, than those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*? Who have doubtless communicated them to the Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick Majesty, where that Duke has Ministers. Soon after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* left *Spain*, and went a second Time to *Italy*, from whence he press'd more earnestly, and explain'd more at large the same Advice, he had given in the Council of War, in the following Letter to the *Portuguese* Ambassador.

The E. of
Peterbo-
row's Let-
ter to the
Portu-
gueze Am-
bassador,
dated Tu-
rin, April
21. N. S.

My Lord,

I Assure you, I am with a particular Inclination your Servant. I look upon you, as my Friend, and Companion in all the Miseries, and Mortifications of the *Spanish* War; in all places I shall be a Witness of your Conduct and Prudence, and of the Steadiness you have shewn upon so many extraordinary Occasions.

Would to God you were free from Uneasiness, when I hope to be in quiet! It seems to me as if Storms were threatening *Spain*: and I am the more concern'd, because of the Probability of your Generals continuing in a Disposition of rash Measures. It is certain, they are only in a Condition for a Defensive;

Defensive; and that suffices for the Publick: Since the Preparatives against France are so terrible in Italy, and in Flanders. You know my Opinion, in the Councils of War held at Valencia: But the Succours which are coming, and the Person of the Duke of Orleans, are certain Proofs of the great Efforts the Enemy will make in the Beginning of the next Campaign. If we prevent their first Impetuosity, whilst Naples, Sicily and Sardinia may be secured, Peace will give us all we can desire. I am oblig'd to give you notice, that no Endeavours can prevent the Imperialists from marching towards Naples; if it is impossible to hinder that Diversion of their Troops, it is our Interest to give the necessary Help towards bringing that Affair to a speedy Conclusion. And methinks, one might hope, upon the Success of that Enterprize, that those Troops might be solicited, and obtain'd for the Succour of Spain.

But, my Lord, pray consider the Consequences of a lost Battle in the Spring: Perhaps a Disgrace were less fatal in Flanders. By a Superiority of Horse, such a Misfortune may happen to the best Foot in the World, which will be cut off entirely in case of a Defeat, and all Spain, at the same time lost, for want of Garrisons in the strong Places we possess. If we defend well what we have, their great Number of Horse will consume it self for want of Forrage, or destroy that part of the Country, which is ill-affected; and be called for their pressing Necessities else-where; since we have in this Country near 70000 effective Men, for the vigorous Measures that are concerted.

I know my Reasons, tho' good, will have little Force with the Generals; They have the last Campaign in their Thoughts, and have not, perhaps, the same Tranquillity of Mind, and Quiet, which, I thank God, I enjoy. Being well content with the Beginnings I have made, only wishing a happy Conclusion to this great Affair: Assuring your Excellency, that nothing Private shall ever mix with my Thoughts for the Publick. But I justly lay a Stress on the great Credit you have with every Body; and am well assur'd, that the Interest of your Country requires Measures of the utmost Precaution;

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tion; since your best Troops are in *Spain*, and that a Defeat would expose *Portugal*, before Succours can arrive; since *England* has left her self almost unprovided with Troops; and that the Forces in *Italy* being design'd for other Services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the Circumstances pressingly require it. I therefore entreat your Excellency, to think again of the Consequence of a lost Battle. God be praised, we are not in a Necessity of a Victory: That is the Circumstance of *France*:

I told you, when I went away, that I would send you the Measures I had propos'd to the King, which to me seem'd certain of Success; but any Division of the Troops would never be listen'd to, which, however, was the only way possible to secure *Madrid*. Quick Motions were requisite, before the Succours could arrive from *France*; and those are never taken with great Bodies. My thoughts were, to defend the Entrance into *Valencia*, with 2000 Horse, and 8000 Foot, which were easie with less Force; and with 11000 Foot and 5000 Horse to have gain'd the Head of the *Tage*, by a stolen March. We might have had as many *Arragoneses*, as we could desire; who, for the Mountains, and defending the Passage of that River, would have equal'd our best Troops, and have been better for long, and speedy Marches. Thus we might have put the *Tage* betwixt us and the Enemy; *Madrid* had been found without Defence; and the Duke of *Anjou* oblig'd to a second Journey towards *Burgos*. This particularly would have hinder'd the Junction of any Succours from *France*: The Troops left in *Valencia*, would have follow'd the Enemy at a proportionable Distance, when they march'd towards the *Tage*; and I assure you, such Resolutions, well pursued, would sufficiently have perplext the Enemy. Another time I will explain more distinctly this Project to you, in giving you Answers to all the Objections might be made.

At present, I have nothing to propose to your Excellency, nor to wish, but that the Troops might not be fatigu'd, in the impossible Views of gaining *Madrid*; half the Army being expos'd to Destruction,

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struction, by Diseases and Famine, or the whole, in a very improper time, by an unequal Battle. I will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for Spain: that, in the after-Season, we may push our Affairs. I desire you to assure the King of my inviolable Attachment to his Interest, which nothing can diminish. Present my Service, &c.

PETERBORO IV.

This Letter, as the Earl of Peterborough's * Apolo-
gist remarks, *shows, indeed, how well his Lordship* * See the Ac-
count of
his Lord-
ships Con-
duct, p. 188
judg'd of the Posture of Affairs; but before that Scheme
could reach Spain, a critical Point which that Au-
thor has (I suppose designedly) over-look'd, the
Confederate Generals were forc'd to pursue other
Measures, both by Necessity, and in Discharge of
the repeated positive Orders they receiv'd, to en-
gage the Enemy before the Duke of Berwick had
been join'd by the French Succours.

About the † beginning of February, Sir Claudesby † Feb. 8.
Shovel, and the Earl Rivers, arriv'd at Alicante, with N.S. See the
the Land-Forces, which having, for above Six last Years
Months, been exposed to all the Inconveniences that Annals, p.
usually attend long Voyages, did hardly make up 314.
Seven thousand effective Men, fit for Service; And
the English, soon after their Landing, were reduced
to about 4500 Men. The Earl of Galway, the more
to strengthen the Army, sent Orders to the Lord
Tyrconnel's Regiment, and the Two Battalions of Ma-
rines, that were quarter'd in Catalonia to come and
join him; but the Viceroy of that Principality,
would not suffer them to march from their Quarters;
or part with any Troops out of the Province, with-
out the King's Order; which was often solicited to
no purpose. Moreover, towards the End of Fe-
bruary, the King was persuaded by his German Coun-
sellors, (with whom Count Noyelles concurr'd in all
Things, meerly with a Design to thwart the other
Generals) to declare his Intention of going into Ca-
talonia; and, accordingly, a fews days after, his
Majesty proceeded on his Journey thither; taking
with him the Regiment of Dragoons of Winterfeldt,
consisting of Four Squadrons, and Count Falais's
Regiment of Dutch Foot. However, at parting, he
assur'd

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assur'd the *British, Dutch and Portugueze* Generals, That whenever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*, which, with the Horse and Foot his Majesty took along with him, made up 29 Squadrons, and 14 Battalions. (A)

See the Order of Battle in the Appendix.

The Castle of Villena was successfully attack'd.

See the Appendix.

All the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted only to 42 Battalions of Foot, and Fifty three Squadrons of Horse, *English, Dutch and Portugueze*, making about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot effective. With these Forces the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field on the 6th of *April*, N. S. and having, with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Cnidette, Teala, and Montagne*, (at which last Place the Duke of *Popoli* was like to be surpriz'd, and taken) and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place. But Monsieur *de Grostef*, Captain of the Regiment of *Blaisais*, who commanded in it, made so resolute a Defence with 150 Soldiers, and some Peasants; that before the Breach was accessible, the Enemy's Army was form'd, and join'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, (d) and 54 Battalions of Foot. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's were various

(A) A LIST of the Troops King Charles had with him in Catalonia, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza.

		Squadrons			Battalions.	
HORSE.	Winterfeldt's Dragoons	— 4	FOOT.	St. Amand	1	
	Nabot's Horse, Spanish	— 5		Palmi — } Dutch	1	
	Zinzendorf's Dragoons,	} 5		Falais — }	1	
	Germans			English Marines	1	
	Pedro Moras's Horse,	} 5		Fusiliers	1	
	Spanish.			Noyelles, Spanish	1	
	Arragon, New Regiment	— 5		Catalan Guards	1	
Sabia's Horse	— 5	Ciudad	1			
		29			Deputation	1
					Saragossa	1
					Don Juan Taraga	1

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various and uncertain; but all Informations agree in this, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*; or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence they receiv'd all their Provisions. They consider'd betimes, That the Duke of *Orleans* was then on his way to join the Enemy's Army; That 7 or 8000 of the French Forces were also coming up: That on the contrary, the Confederate Army was daily diminish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*: And that they had no Prospect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*, King Charles, having since his Departure, declared his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Rousillon*, and desired the Earl of *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, for the Security of those Provinces: Upon all these weighty Considerations in a Council of War that was call'd on the 24th of April, N. S. it was unanimously agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise they must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to the Fury of an incens'd Army; the Magazines on those Frontiers being exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next day, in four Columns towards *Almanza*; and upon the Appearance of our Vanguard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our march till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching since Break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply our want of Cavalry, had wisely interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But the Enemy having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyravly*, who commanded at the Left Wing, ordered the Portuguese Horse of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalia*, to double into our First Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Gal-*

Considerations upon which the Confederate General resolv'd to attack the Enemy.

The Battle of Almanza, April 25. N. S.

way

The ANNALS of

ted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoon and marched to begin the Battle with our Right Wing of Horse; the *Portuguese* being ordered to take the Charge as it should come gradually from the Left; but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually engaged, while we were marching on, began to rise on us from a Battery on a rising Ground, at the Front of their Right; but our Troops were not to come to a close Engagement, the Enemy on either side did little Execution. Colonel *St. John* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to support the Battery; but before he got thither, they were fired with their Guns in great Precipitation. Our Left Wing was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, they likewise advanced their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their stronger Troops, forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces; Colonel *Squibb*'s and *Wade*'s Regiments of Dragoons were on the Left of that Brigade, which marched with the Horse of the First Line, and gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and our Cavalry, at the same time, re-joined their Charge in the Front, drove them in through their own Lines with a very great Execution. By this time the *English* and *Dutch* Dragoons under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Baron Fresheim*, were sharply engaged in the Front, and broke through the Enemy's First Line, bearing down all before them to the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Success was not long; for the Enemy's Squadrons of the Right Wing fell in upon their Flank, and forced them back with great Loss: Whereupon Colonel *St. John*'s and the Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiments, interlined with the Horse of the Second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Troops to favour their Retreat. The Enemy perceived that the *Portuguese* Cavalry of our Right Wing was in advance with our Left Wing, detach'd some Troops, who march'd boldly to attack the *Portuguese*; and their Line followed slowly after them, but did not come time enough to engage;

engage; for the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either kill'd or taken Prisoners. Two *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at some distance, when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and killed and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing; the Enemy still charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success: For our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a rising Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy finding they endeavour'd to no Purpose, to break our Left with Horse only, sent for Nine Battalions, most of them *French*, (and particularly the Brigade of *Maine*) commanded by the Chevalier d'*Hasfeld*, who drew them up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Montjoy's* Regiments, and was reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart's* Regiment from the Second Line. At the same time, the Enemy brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt: For the Count d'*Attalaya*, who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in this Condition were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave way; at which time the 9 *French* Battalions charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke 'em. The Two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyranny* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy's

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my's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time gave no Quarter. At the same time, Major General Shrimpton, Brigadier Macartney, Colonel Britton, Colonel Hill, with several other Officers, who had engaged in the Center, assembl'd the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into a Body, and join'd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, who had been rallied by Count *de Dhona*, and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near 4000 Men, who retreated Two Leagues; the Enemy's Horse still pursuing, tho' oftēn repulsed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills of *Caudete*; But the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Provisions, were unable to march farther: So that the next Morning, being surrounded by Two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and surrendered themselves Prisoners to Count (k) *d' Hasfelt*.

(k) See the List of the *English* Prisoners in the Appendix.

Bravery and Conduct of the Earl of *Galway*.

† See the Appendix, Kill'd and Wounded of the *English*.

The Enemy's Loss, during the Action, was much greater than ours, and had the *Portuguese* bravely seconded the *English* and *Dutch*, who, with unparalleled Resolution and Undauntedness, attack'd and broke the Enemy's Center, it is the Opinion of many that Victory would have inclined on the Confederate side, or, at least, that the latter might have made an honourable Retreat; and, considering the vast Disproportion of Forces, gain'd the Glory of that Day. But our Foot being at last broke, and exposed to the Enemies Cavalry, were most of them kill'd, wounded or taken † Prisoners. The Earl of *Galway*, during the whole Action, gave signal-Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery, and was so closely engaged with the Enemy's Horse, that he receiv'd Two Cuts in the Face, near the right Eye, which, for some time, made him incapable of Acting; but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight, expos'd himself among the thickest of the Enemy; till being overpower'd, and like to be surrounded, he was forc'd by those about him to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of

Carpenter's

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Carpenter's English Dragoons. Brigadier Killigrew being wounded in the first Onset, still kept the Field, and was kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Roper, of Major General Harvey's; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, of Brigadier Carpenter's; Lieutenant Colonel Dormer, of the Lord of Essex's; Lieutenant Colonel Deloches, of Colonel Pierce's; and Lieutenant Colonel Green, of the Lord Peterborough's, were kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, after having behaved themselves with signal Courage and Intrepidity; And Colonel Pierce, and Mr. Hara, Son to the Lord Tyrawly, wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant Austin, of the Guards; Lieutenant Colonel Mac-Neal, of Southwell's; Lieutenant Colonel Woollet, and Lieutenant Colonel Withers, of Blood's; Lieutenant Colonel Ramsey, of Mackartney's; Colonel Arskin, and Lieutenant Colonel Arskin, of Mark-Kerr's, were among the Slain; and the Lord Mark-Kerr was wounded in the Arm, and Colonel Clayton in the Body. The Dutch Infantry perform'd Wonders, but, amongst them, the Regiments of *Weldren* and *Cavalier* suffer'd most. Colonel *Cavalier* himself gave repeated Proofs of that Bravery, by which he had before made his Name so famous in the *Cevennes*, and having receiv'd several Wounds, and lain some time among the Slain, made his Escape by the Favour of a Horse an *English* Officer gave him. Mr. Prat, his Lieutenant Colonel, with five Captains, six Lieutenants, and five Ensigns, were left dead upon the Spot, and most of the other Officers wounded or taken Prisoners. After the Action, the Earl of *Galway* retreated with the broken Remains of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse and Dragoons, to *Alcira*, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Alicant*, march'd with the *Portuguese* Cavalry, (who, under the Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas*, had, betimes, consulted their own Safety) to the other side of the *Ebro*, near *Tortosa*, in order to joyn the rest of King *Charles's* Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*. The Preservation of that Province was, in great Measure, owing to the Vigilance and Activity of that Earl, who put the Places most expos'd in a good Posture of Defence, and what with Recruits,

A. C. 1707. *The Earl of Galway's Conduct censured.* what with some new Levies, form'd a small Army, and made a shift, soon after, to appear again in the Field: But yet, as all Men's Actions are generally judg'd of by Success, his Lordship did not escape free from Censure, either for his Want of Intelligence of the Enemy's Numbers at *Almanza*, or for his Venturing an Engagement, upon so great a Disparity of Forces.

The Duke of Orleans arrives in the Enemy's Army. The Duke of Orleans, who arrived in the Enemy's Army the 26th of April (N. S.) could not forbear expressing his Concern, at his being detain'd a day too long in *Madrid*, without which Delay he said, *He might have had the Happiness to give Proofs* (in the Battle that happen'd the Day before,) of his Zeal for the Service of the two Kings: But, at the same time, his Royal Highness extoll'd the Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Berwick*, who with a becoming Modesty, made him Abundance of Excuses, for being oblig'd to fight without him. The News of the Success at *Almanza*, being brought to the Court of France, the most Christian King wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris.

The French King's Letter to cause Te Deum to be sung for the Victory.

C O U S I N,

NONE could rejoyce more than I did, at the News I receiv'd of the Victory which my Troops, in conjunction with those of my Grand-Son, the King of Spain, under the Command of my Cousin the Marechal Duke of *Berwick*, gain'd the 25th. of the last Month, in the Plain of *Almanza* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The Enemy, who were busy about the Siege of *Villena*, being inform'd that he had made a Motion to relieve that Place, march'd up to him, with a resolution to fight him, before the Arrival of the fresh Troops he expected. Their first Attack was very vigorous, and the Fight obstinate on both sides; but the French and Spanish Troops equally animated with a noble EMULATION, charg'd the Enemy with so much Valour and Intrepidity, that in less than two hours, they entirely defeated them, and kill'd a great many of them on the spot. They took from them 120 Colours or Standards, and all their Cannon, which they abandon'd, with part of their Equipage.



Equipage. Besides a great number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the Action, 13 entire Battalions that retired into the Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender at Discretion, with all their Officers, and all the Generals that commanded them: so that 'tis reckon'd that above 8000 Men are Prisoners of War, besides 800 Officers, among whom are 6 Mareschals de Camp, 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be hoped, that so complete a Victory will be attended with more happy Consequences; and that the Provinces of *Spain* that were forced to side with the Enemy, seeing themselves in a capacity to return to their Duty, will soon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who have had the Happiness not to abandon their Lawful Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer returning Thanks to God for so great an Event, and therefore I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, that my Intention is, that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the day, and at the hour which the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies will signify to you from Me. Whereupon I pray God to have you, Cousin, in his Holy keeping. Written at *Matis*, the 10th of May, 1707.

LOUIS.

The Duke of Orleans having taken upon him the Command of the French and Spanish Army, sent (4) April (4) a Body of Foot towards *Valencia*, encamp'd the 30th of April, at *Alboren*, with 30 Squadrons and 30 Companies of Grenadiers, and the next day pass'd the *Xabriel*. His Royal Highness came before *Requena* the 28 of May (N. S.) and the Duke of Berwick having, that very Night, summon'd the Governor to surrender, threatening in case of Resistance to give no Quarter, he yielded, the next Morning, with his Garrison, consisting of two weak Battalions of *Valencians*, who were made Prisoners of War. After this easy Conquest, the

A. C. Duke of Orleans march'd to *Bunol*, from whence he sent a Trumpet to summon the City of *Valencia*, and advanc'd to *Cbestre*, the 7th of May, N. S. The Inhabitants of *Valencia*, who were left defenceless, by the Conde de la *Corzana's* Retreat from thence, two Days before, with the Remains of the Confederate Cavalry, sent on the 8th, a Deputation to the Duke of Orleans, declaring, that they resign'd themselves to King Philip's Clemency, and beseeching his Royal Highness to intercede with him in their behalf. They desired likewise, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon his Royal Highness sent in Don Antonio del Valle, Major-General, with Ten Batallions of Spaniards, Two of French, and Six Squadrons of the Regiments of *Pozoblanco*, and *Cerezan*, who, notwithstanding the Duke of Orleans's Prohibitions, committed great Disorders and Exactions in that City; and a few days after, Don Antonio del Valle caus'd the Inhabitants to be disarm'd, and a Cittadel to be built, to keep them the more in Awe.

Valencia
submits,
May 8.
N. S.

After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of Orleans divided his Forces; part of which, and such as he design'd to command himself, were order'd towards *Sarragossa*, and the rest, which were left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, follow'd the Allies towards *Tortosa*; though by very easie Marches, for want of Provisions, Forrage, and other Necessaries. His Royal Highness taking Post from *Cbestre*, arriv'd the 13th of May at *Buen-Retiro*, and two Days after set out for *Aragon*. He was no sooner arriv'd (e) with his Army within a League of *Sarragossa*, the Capital of that Kingdom, than the Conde de la *Puebla* abandon'd the Place, and, with all the Horse and Foot he had with him, retir'd over the *Ebro* towards *Monçon* and *Lerida*. Hereupon, the Inhabitants sent a Deputation to the Duke of Orleans, to make their Submission, and intreat his Royal Highness's Intercession with King Philip, which that Prince readily promised; and immediately sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the Three Gates of the City. The next day (f) his Roy-

(e) May
25th N. S.

Sarragossa
submits,
May 15th.

(f) May
26th.

Royal Highness entered the Place, and having caus'd A. C. several Corps-de-Guard to be placed in divers Parts of the City, order'd the Inhabitants to be disarm'd. Some of the Burghers having, contrary to these Orders, conceal'd their Arms, two of the most considerable were put to Death; which Severity intimidated the rest into a ready Compliance. This done, the Duke of Orleans imposed upon the Inhabitants of that City, a Tax of 45000 Pistoles, and 4000 Sacks of Corn, and obliged them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of Arragon, and the Clergy that had appear'd zealous for King Charles, were assell'd 90000 Pistoles.

On the other hand, the Duke of Berwick having, on the 19th of May, detach'd Don Joseph Carillo, with some Horse and Foot, to go and view the Bridge of Tortosa, advanc'd thither the 23d, with his Forces, and immediately made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the Head of the Bridge, which the Earl of Galway having caus'd to be fortified, and furnish'd with Troops, the French and Spaniards met with a more vigorous Resistance than they expected, being repulsed in Two Attacks, wherein they lost a bundance of Men. At the same time, the Chevalier d'Hasfelt carried on the Siege of Xativa, from the 20th to the 25th of May, N. S. when the Breach was large enough to make an Assault upon the Town. He first summon'd the Garrison and Inhabitants to surrender, threatening otherwise to give them no Quarter; but the greatest Part of them persisting in their Resolution to defend themselves, the Place was storm'd, and the Grenadiers who enter'd first, kill'd all they found in Arms; the rest, few in number, retired into the Castle, by means of some Intrenchments they had made between Four Monasteries. But not long after, that Fortress was obliged to surrender to Count Mahoni, who granted the Garrison very honourable Terms, allowing them two Pieces of Cannons, and to be conducted to Catalonia. After this Conquest, Count Mahoni attack'd the Town of Alcira, which being a Place of small Defence, Colonel Stewart, who commanded in it, and had not Provisions for above 5 or 6 days, was soon obliged to capitulate; and all the Articles he

The Duke of Berwick repulsed at the Bridge of Tortosa.

The Town of Xativa taken by Storm, May 25th. N. S.

The Castle surrenders.

Alcira likewise taken.

A. C. 1707. (k) demanded being readily granted, the Town was surrendered accordingly. However, 'tis to be observ'd, that (upon what Pretence I know not) contrary to the Capitulation, the Enemy detain'd the

(K) ARTICLES demanded by Col. Stewart, for the Garrison of *Alcyra*, from Count *Muhoni*, which were agreed to.

I. THAT all the Garrison shall march out with all the Marks of Honour, their Baggage, Arms loaded, Drums beating, Colours flying, and 24 Shots of Powder and Ball to each Man.

II. That the said Garrison shall be safely conducted by Land, the best and the shortest Way to my Lord Galway's Army, or Barcelona, their March not exceeding 3 or 4 Leagues a day, or as Col. Stewart shall think fit, and to halt every third Day; and that the Commanding Officer, or Guard that is to conduct them, shall neither commit, nor suffer to be committed any Hostility against them, on any Account whatsoever.

III. That the Garrison shall have two Pieces of Cannon, with twelve Shots of Powder and Ball to each of them, and be furnish'd gratis, with Mules and Carriages for that purpose, the Cannon being such as Col. Stewart shall chuse.

IV. That he shall have 4 cover'd Waggon along with him, that shall not be search'd, and which the Besiegers are to furnish, and Mules to draw them, gratis.

V. That such Officers that want Mules or Horses, for the carrying of their Baggage, or their own riding, shall be furnish'd with the same, gratis; and nothing shall be taken from them on any Pretence whatever.

VI. That the Ingenieurs, Officers of Artillery, Commissaries of Stores, Chaplains and Surgeons, shall enjoy the same Liberty as the rest of the Officers.

VII. That the Sick and Wounded, that are fit to be transported, shall be provided, gratis, with necessary Carriages; and the others left in the Town, and Care taken of them until their Recovery, and then Convey'd to the nearest of the Garrisons of the Allies, by the best and shortest Way, and furnished with Mules or Horses, and Victuals, gratis.

VIII. That the Garrison shall be provided with Bread all along their March, till they come to my Lord Galway's Army, or Barcelona, gratis.

IX. That no Horses or Mules taken on either side, before this Capitulation, shall be returned.

X. That the Prisoners made during the Siege, shall be return'd.

XI. That Xativa Gate shall be deliver'd on Sunday the 5th of June N. S. at 10 in the Morning. The Commissary of Vivres (or Stores) admitted at the same time, and no Troops of the Besiegers to enter the Town until Tuesday the 7th at six of the Clock in the Morning, at which time the Garrison shall march out, being first provided with the aforesaid Necessaries. All Granted.

the Garrison of that Place, for several Months. The Court of *Madrid* thinking now all things secure, and acting upon the despotic Maxims of *France*, gave dreadful Examples of their Severity, by causing *Justitia* to be burnt to the Ground, and by suppressing the ancient Privileges of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon*.

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Nativa burns.

The Privileges of *Valencia* and *Aragon* suppressed.

Denia besieged.

Not long after the Reduction of *Alcira*, the Chevalier *d'Hasfeld* laid Siege to *Denia*, a Town which had but bare Walls, without any other Fortifications than some Intrenchments and Couppures cast up behind them, by the Direction of Ingenieur *Charde-loup*. The Garrison consisted, at first, only of Seventy English Soldiers, commanded by Major *Percival*, of the *Marquis de Montandre's* Regiment, and the like number of *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, with some Militia of the Neighbouring Countrey; but being seasonably reinforced by the Governour of *Alicant*, first with a Detachment sent from thence under the Command of a Captain of *Sir Charles Fotham's* Regiment, and another of *Colonel Sibourg's*, and soon after with 200 *Spaniards* raised in *Portugal*, with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and other Warlike Stores, they made so resolute and obstinate a Defence, that they repulsed the Besiegers in two Storms, and forced them to give over their Enterprize, with the Loss of above 1000 of their Men, after they had lain three Weeks before the Place. Captain *Moody*, Commander of the *Lancaster*, who with four Men of War was going to join the Grand Confederate Fleet, contributed not a little to preserve that Town. For being off of it, and hearing the Report of Guns, he sent his Boat ashore to know the meaning? Answer being returned, that there were 2000 Men before the Place, and that the Garrison could not hold out above that night, he immediately went in, landed Guns, provided that City with about 400 Men, and raised Batteries against the Enemy, who in two days after rais'd the Siege.

The Siege raised about the middle of July.

The Duke of *Orleans* having, some time before, been join'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to pass the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon he divided his Forces into three

A. G. three Bodies, to oblige the Confederates to do the
1707. like, and sent one of them to attack *Mequinenza*, a
 Place situated on the Angle formed on the *Cinca* and
 the *Segra*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*. The
 Town having no other Defence than a bare Wall,
 the Allies quitted the same as soon as they saw a
 Breach made, and retired into the Castle, which
 they were soon after oblig'd to surrender. Another
 Body of the Enemy had the good Luck to pass the
Cinca at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd ;
 whereupon the Duke of *Orleans* caused the rest of
 his Army to pass that River the first of July, N. S.
 with Intention to attack the Confederates posted
 under the Cannon of *Lerida* ; but finding the At-
 tempt too hazardous, he gave it over ; and the
 Earl of *Galway* having provided for the Security
 of that Place, retired towards *Barcelona*. The Duke
 of *Orleans* having pass'd the *Segra*, without any Op-
 position, every body expected that he would have
 besieged either *Tortosa* or *Lerida* ; but wanting a
 Train of Artillery, and other Necessaries for such
 an Enterprize, the Heats being excessive, and his
 Troops fatigued, he march'd up along the *Segra*,
 possess'd *Balaguer*, an open Place, which the Allies
 had abandon'd, and put his Army into Quarters
 of Refreshment. On the other hand, the Duke of
Noailles lay still about *Figueras*, on the further side
 of *Catalonia*, (vainly expecting that the Duke of
Orleans would have made a great Progress in that
 Principality.) till the Invasion of *Provence* by the
 Duke of *Savoy* obliged him to detach the greatest
 Part of his Troops for that Country : So that up-
 on the whole matter, the Enemy made very little
 Advantage of their Victory at *Almanza*.

King *Charles's* Ministers being justly apprehen-
 sive that the Loss of that Battle would, in a great
 measure, be charged upon their ill Counsels, endea-
 vour'd to palliate the matter, both in *Great Britain*
 and *Holland*. Accordingly, about the beginning of
June, Count *Gallas*, the Imperial and *Spanish* Envoy-
 Extraordinary in *London*, presented the following
 Memorial to the Queen.

MADAM,

HIS Catholick Majesty having learn'd the unhappy News of the entire Defeat of his Allies at *Almanza*, from the Information given him of it by the Count *de Fuencalada*, his Lieutenant-General, thought fit immediately to dispatch the said Count by the Way of *Italy*, to represent (as having been an Eye-witness) as well to his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, as to the States-General, and principally to Your Majesty, all that pass'd in the said Action, and what in his Majesty's pressing Necessity may be done for putting a Stop to the Progress of his Enemies, till fresh and powerful Succours, which his Majesty has Ground to hope for from the Goodness of Your Majesty, and of the other Allies, can be provided and transported to *Catalonia*. But his Majesty, upon sending away the said Count, reflecting on the cross Accidents to which Voyages by Sea are subject, and on the Time that the said Count must spend in the other Courts, dispatch'd at the same Time another Express by the Way of *Lisbon*, who arriv'd a few days ago with Letters of the 7th of May, by which his Majesty has transmitted to the under-written Ministers the Instructions given in Charge to the said Count, with an Order, in case they should come to Hand before his Arrival, to lay them before Your Majesty, without any Loss of Time, as they do accordingly by the present Memorial, with all the Submission they ought.

The under-written Ministers will not enter into the Particulars of the ill Success at *Almanza*, not doubting but Your Majesty has been already fully inform'd thereof by your own Generals, from whom the King receiv'd no Account, neither before nor after the Battle, the last Letters he had from them being dated the 6th of *April*. What his Majesty regrets most, is, That the Enemy, by the Superiority of their Numbers, should wrest the Victory from the Bravery of your Majesty's Troops, and that an Action of so great Consequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture of Time and Affairs. His Ministers will only represent what follows.

His

Count Gal-
las's Me-
morial to
the Queen,
in relation
to the Af-
fairs of
Spain.

† Viz. Mr.
Zinzer-
ling.

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‘His Catholick Majesty being thoroughly sensible of the great Ardour with which Your Majesty has hitherto employ’d all your Cares to put him into Possession of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, is fully persuaded, that this Blow, so fatal and unexpected, must have affected you with the greatest Grief; but that far from shaking your Constancy, it will rather invigorate it, and excite you to apply the most speedy, and most effectual Means to the redressing a Misfortune that sets so far back again the Hopes we had of suddenly attaining the proposed End. And his Majesty being again threatened with the same Danger from which he was so happily deliver’d last Year, cannot forbear representing it to Your Majesty, to the end, that by Your generous Assistance, the Consequences of this Disaster may be prevented. For the Defeat was so general, that his Majesty is apprehensive the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon* will be subdued, and that all the Enemies Forces will from all sides pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*.

1. The King would not have been wanting to cause the good Men of his own Troops to act at the opening of this Campaign, could the Subsidies which Your Majesty has so generously granted him, have been brought sooner; (for the first Remittance came so late as by Vice-Admiral *Bing*’s Squadron) and had not the Arms, Cloaths, and other things, order’d by your Majesty for the said Troops, been detain’d to this very time in *England*. Your Majesty may, however, be assur’d, that the King will take all imaginable Care to employ well the Money he shall receive; having already given necessary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Places, and will make all farther possible Dispositions for stopping the Progress of the Enemy on the Frontier of the said Principality.

2. The Infantry of your Majesty, and of the other Allies being entirely ruin’d, the King finds it necessary to raise forthwith a more numerous Body of Foot to defend the Places and Passages of most importance; to execute which Design it will not be difficult to find Soldiers, *Catalonia* being

ing every where well peopled, and abounding in Men proper for War. But as your Majesty will by your own Prudence and Penetration judge, that the Subsidies granted, will not be sufficient for this new Levy, the King hopes you will have the Goodness to augment them in Proportion to his Necessities, which will be increas'd by the retiring of Numbers of Persons of all Sorts and Conditions out of *Valencia* and *Aragon* into *Catalonia*, as well to save their Lives, as to give Proof of their Zeal and Fidelity, by repairing in Person to their lawful Sovereign, who will be oblig'd to make some Provision for them.

3. His Majesty, considering that the Number of Officers who lost their Lives in this unfortunate Battle, is very great, and that besides many are wanting, as well to command in the Places of Strength, as at the Head of the Troops that must be posted in several Places, he desires your Majesty to send him forthwith some Officers of Experience and Reputation, to be employ'd where Occasion shall require.

4. His Majesty, not doubting but Admiral *Shovel* is already furnish'd with your Majesty's necessary Orders and Instructions for transporting the Troops that may be granted him from *Italy*, most earnestly intreats you to order that Admiral likewise not to retire with the Fleet out of the *Mediterranean*, during this unhappy Situation of Affairs, till *Catalonia* is sufficiently secur'd against the Insults of the Enemy, and that for this Purpose he may enter into proper Measures with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*; because it cannot be doubted, that the Enemy will again besiege the Capital City of that Principality, as soon as the Fleet shall leave those Seas. And tho' the King would not fail to defend it as heartily as he did last Year, yet 'tis to be fear'd, that all his Efforts might prove ineffectual, and that with *Barcelona*, all would be lost in *Spain*.

5. Experience having shewn, that the King arriving with a small Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, that whole Principality presently declar'd for him, that the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon* follow'd its Example; and that all those Countries animated

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'mated by his Presence, have given him all possi-
 'ble Proof of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Ser-
 'vice, his Majesty is entirely of Opinion that his
 'Presence with the Army might have been this
 'time again of some Advantage to the common
 'Cause, as well in respect of the good Order and
 'Discipline he would have endeavour'd to keep
 'up, as of the Care he would have taken that the
 'Military Operations might have succeeded bet-
 'ter: But seeing himself so little regarded, and
 'without Authority or Power in the Army, he
 'judg'd himself useless there: Wherefore the King
 'having very great Reason to fear, that the fu-
 'ture Efforts your Majesty will please to make,
 'will have no better Success, unless the Command
 'be entirely settled; he promises himself, from
 'your Majesty's Wisdom, that you will regulate an
 'Affair of that Consequence, as he has already be-
 'sought you several Times; assuring you anew,
 'That if your Majesty will honour him with some
 'Trust and Confidence in that Respect, he will
 'endeavour to make the best Use of it, and will
 'constantly have the Deference for the Concur-
 'rence of the Principal Officers, and for all other
 'Formalities, that an exact Circumspection, and
 'not only his own Service, but that of your Ma-
 'jesty, and of the whole Common Cause, can re-
 'quire. The said Command being once regulated,
 'the King intreats your Majesty to rely upon it,
 'That he will never quit the Country; but as he
 'did last Year, will maintain himself in it, for the
 'Defence of his faithful Subjects, for the Glory of
 'your Majesty, and for the Welfare of all Europe,
 'till the Succours from *Italy*, and your Majesty's
 'Kingdoms, can arrive.

'In Conclusion, the King leaves it entirely to
 'your Majesty, to order the Number and Quality
 'of Troops for the said Succours, as also whatever
 'relates to the Time and Place where they may be
 'landed; being assured, that your Majesty will
 'easily perceive the Impossibility of the King's
 'maintaining himself a long Time with so few
 'Troops as are remaining, and those he can joyn
 'to them, against the entirely superiour, and victo-
 'rious Forces of the Enemy; and that with the
 'great

great Wisdom by which you have hitherto so gloriously reign'd, and in that Reign so gloriously protected the Interests of the Common Cause, and with so much Tenderness supported those of his Catholick Majesty in particular, you will not lose one Moment, nor omit any Means of redressing the Affairs of Spain.

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1707.

Done at London the $\frac{8}{19}$ (or $\frac{6}{17}$) of June, 1707.

John Wenceslaus Count de Gallas,
J. H. Hofman.
Franc. Adolph de Zinzerling.

The Allies in Spain did fondly expect, that the Portuguese would favour them by a Diversion, but were miserably disappointed: For, on the contrary, the Duke of Ossuna on one side, and the Marquis de Bay on the other, enter'd their Territories. The first in his march to joyn the other, made himself Master of Serpa, wherein the Portuguese had 900 Men who surrendred Prisoners of War; and laid Siege to Moura, which, for want of Provisions, surrendred in few days upon honourable Terms. At the same time the Marquis de Bay possessed himself of the Bridge of Olivenza, and threatned, with the Assistance of the Duke of Ossuna, to besiege that important Place; but the Portuguese, who began to move on their Frontiers, being seasonably reforc'd, and spirited by the Arrival of Four English Battalions, the Marquis de Bay thought fit to lay aside that Enterprize, and retired to Badajoz, after having destroy'd part of the Bridge of Olivenza. Hereupon the Marquis de Fronteira march'd with a Body of Portuguese, with a seeming Design to retake Serpa and Moura, but not having Forces and Necessaries equal to that Undertaking, he was obliged to send his Men into Quarters of Refreshment, tho' that Step was colour'd by the Pretence of the excessive Heats.

The Serpa and Moura taken by the Duke of Ossuna.

The Portuguese massive.

The Affairs of the Confederates had not a better Aspect in Germany: The Empire, whose united and well-managed Strength might alone suffice to cope with the Power of France, did once more fall into those Misfortunes occasion'd by the usual Backward-

ness

A. C.

1707.



The
French
pass the
Rhine,
and possess
themselves
of the Lines
of Buhl
and Stol-
hoffen.

ness and Negligence of some of its Members ; And the Remonstrances and Complaints that had been made to the Emperor and the Diet at *Ratisbone*, on the Part of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, whilst Prince *Lewis* was yet alive, were as ineffectual as before, when the Markgrave of *Bareith* took upon him the Command of the Army on the *Upper Rhine*. The German Forces were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy, who, under the Conduct and Command of the active *Mareschal de Villars*, open'd the Campaign by an Enterprize, the Success whereof depended on the extraordinary Secrecy with which it was executed. As soon as that General arriv'd in *Alsace*, he went and view'd the Banks of the *Rhine* from *Strasbourg* down to *Neubourg*, between *Lutterbourg* and *Hagenbach*, where he took notice of an Arm of the *Rhine* on its left Side, which was then full of Water, but which is dry when the Stream is low ; and he judg'd Boats might be plac'd there without being perceiv'd. Hereupon he caus'd a Bridge of Boats, which he had taken care to have made some Months before, to be brought in Waggon from *Strasbourg* to *Lutterbourg*, and resolving to attempt to pass the *Rhine* in that Place, he committed the Execution of his Design to the *Marquis de Vivans*, Lieutenant-General, and the *Count de Broglie*, Major-General. To deceive the Enemy, he order'd false Attacks to be made, one on the Island of *Marquisat* before *Fort-Louis* by *M. Pary*, and another over-against the Island of *Talonde* by *M. Lee* ; reserving for himself a Body of Horse and some Battalions, with which to march towards the Lines of *Buhl*, as if he design'd to attack them. This Disposition being made, 20 Battalions, and 45 Squadrons, with the portable Bridge, arriv'd the 20th of May N. S. below *Lutterbourg*, as he had contriv'd, at six a Clock at Night, which was the Time concerted for the Attack. The *Count de Broglie* who had the Care of making the Descent, fill'd 60 Boats with Grenadiers, and landed on the Island over against *Neubourg*, which is divided from the firm Land by a narrow and shallow Branch of the *Rhine*. He sent back the Boats immediately to fetch over more Foot, and then advancing

vancing to the Enemy, who were few in Number, drove them out of the Island, and follow'd them to the firm Land, where he intrench'd himself to wait till the Bridge of Boats was finish'd. Two thousand of the Enemy came and attack'd him, but he repulsing them, and receiving Reinforcements, kept Master of the Passage. In the mean time, M. Lee made an Attack by the Island of *Talonde* with four Battalions, and to draw the greater Number of Enemies that Way, caus'd Men to appear busie with Boats about *Drusenheim*, as if they design'd to pass the *Rhine*. M. Pery made a more vigorous Attack by the Island of *Marquisat* with nine Battalions, making a great Fire from several Pieces of Cannon from the Enemy's Intrenchments. The *Marshall de Villars* on his Side, advancing to the Lines of *Buhl*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, kept in Play Four small Bodies of the *Germans* that were posted behind the Lines towards the Mountains, and caus'd Falcines and Ladders to be got ready, to drive thence those Troops who appear'd to be in Confusion. The 23d, at Break of Day, a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the *Germans*, whose Tents were standing, and who fired some Cannon-Shot, continued behind their Intrenchments; But as soon as it cleared up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being attack'd in the Rear. Hereupon, at 5 in the Morning, the *Mareschal de Villars* entred, without any Loss, the Lines which the *Germans* look'd upon as the Rampart of their Country; and in which he found a great Number of Pieces of Cannon, and vast Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. The same Day he advanc'd to *Rastad*, took Possession of the Castle belonging to the Princess of *Baden*, and prepared to follow the flying *Germans*, with all possible Diligence.

Not many Days after, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* gave the States General an Account of that Action, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords, my particular dear Friends,
 Y Our High Mightinesses have, no doubt, receiv'd already a particular Relation of the Enemy's passing the *Rhine* the 22d Instant, and breaking into the Lines on this side; yet I think it proper to send
 D The D. of Wirtemberg's Letter to the States General.

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send you an Account of it my self, and, in brief, acquaint you, That the 19th, the Enemy came over to Fort Kehl with 13 Regiments of Horse and 10 Battalions of Foot, and encamping not far from *Sontheim*, lay there till the 20th. In the mean time, they sent down a great Number of Boats by Land to Fort *Louis* and *Lauterbourg*, on and by Water to *Drusenheim*, and caus'd a considerable Number of Foot to march down the other side of the *Rhine*: From all which Preparations and Motions, it was presum'd, that they design'd to attack our Intrenchments in several Places, namely from the Island of *Dahlund*, from *Drusenheim* with Boats, and from Fort *Louis* by the *Sollingerweert*, where the Water was so low, that their Horse and Foot might easily pass: Wherefore, on the 20th, I caus'd two Batteries to be planted on the said *Sollingerweert*, one of six, and the other of nine Cannon. The 21st, the Enemies Troops that came over at *Kehl*, mov'd near to *Grisen*, and encamp'd there; the 22d they advanced to *Otterweiler*, within half a League of *Buhl*, and thence came on, and attempted to possess themselves of the rising Grounds of *Buhl*; but the Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach*, General of the Artillery of this Circle, oppos'd them with some *Swabian* Foot, and maintain'd the Dispute till 5 in the Morning of the 23d. In the mean time, the Enemy not only cannonaded our Lines and Redoubts in that Part call'd the *Havelusgies*, but caus'd 12 Battalions to advance from Fort *Louis* to the *Sollingerweert*, and had Boats ready for them; so that it was absolutely believ'd their fiercest Attack would be in that Part where I had my Station; and therefore I made all possible Dispositions for a vigorous Defence, and firmly resolv'd to spend the last Drop of my Blood, in opposing them with the Regiments I had under my Command.

But while I was in this Posture and Resolution, I had unlook'd-for Information at Eleven a Clock at Night, That the Enemy had pass'd in another Place, namely near *Au* by *Neubourg*, without any Loss. I could not imagine how they gain'd their Passage so easily, or how those who were plac'd to defend that Part of our Intrenchments, came to quit their Posts so shamefully. However, I kept my

my Post till Seven a Clock in the Morning of the 23d, when I receiv'd an Account from the Margrave of *Baireith*, how things stood. Had I not taken proper Precautions, I should certainly have been cut off with the Troops I commanded; by the Enemy; or at least, must have left all the Artillery behind me; but I had made such a Disposition, that I drew off from the Island of *Dabund* 1000 Men, who must else have been lost, and of the Cannon that was in that Island, and in the Lines, caus'd 43 Pieces to be drawn off, and sav'd them all but a few Pieces, which, for want of Draught-Horses, I was forc'd to leave behind. I made my Retreat in sight of the Enemy, (who had almost surrounded me) in very good Order, and without Loss; and took my Way by *Rastad* to *Erlingen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach* retired likewise with the Troops he commanded, through *Gerspacher-Dale*, in very good Order, and with great Firmness; of which his Highness, as also Baron *Reischagh*, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal of this Circle, and the rest of the Generals, gave good Proofs during the Action, and last Night joyn'd me here near *Pfortsheim*. The Field-Marshal the Margrave of *Baireith*, is, with some Regiments, near *Bretten*, two Leagues from hence; and, no doubt, intends to draw all the Forces into one Body, and, with me, take Post in some Place, to cover this Circle of *Swabia* from being put under Military Execution by the Enemy.

From these Particulars I hope your High Mightinesses will judge, that I acted as became me, not only in the Defence of that Part of the Lines assign'd me, tho' it was a dangerous Station, and with Respect to the small Number of Men I had, was of too great Extent; but likewise that in my Retreat, with the Imperial *Wurtsburg*, and *Swabian* Regiments under my Command, together with my own Household Troops, I made as good a Disposition as the Conjunction of Time and Affairs would permit. And I intreat you to believe, that for the future, I shall not be sparing of my Person, Territories, People, and Troops, to promote the Service of your High Mightinesses, and to oppose the farther Progress of the Enemy. At the same

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'time, I hope your High Mightinesses and the
'High Allies will consider the Danger I and the o-
'ther Princes and States of this Circle are in, of
'being invaded by the Enemy, and will think of
'taking Measures by which this Part of the Coun-
'try may be reliev'd, and the Enemy's farther
'Enterprizes, by a Diversion, or otherwise, frustra-
'red.

I am, &c.

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

From the Camp near
Pfortsheim, the
27th of May, 1707.

Everard Lewis,
Duke of Wirtemberg.

† May 28.
N. S.

The Marechal de Villars lost no Time in prose-
cuting his Success: For, after he had stay'd four
Days at *Rastad*, waiting for his Waggon and Ar-
tillery, he left a Body of Troops to guard the Lines
of *Stolhoffen*, and another to cover the Work-
men employ'd in rebuilding and fortifying the
Head of the Bridge of *Fort Louis*, and march'd,
† with his main Army to *Etlingen*, where he
found a considerable Quantity of Provisions. The
same Day, he defeated a Body of 4 or 500 Cuiras-
siers, and the next continued his March half a
League beyond *Durlach*. Here the French General
had Intelligence, that there was a Division between
the Markgrave of *Baireith*, and the Duke of *Wirtem-
berg*, who mutually charged on each other the Fault
of not hindring the Enemy from passing the *Rhine*.
Whereupon, in order to improve their Misunder-
standing, and not to give them Time to consult
for their common Safety, by intrenching them-
selves, he march'd the 30th of May (N. S.) from
Kretzingen, leaving the heavy Baggage at *Durlach*,
to make the more Expedition. He had an Account,
in his March, That the Germans broke up at Four a
Clock, the same Morning, from *Pfortzheim*, with
such Precipitation, that they left there 600 Bombs,
and a great Number of Bullets; and had by that
time reach'd *Malacher* on the *Entz*. In the Evening,
the French Army advanc'd to *Pfortzheim*, where
they were oblig'd to halt, to wait for a Convoy of
Bread and Meal from *Fort Louis*. The 31st, the
Marshal de Villars march'd before, with the Horse
of

of the Right Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the Enemy, and observe their March; And on the 1st of June, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Stargard*; whereupon the Dutchess Dowager of *Wintemberg*, who would not leave the City, sent a Gentleman to desire Safeguards, which were granted her; and two Deputies of the Regency of the Dutchy of *Wintemberg* came to treat with him about the Contributions which that Dutchy were willing to submit to, and which were settled at two Millions 200000 Livres payable in three Months; and the Imperial Town of *Erlingen* agreed to pay 100000 Livres.

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The Dutchy of Wintemberg put under heavy Contribution.

The Magistrates of *Ulm* having detain'd some French Officers, as Hostages for the Debts contracted by the deceased Marquis of *Blainville*, when he commanded in that City, during the late Troubles in *Bavaria*, the Marshal *de Villars* wrote to them the following haughty Letter.

Gentlemen,

Your hard Usage of Mr. *Argelos*, and other Prisoners, would deserve severe Punishment, were I disposed to treat you with the Rigour that Justice demands; since, against all manner of Equity, you have detain'd M. *d'Argelos*, and some other Frenchmen, notwithstanding a Capitulation made with Baron *Thungen* the Emperor's Field-Marshal General. If you do not immediately obey the Commands I give you to send me back M. *d'Argelos*, and the other Prisoners detain'd contrary to the Capitulation, I will leave in your Territories such Examples as are necessary for People, who being intoxicated with a little Prosperity, forget Justice. To be plain, I will lay your Cities, Towns and Villages in Fire and Blood. Do Justice your selves, and avoid mine.

To this Letter the Magistrates of *Ulm* return'd the following Answer.

My Lord,

WE have, with all Respect, perceiv'd, by a Duplicate from you of the 11th instant, that you would have M. *d'Argelos*, his Servants, and

D 3

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and those of *M. de Plancy*, releas'd. We first declare, with all Sincerity, that the Letter, from which the Duplicate was copied, was not deliver'd to us: and that we neither us'd, nor offer'd to use, any Violence towards the Courier of *Stutgard*, who was to have deliver'd it to us; being thoroughly sensible what Respect we ought to have for a Letter from so illustrious a General as your Excellency. As for our detaining *M. d'Argelos* and *M. de Plancy*, your Excellency may please to be inform'd, that they were stop'd by express Order from the King of the *Romans*, at present his Imperial Majesty our Sovereign, for the Sum of 222000 Livres, which (over and above our Quota of Contributions) the late *M. de Blainville* had borrowed of us, to subsist the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty; and which he engaged himself to repay by selling his Equipage, if other Means should fail him. And tho' in the Capitulation made with General *Thungen*, without our Knowledge, Mention of this was not expressly made, nor indeed could be made, because it was a particular Affair, yet from the Reasons we have alledg'd, your Excellency may be pleas'd to see our Innocence. As for our Usage of these Gentlemen, they were at first treated very honourably, being allow'd the Liberty of going all over the City without Guards, till *M. de Plancy* made his Escape, in Breach of his Parole, and *M. d'Argelos* would have escaped likewise in a Disguise; which occasion'd his being confined more closely, that we might not make our selves answerable for him to his Imperial Majesty: And tho' we cannot tell how his Majesty will take the Resolution we have pass'd, to send back that Colonel and his Servants to you; yet we would not be wanting to satisfy your Excellency's Desire, being mindful of the Civilities, and Favours we have formerly receiv'd from you. So having readily set at Liberty *M. d'Argelos* and his Servants, we have desired the Markgrave of *Bareith* to give Order that *M. d'Argelos* and his Servants, and those of *M. de Plancy*, may be safely sent you, accompanied with this Letter, by which we have the Honour to recommend our selves to your Favour, and to assure your

Queen ANNE's Reign.

your Excellency, that we are, with entire Submission, and the profoundest Respect in the World,

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1707.

My Lord,

Your most humble and obedient Servants, the Burgomasters and Senate of the Imperial City of Ulm,
June 12, 1707.

On the 7th of June, the rest of the French Army arriv'd from Pfortzheim in the Camp near Stuttgart; and the same Day, the Marechal de Villars march'd with a Detachment, towards Schorndorf; whereupon the Germans, who lay encamp'd there, retired to Bogen, two Leagues beyond the Imperial Town of Gemund, and the French General, who design'd only to make them remove to some distance from Schorndorf, return'd to his Camp; from whence he march'd again the 13th of June, toward Schorndorf which he caus'd to be invested by the Marquis de Fremont. The next day, the Marechal de Villars came before the Place with his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong, both by its Fortifications and advantageous Situation, and had formerly baffled the Marechal de Turenne, after two Months Siege, yet the Inhabitants refusing to assist the Garrison in the Defence thereof, the latter, to the Number of about 500 Men, surrendred the Place on the 15th, upon Condition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army. After this easie Conquest, the Marechal de Villars detach'd the Marquis de Imecourt, with 3 or 4000 Men, to raise Contributions on the other side of the Danube, which he did so effectually, that he settled the same as far as Memmingen.

The Imperial Generals having thought fit to post 3000 Men, under the Command of General Janus, in an advantageous Post, near Lorch, the Marechal de Villars, with great Secrecy and Expedition, march'd up (d) to them, attack'd them, and totally defeated them, killing or taking Prisoners about 600 Men, and among the latter General Janus himself. Flush'd with this Success, the French advanced to attack the Imperial Army posted near Gemund, of which they came in fight the 22d of

Schorndorf taken by the French, June 15th N. S.

(d) June 21st N. S. General Janus defeated and taken Prisoner.

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June (N. 8.) but the Imperial Generals, who were much inferior in Numbers, thought it advisable to decline a Battle, rightly considering that their Troops would never be able to make a stand against the Enemy, as long as they were separated; and so they resolv'd to return towards the Rhine, and join the Body posted near Philipsburgh, under General Thungen. They judg'd also, (and this good Counsel was principally owing to General Heister) that this March would oblige the French to abandon their Design against Ulm, and other Places which they threatn'd with a Siege, and to return to the Rhine, for fear of having their Communication with Strasburgh cut off. According to that Resolution, the Imperial Army decamp'd the 22d in the Night from Gemund, and march'd with so much Diligence, that the French could not overtake them. They arriv'd at Rhinhausen near Philipsburgh the 3d of July, and encamp'd under the Cannon of that Place. The French pursued them, and encamp'd at Durlach, and from thence made a Shew, as if they would pass the Rhine, but on a sudden seiz'd Heidelbergh, posted themselves on the Neckar, from whence they put all the Country between that River and the Main under Contribution; and sent Summons to Darmstat, Mentz, and Frankfort, to send Commissaries to agree about Contributions; But the Magistrates of Frankfort sent back the Letter, and put themselves in such a Posture of Defence, that the French did not think fit to attack them. Those of Ulm refused also, at first, to submit to Contribution; but the French having burnt down several Villages belonging to that City, they were contented to pay them 40000 Rixdollars.

All this while, the French were labouring to engage the Circles of Swabia and Franconia into a Neutrality; and the Mareschal de Villars demand'd a Pass for the Marquis de Chamillard to repair to their Assembly, and make them some Proposals; but the Markgrave of Bareith refusing to grant the same, the Country of Swabia, and great Part of Franconia, were forc'd to agree to such Contributions as the French exacted of them. The Electorate of Mentz, the Landgraviate of Darmstad, the Palatinate of the Rhine, the Bergstraet, and other Countries, under-

Henry
Contribu-
tions ex-
acted by the
French
from Ger-
many.

went

went the same Fate: And, indeed, it seem'd but just, That People who had, all along, been so regardless of their own Security, should feel most the dire Effects of an Invasion. Mareschal de Villars had, certainly, greater Designs in View; No less than the Restoring the Elector of Bavaria to his Dominions; But having been obliged to send considerable Detachments towards Provence; and on the other hand, the Army of the Empire being seasonably reinforc'd by 45000 Saxons taken into the Pay of Great Britain and Holland, and by other Troops, whereby the German Army became superior to the French; And that brave, wise, and experienc'd Prince, the Elector of Brunswick and Hanover, having been prevail'd with to accept the Command of the First, and to augment it with some of his own Forces, the Face of Affairs began to change on that side; For, on the sudden, the French abandon'd Heidelberg, and several other Places, and encamp'd at Gotsau, near Durlach. The Germans lay at Kretzingen, in sight of the Enemy; and the two Armies being parted only by a River, they cannonaded each other for several Days, with little execution on either side. At last, the French decamp'd in the Night, and posted themselves behind the little River Murch; where they strongly intrench'd themselves; and the Imperialists follow'd them, and pitch'd their Camp at Etlingen. Some time before, the Prince of Hohenzollern, Velt Mareschal of the Emperor's Forces, sent to desire an Interview with the Mareschal de Villars, between the Guards of the 2 Camps; to which the French General readily consented, sending, at the same Time, to that Prince, a Cart loaded with French Wine. The next * Day, at Eleven in the Morning, they went to the Place appointed, attended with most of the Generals of both Armies; But tho', in all appearance, nothing but mutual Compliments and Civilities pass'd in that Interview, yet many could not forbear to think, That something else was design'd in it; And therefore, some of the Confederate Ministers of the Congress at the Hague, express'd their Dissatisfaction with that unpolitick Step, in the Imperial Generals, which, at this Juncture, seem'd to justify the Jealousies

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1707.

The French sent great Detachments towards Provence.

The Elector of Hanover accepts the Command of the Army of the Empire.

* Aug. 20. N. S. An Interview between the Prince of Hohenzollern and Mareschal de Villars.

A. C. 1706. *business that were already entertain'd of the Court of Vienna.*

The Elector of Hanover arrived in the Imperial Camp, Sept. 15th N. S.

On the 3d of September (N. S.) the Markgrave of Bareith quitted the Army of the Empire, the Command whereof he left, in Writing, to the Baron de Thungen, and, in his Absence, to General Grons-feldt. The same day, the Elector of Hanover left the Place of his Residence; arrived, the 12th, at Philipsburgh, with a numerous and magnificent Retinue, and, on the 15th, at the Imperial Army at Etlingen, which was drawn up to receive him. His Electoral Highness view'd the two Lines and the Train of Artillery, consisting of 71 Pieces; and afterwards continued, for some time, on a rising Ground, while the Army made a Triple Discharge for his Reception. He was conducted afterwards to his Quarters, by all the Generals; and in the Evening, the Baron de Thungen, as General of the Infantry, and Count Grons-feldt, as General of the Horse, waited upon their Generalissimo, to receive the Word. On the other hand, the Mareschal de Killars, being inform'd of his Electoral Highness's Arrival in the Imperial Camp, sent one of his Officers to compliment him, with a Present of 4 Hogheads of Burgundy.

The Elector of Hanover had not been long in the Camp, before it appear'd, That his Presence would occasion an advantageous Alteration in the Scene of Affairs, and inspire the Germans with some Vigor. That Prince, having the next Day after his Arrival, view'd all the Posts about the Army, and given several Orders for the better Discipline of the Troops, in which they were very much wanting, held a Council of War, wherein Three Points were debated; 1. Whether the Army should attack the French, before they had receiv'd all their Reinforcements: 2. Whether it was fitting, in case the first Proposal was not agreed upon, to pass the Rhine, and endeavour to attack the Lines of Lauterburgh, as the best Expedient to oblige the French to repass that River: And 3dly, Whether it was more advisable, to endeavour to secure some convenient Posts, in order to make a new Line for Covering the Country from the Invasion of the Enemy. The two former Points were resolv'd in the Negative; the

the French being already superior to the Germans, by Reason the Detachments made for Provence, were by this Time return'd to their Camp; and the Imperialists wanting Magazines to subsist on the other side of the Rhine; and therefore it was resolv'd to work immediately on a Line from Daxlant to Bellingen, and in the mean time, to endeavour to attack the Enemy in their separate Camp. Orders were also sent to the Troops of Franconia and others, to hasten their March, as much as possible, to reinforce the Army.

The Elector of Hanover being inform'd, That the French had Seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd near Offemburgh, under the Command of the Marquis de Vivans, Lieutenant-General, which were to be join'd by 16 Battalions, in order to retake Hamberg, and make a new Incursion into Swabia, on the other side of the Danube, his Electoral Highness detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers, to surprize the Enemy, and made choice of Count Mercy, a General of great Experience and Vigilance, who had a perfect Knowledge of the Country, to put that Design in Execution. That Detachment march'd the 19th from the Camp, with all possible Secrecy; and at the same time, some Troops were order'd to make a Motion another way, to deceive the Spies of the Enemy. Count Mercy executed his Orders with great Conduct, and on the 24th, fell upon Monsieur de Vivans by Break of Day, and entirely defeated him, killing 800 Men on the Spot, and amongst them several Officers. As the French knew nothing of the March of the Germans, they had appointed that Day for a Forrage, which facilitated their Defeat. Their General had much ado to make his Escape through the Vineyards, and his Men, finding themselves closely pursued, quitted their Horses, to make their Escape along the Hedges; so that the Germans brought away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1200 Horses; having had only 2 Lieutenants and 30 private Men kill'd. The Germans got a good Booty, and amongst other Things, 5000 Pistoles in Specie, and the Plate of Monsieur de Vivans, whose Detachment was hardly defeated, when the Vanguard

Count
Merci de
feats a Considerable
Body commanded by
the Marquis de
Vivans.

of

A. C. of the Infantry, which was to join him that Day, 1707. appear'd in sight.

After this Success, nothing material happen'd on the *Upper Rhine*, save only that the Elector of *Hanover*, by a wise Forecast, having summon'd the several Deputies of the Imperial Circles, to attend him, he offer'd to their mature Consideration, the following Propositions.

The Elector of Hano-
ver's Pro-
positions to
the Depu-
ties of the
Circles.

I. That effectual Care be taken, That the whole Body of the Troops be quarter'd as near as possible to the present Camp, for the ensuing Winter; and by that means lie in a Readiness to oppose any new Irruption of the Enemy.

II. That the Circles provide for that End, Quarters, Subsistence, and Forrage; and make necessary Magazines for the Service of the next Year; by the want of which, they have suffer'd great Inconveniencies this last Campaign.

III. That they would immediately go into Methods for throwing up new Lines, in as many Places as shall appear necessary; for which his Electoral Highness desires to be furnish'd with four thousand Pioneers, who may lye ready with proper Instruments to work on the aforesaid Lines in the Winter Season, whenever the Weather will permit.

IV. That the Circles would please to provide at their own Expence, Forrage for the Saxon Troops; and also for a Regiment of Horse belonging to his Prussian Majesty; a Regiment of the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*; a Regiment of Foot of the Bishop of *Munster*; One Regiment of Foot, and Two of Horse, of his Electoral Highness: All which Troops being sent in by their respective Princes, besides their appointed Quota, it is thought reasonable that they should be subsisted at the Expence of the Circles. His Electoral Highness is sensible, that the Circles have already agreed to this Article; but their Methods of Supply having prov'd deficient, he offers to their Consideration, Whether it would not be a good Expedient to appropriate for that Service, part of the Tax call'd the *Roman Months*.

V. ' That the Circles contract with Persons capable of furnishing the Army for the future with Forrage and Provisions at a reasonable Rate.

VI. ' His Electoral Highness earnestly recommends to the Circles, That the Recruits of each Circle may be rais'd with such Expedition, as to pass in Review in *February* next, at farthest, and that all the Regiments may be complete at that time; it being of the last Importance, that the opening of the next Campaign may be early in the Year.

VII. ' His Electoral Highness presses the Circles, in regard to their common Safety, to furnish the Chest or Bank for the War, with a hundred thousand Rixdollars above their Quota; the said Bank being, at present, in a very low Condition.

The Diet at *Ratisbone* having taken these Propositions into Consideration, resolv'd, That within a Month after the Emperor's Ratification, the Circles of the Empire should furnish 200000 Rixdollars to the Chest of the War on the *Rhine*, the Disposal of which Sum was entirely left to the Elector of *Hanover*. On the 20th of *October*, his Electoral Highness, attended by several Generals, arriv'd at *Frankfort*, where the Elector of *Mentz* came the day before; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having been detain'd a day longer than he thought on the Road, by reason of a Conference he had with the Elector *Palatine*, could not arrive till the 21st. They had several Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded till the * Arrival of Count *Wratislaw*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary; nor even then neither, because the latter declared, that he was not fully instructed; whereupon the Conferences broke off; and on the 29th of the same Month, the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, set out from *Frankfort*; the first for his Residence, the second for the Imperial Army, and the last for the *Hague*, whither he was accompanied by Count *Wratislaw*. Those Princes debated several Schemes for the next Campaign; but 'twas observed that none of the Ministers of the States General had any share in

Conferences
at Frank-
fort be-
tween the
Electors of
Mentz
and *Hanover*,
and
the Duke of
Marlborough,
Oct. 27.
N. S.

A. C.

1707.



The French
repass the
Rhine,

Oct. 28.
N. S.
† Oct. 30.
N. S.

The Impe-
rial Army
Separated,

those Consultations, the Count of *Rechteren*, who was come from *Vienna* for that purpose, finding himself indisposed before he could reach *Frankfort*. The Day before the Elector of *Hanover* left that Place, the *Mareschal de Villars* took the Opportunity of his Absence to repass the *Rhine* undisturb'd, which he did by the Ways of *Fort Louis* and *Fort Kehl*; of which his Electoral Highness being inform'd, upon his Arrival in the Camp, he went the next day, to view the Lines from *Daxlant* to the Mountains, and having order'd some new Works to be made for their better Defence, separated his Army, and disposed them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters, that they might draw together in Eight and Forty Hours, upon any sudden Emergency. Thus by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct, the Face of Affairs on the *Upper Rhine*, was entirely changed towards the End of that Campaign, and seem'd to promise fair for the next.

The Duke of
Marlbo-
rough ar-
rives in
Holland,
April 16.
N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who, in all our preceding ANNALS, made so shining a Figure by his glorious Military Achievements, bespeaks, this Year, our Attention, chiefly by his important Negotiations. His Grace having been detain'd 9 or 10 days at *Margate*, by contrary Winds, embark'd there the 12th of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, designing to reach *Ostend*; but the Wind changing again, his Grace landed at the *Brill* the 16th at Night. The next day, his Grace arrived at the *Hague*, about Two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Ministers of the Allies, who expected him with the utmost Impatience; and having dined with *Mr. Stepney*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary, who was lately return'd from *Brussels*, the Duke made a Visit to the great Pensionary, and another to the President of the Assembly of the States Ge-

(d) April
28. N. S.

neral. The next (d) Day, his Grace receiv'd and return'd several Visits, went in the Afternoon to the Congress of the Foreign Ministers, to whom he signified, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would hearken to no Peace, but what might firmly secure the general Tranquillity of *Europe*; and the Deputies of the States came to confer with him at his Lodgings, where on the 19th in the Evening, he

His Confer-
ences with
the States
Deputies.

had another long Conference with them, on the Affairs of the present Juncture, and among other Things, told them, 'That the Troubles of Saxony occasioning a great Distraction in the Empire, which brought infinite Prejudice to the Common-Cause, the Queen, his Mistress, had thought fit to send him thither, to pay a Compliment to the King of Sweden, and endeavour to engage him to remove the just Jealousies his long Stay in the Heart of Germany, gave to some of the High Allies: For which purpose, he had the necessary Powers from Her Britannick Majesty, and desired to have the same from the States. The Pensionary having on the 20th of April, N. S. acquainted the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* with the Necessity of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Journey, they readily concurr'd in those Measures, and his Grace set out the same Evening for *Leipsick*, by the Way of *Hanover*. Monsieur d'*Anverquerque*, Velt-Mareschal of the States Troops, having had several Conferences with the Duke of *Marlborough*, set out the Day before his Grace's Departure, for *Brussels*, in order to assemble the Confederate Troops, in their respective Cantonments, and observe the French, who began to be in Motion about *Namur*.

He sets out from the Hague for Germany. April 20. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, took his leave of the Court of *Hanover*, the 24th of April, N. S. in the Evening, came away from thence at four the next Morning; and lay that Night at *Halberstad*, where he was complimented by the Magistrates. The 26th in the Morning, his Grace continued his Journey to *Hall*, where he was met by Mr. *Robinson*, Envoy Extraordinary from Her Britannick Majesty, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Envoy, and Monsieur *Cranenberg*, the Dutch Minister. After Dinner, his Grace receiv'd the Compliments of the Magistrates, and of the University; and then proceeded to *Alt-Ranstad*, the King of Sweden's Head-Quarters, accompanied by Mr. *Robinson* and Monsieur *Cranenberg*. He went directly to Count *Piper's* Quarters, and after some Conference with that prime Minister, came to the Quarters his Swedish Majesty had order'd to be prepared for him. The next Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Arrival by the Ministers and General Officers, and about Ten

His Journey to Alt-Ranstad.

April 27. N. S.

A. C.

1707.



Ten-a-Clock had his first Audience of the King, to whom he presented a Letter from the Queen of Great-Britain, and made him the following Compliment in French.

His Grace's
Compli-
ment to the
King of
Sweden.

SIR, I present to Your MAJESTY a Letter, not from the Chancery, but from the Heart of the QUEEN my Mistress, and written with her own Hand. Had not Her Sex prevented it, She would have crossed the Sea, to see a Prince admired by the whole Universe. I am in this Particular more Happy than the QUEEN; and I wish I could serve some Campaigns under so Great a General as Your MAJESTY, that I might learn what I yet want to know in the Art of War.

The King of Sweden, who spoke with the Duke by an Interpreter, return'd his Grace's Compliment in very obliging and gracious Expressions; and in a Conference which lasted near two Hours, assured his Grace, that he would never do any thing to the Prejudice either of the Common-Cause in General, or of the Protestant Religion in particular. After Dining with his Majesty, the Duke had a second Audience, at which were Count Piper, and Monsieur Harmelin, the two chief Swedish Ministers, and Mr. Robinson; and which being over, his Grace spent the whole Evening in Visits to Count Piper, and the other Ministers and General Officers. The same Afternoon, Count Wackerbach, Lieutenant-General of King Augustus's Forces, waited upon the Duke of Marlborough, with a Compliment from his Master, intimating, that he would be that Night at *Leipsick*, where he should be glad to see his Grace. According to this Invitation, the Duke went from *Alt-Ranstad* to *Leipsick*, to wait on King Augustus, with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour, and then returned to Count Piper's Quarters, where he dined. In the Evening his Grace supped with Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*; and on the 29th was visited by Count Piper, Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*, Velt-Marshal *Ogilvy*, and several General Officers and Persons of Quality; and after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of Sweden. Before it was ended, King *Stanislaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who soon after took his Leave, went to *Leipsick*, and thence, without making any Stay, proceeded on

on his Journey to *Berlin*, very well satisfied with his Reception and Negotiations at the Court of *Sweden*. A. C. 1707.

On the 30th he arrived at *Charlottenburgh*; the King of *Prussia* having sent *Monfieur Grumbow* to desire his Grace would pass that Way. His Grace supp'd that Night with the King, and was lodg'd in the Apartment belonging to the Markgrave. On Sunday, May the First, his Grace went to Divine Service with the King, who had given particular Orders to *Monfieur L'Enfant*, to preach in *French* on that Occasion. On the 2d, his Grace left *Charlottenburgh*, Thence so in order to proceed towards *Hannover*, where he arrived on the 3d; and the Day following, after a private Conference, he dined with his Electoral Highness. In the Afternoon, he set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 8th of May, N. S. having received the highest Marks of Esteem and Distinction in the several Courts through which he passed, since his first Departure from thence. The next Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Return by the foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality; and in the Evening was in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he communicated the Assurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely dissipated the Jealousies some of the Allies had entertain'd of his *Swedish* Majesty's Designs; which were industriously fomented by the Emissaries of *France*; who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the Young Northern Heroe, in an open Rupture with the Emperor. And re- turn to the Hague, May 8. N. S. The French endeavour to engage the King of Sweden in a Rupture with the Emperor.

Nor did the King of *Sweden* want plausible Pre-Quarrel tences to fall out with the Imperial Court: One of which was an unlucky Quarrel, between the Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, and Count *Zobor*, an Hungarian Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Lichtenstein*. Being both at Dinner at Count de la Tour's, and speaking of the Affairs of Europe, Count *Zobor* said, That Three Rogues occasion'd a great Deal of Mischief in the World. Tho' he named but Prince *Ragotzi* for one, and King *Stanislaus* for another, yet he used such Expressions, as plainly shew'd he meant the King of *Sweden* for a Third; whereupon the *Swedish* Envoy thought himself oblig'd to give him a Box on the Ear. The Company prevented the

A. C. the farther Consequences of that Quatrel, and Count
 1707. *Zobor* was confined by Order of the Emperor, and
 shortly after sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Gratz* in
Stiria; the Commissaries appointed to enquire into
 that Affair, having reported, That he was guilty
 of Disrespect towards the King of *Sweden*. The
Swedish Envoy having inform'd his Master of that
 Affair, his *Swedish* Majesty sent him Orders to de-
 clare, that his Master approv'd his Conduct, and
 that he was order'd to forbear appearing at Court,
 till he had received a just Satisfaction on that Sub-
 ject; and likewise for the Affront offer'd to some Of-
 ficers of his Troops, who were lifting Men at *Breslau*,
 and were insulted by the People. The Imperial
 Ministers were willing at this ticklish Juncture, to
 give the Crown of *Sweden* all reasonable Satisfa-
 ction; but as to the Affair of Count *Zobor*, they
 thought, that the *Swedish* Envoy having given a
 Blow to a Person of that Quality, and the Em-
 peror having since confined him close Prisoner, they
 thought that the *Swedes* ought not to insist upon
 farther Satisfaction. But this was not the most ma-
 terial Point that made the Imperial Court uneasie:
 For, about this Time, the *Swedes* started some Pre-
 tensions of a more nice Nature; and in a † Decla-
 ration (or Memorial) which Count *Piper* commu-
 nicated to Count *Zinzendorf*, his *Swedish* Majesty
 insisted on the Delivering up of the *Muscovite*
 Troops, who escaping, the Year before, out of *Sax-*
 ony, were entertain'd in the Imperial Army on the
 Upper Rhine: Urging, 'That the Treaty made
 with King *Augustus* at *Alt-Ranstad*, gave his *Swe-*
 dish Majesty an unquestionable Right to those
 Troops. Count *Piper* added, 'That the *Swedes*
 would not have ceased to pursue them, when they
 fled out of *Saxony*, till they had overtaken them,
 had not the Truce which interven'd at that Jun-
 cture of Time, prevented their farther Progress;
 and that at that Time none of the Princes of *Ger-*
 many, nor even the Emperor's own Generals,
 would have receiv'd or shelter'd the *Muscovites*;
 well knowing they could not take them into Pro-
 tection, without contracting the Guilt of conceal-
 ing and defending the King's Enemies. And if
 afterwards his Sacred Imperial Majesty entertain'd
 them

† Dated
 March
 30th N. S.

Count Pi-
 per's Me-
 morial to
 Count Zin-
 zendorf,
 about some
 Musco-
 vite Troops.

them as vagrant and abandon'd Troops, and allow'd them Subsistence, lest they should perish for Hunger, it was just he should cause them to be restor'd to his Sacred Royal Majesty, demanding them as Men who having been yielded up to him, had afterwards fled away, because no Person ought to enrich himself with another's Loss: That the time drew near in which his Sacred Royal Majesty had determin'd to march with his Army on an Expedition, but could not well move off before he had received, in this Particular, the Satisfaction stipulated by the Treaty. That if the Time for performing this be protracted, whatever Inconvenience should arise from that Delay, could not be charg'd upon him: Wherefore 'twas left to his Imperial Majesty's Choice, whether he himself would send back the said *Muscovite* Forces, or fix a certain Day and Place for their being deliver'd up quietly to the *Swedish* Troops which his Sacred Royal Majesty had determin'd to send expressly to bring them to *Alt-Ranstad*, concluding, That the King of *Sweden* having dictated what was hereby signify'd, would have Care taken, at the same Time, that by divulging his Purpose, an Opportunity might not be given to the *Muscovites* to disband.

Contrary to this last Caution, the *Muscovite* Troops having private Notice given them of what pass'd in relation to them, disbanded themselves, and in Companies of about Twenty Men, moved off through *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, to *Poland*; which the King of *Sweden* was so exasperated, that he renew'd to Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Minister at his Court, his positive Demand of the Surrender of those Troops; adding, That he expected greater Satisfaction for the Affront given to Count *Strahlenheim*, by Count *Zobor*, than the Imperial Court had offer'd; and also, Satisfaction for the Recruits, which being rais'd for him in *Silesia*, were taken from his Officers at *Breslau*. The Express by which Count *Zinzendorf* communicated these Demands to the Imperial Court, arriv'd at *Vienna* the 12th of *May*; and the same Day Baron *Strahlenheim* received Orders from the King his Master, to repair to him forthwith, without taking

The *Muscovite* Troops make their Escape thro' *Bohemia* and *Moravia* into *Poland*.

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Leave of that Court: Yet at the Request of the latter, he staid till the 16th, to take with him the Emperor's Answer to his *Swedish* Majesty's Three Demands, but that Answer not being then ready, he set out for *Saxony*. The 18th, that Answer was sent, and imported, ' That the Emperor had not the ' *Muscovites* in his Power to deliver up; That Count ' *Zobor* should be prosecuted as a Criminal by the ' Fiscal in Course of Law; And that as for what was ' done in *Silesia*, with Respect to the Levies for his ' *Swedish* Majesty, sufficient Satisfaction should be ' made, after due Examination into the matter of ' Fact. Nor was this all the Tenderness and Caution the Imperial Court used, to give the King of *Sweden* no colourable Pretence to quarrel with them; for when they heard the *Muscovite* Troops were taking their Flight through *Bohemia* and *Moravia* to *Poland*, Count *Eck* was ordered to detach a certain Number of Horse from the *River Marck*, to pursue and seize them, in order to deliver them up to the *Swedes*: And those detached Horse not being able to overtake them, the Imperial Court afterwards solemnly declar'd, That the Escape of the *Muscovites* from the *Rhine*, was done without their Connivance or Participation. However, this Declaration was contradicted by the *Swedish* Envoy, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting some of the said Troops, and pretending to be General *Wakerbaert*, in King *Augustus's* Service, they frankly owned to him, that their Escape was concerted with the Imperial Court, which the King of *Sweden* was more inclined to believe, than the Assurances given to the contrary; And thereupon, peremptorily insisted upon full Satisfaction as to the three Points already mention'd, before he left *Saxony*. The Emperor being resolv'd, by all possible means, to prevent a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might, on a sudden, over-run his Hereditary Countries, appointed Count *Wratislaw* to go to the King of *Sweden* to adjust all Differences. That Lord writ to Count *Piper* on the Subject-matter of his Journey, to know whether he should be well received: But the *Swedish* Minister intimated in his Answer, That if he came empower'd to give a real Satisfaction to his Master, he should be welcome; but

but that he ought not to take the Trouble of that Journey, if he came to discuss the Pretensions of his *Swedish* Majesty. The Imperial Court seem'd surpriz'd at this Answer, and sent Orders to Count *Zinzendorf* to press Count *Piper* to declare what Satisfaction his Master would have, seeing he refus'd to allow his Ministers to discuss the same; and to assure him, That his Imperial Majesty was ready to give him Satisfaction, and to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of Great Britain. Her Majesty wrote to the same Monarch, to exhort him to forbear all Hostilities; but his Answer was, *That seeing the Emperor did not give him the Satisfaction he expected, he should be oblig'd to take it himself; especially, since his Delaying to do himself Justice had encouraged People to offer him new Affronts.* Which last Expression related to the Escape of the *Muscovites*.

The Imperial Court not only comply'd with the King of Sweden's Demands, as to the Delivering up both Count *Zobor* and the Imperial Officers, who hindred the Raising of the *Swedish* Levies in *Silesia*, as Preliminaries to the Admission of Count *Wratislaw*, as Envoy from the Emperor; but declared, moreover, That the City of *Breslaw* should pay 4000 Crowns to the Widow of a *Swedish* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occasion'd by the Seizure of those Levies. But this forc'd Compliance did not fully satisfy the King of Sweden, who upon Count *Wratislaw*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranstad*, refused to admit him to his Audience; so that that Minister must be contented to confer with Count *Piper* and the *Sieur Hermelin*, about the Escape of the *Muscovites*, which the Imperial Court fondly thought was now the only important Point to be adjusted. But the Protestants of *Silesia*, the Exercise of whose Religion had been suppress'd by the invading Zeal of Popery, having made secret Application to the King of Sweden, that Monarch generously resolved to restore them to their lawful Religion and Privileges; and having sent Four Regiments of Horse into that Country, to protect them provisionally, multiply'd his Demands into the following. '1. That the Emperor should give it under his Hand, That he knew nothing of the

The King of Sweden's new Demands of the Emperor.

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March of the Twelve Hundred *Muscovites*, who escaped through the Hereditary Countries. 2. That he should forthwith decide the Affair of the Election of *Lubeck* in Favour of the Administrator of *Holstein*, and confirm the Agreement between that House and the Chapter for the two next Generations. 3. That the Country of *Hadeln* be sequester'd into the Hands of his *Swedish* Majesty, till the Right of all the Pretenders to it be decided. 4. That the Protestant Religion in *Silesia* be restor'd, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*. 5. That his Imperial Majesty should renounce all Pretensions to the Quota which the King of *Sweden* had not furnish'd during this present War; and should draw no Consequence from the Crown of *Sweden*'s not having done Homage for the Dominions they have in the Empire since the Year 1664. And 6. That the whole *Swedish* Army in their Return thro' *Silesia* into *Poland*, should be maintain'd at the Emperor's Charge. These new Demands occasion'd several Conferences between Count *Wratisslaw* and Count *Piper*; and the first being convinc'd of the Necessity of preventing a Rupture, which would have proved fatal to the Common Cause, pass'd over several Formalities, and granted some Points, which, at any other time, would have been rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. The Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Holland* did not a little contribute towards the Success of that Negotiation, by their Offering the Guaranty of Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States General, for the Treaty that should be agreed upon, *sub spe rati*, as they express'd it; that is, in hope that what they offer'd, should be approved. The Confirmation of the Treaty between the Chapter of *Lubeck*, and the Ducal House of *Gottorp*, in the Year 1647, and the Restoration of the Exercise of the Protestant Religion in *Silesia*, were the Two Articles that met with the greatest Difficulty. The *Swedes* insisted, that they should be allowed to keep some Troops in *Silesia*, till the Churches of the Protestants were re-built, which the Imperial Court would not consent to; and on the other hand, they would not approve and ratifie the Treaty about the Bishoprick of *Lubeck*, till that Affair was duly

duly examin'd; but the Guaranty of the Queen of *A. C.*
Great Britain and the *States General* removed all *1707.*
 those Obstacles: And on the last Day of *August*, N. *S.*
Count Wratislaw communicated to the Ministers *A Treaty*
 of those Powers, that his *Swedish* Majesty being *concluded*
 fully satisfy'd with the Declaration they had made *between the*
 on that Subject, all Matters were agreed upon, and *Emperor*
 that they were engrossing the Treaty, in order to *and the*
 be signed the next Morning. The Conclusion of *King of*
 this Affair occasion'd great Joy amongst all the Well- *Sweden.*
 wishers to the Common Cause; for the Imperial *See the*
 Ministers gave out in plain Terms, That if the *Appen-*
Swedes would not be satisfy'd with the reasonable *dix.*
 Concessions made by the Emperor, that Prince
 would be oblig'd to recal his Forces from *Italy*, to
 defend his Hereditary Dominions, which would
 have proved a great Prejudice to the Grand Alli-
 ance, and an advantageous Diversion in Favour of
France, who had entertain'd the Hopes of seeing
 a War break out between those two Powers.

This important Affair being brought to a Con- *The King*
 clusion, the King of *Sweden* decamp'd the 1st. of *of Sweden*
September very early, from his Quarters at *Alt-Ran-*
stad; and Count *Wratislaw* having waited upon his *leaves*
 Majesty, the Treaty was sign'd at *Wolkwitz* that *Saxony,*
 Day; and the Imperial Minister set out the 3^d. for *and mar-*
Vienna, to have the Agreement ratify'd. King *ches into*
Augustus being indisposed, and consequently unable *Poland.*
 to take his leave of the King of *Sweden*, the latter
 went to *Dresden* the 6th of *September*, attended only
 by five or six Gentlemen, and made a Visit to
 King *Augustus*, with whom he had a long Confe-
 rence. His *Swedish* Majesty took afterwards his
 Leave of the Electress Dowager, and the Electoral
 Prince; and being return'd to his Army, continued
 his March for *Silesia*; where, on the 12th of that
 Month, the Imperial Ratifications of the Conven-
 tion sign'd by Count *Wratislaw*, were deliver'd to
 him. That Prince was so well pleased with the
 Dispatch us'd at the Imperial Court in this Af-
 fair, that he resolv'd to quit *Silesia* immediately, and
 march into *Poland*; so that all his Forces were on
 the other side of the *Oder* before the 25th of *Sep-*
tember. His *Swedish* Majesty left the Baron *de Stra-*
lenheim in *Silesia*, to see the Execution of the Treaty

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concluded ; and before his Departure from *Leignitz*, that Prince had the Satisfaction to see several Churches restored to the Protestants, which was a great Mortification to the Jesuits, and other Popish Priests and Fryars. The Bishop of *Breslau*, fearing the Resentment of the Pope, took a Pre-
 fence to absent himself from that City, to avoid Signing and Approving the Orders given for Restoring the Protestants to their former Rights ; but the King of *Sweden* being justly displeased with the Disingenuity of that Prelate, signify'd, that he expected that he should sign and approve those Orders ; which Formality he thought necessary, because the Bishop of *Breslau* is the chief Person in the Regency of *Silesia*, next to the Emperor, and that his refusing to subscribe the said Orders, might afterwards be drawn into ill Consequence against the Protestants. As for Count *Zobor*, whom the King of *Sweden* had sent Prisoner to *Stetin*, his *Swedish* Majesty set him at Liberty, with great Marks of Generosity.

The Cam-
 paign in
 Flanders.

† May 21.
 N. S.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough* ; his Grace arrived at *Brussels* the 13th of May, N. S. and having immediately held a Council of War with Monsieur *d' Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the States, Orders were sent to the Confederate Troops to march to their Rendezvous at *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*. Eight Days † after, the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *Brussels*, after having been waited on by the Council of State, and the Members of the other Courts of that City, who came to wish him a happy Campaign ; and in the Evening joyn'd the Army, which, the same Day, moved from *Anderlecht*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Bellengen*, the Left at *Lembeck*, and Hall in the Rear. Upon Intelligence that the *French*, who had been drawing together about the same time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd nearer to them, in order to meet them half way for a Battle, which they had given out they would offer to the Confederates ; or, if they declin'd it, to lay Siege either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*. But on the 24th of May, his Grace received unexpected Information, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were encamp'd at *Haine*,
 St. Paul,

St. Paul, and Peronne, where the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* took a Review of their Army the 25th. Hereupon the Confederate Army advanc'd, the next (d) Morning, to *Soignies*, their Right being at *Louvignies*, and their Left at *Næst*: And the Enemy, who by this Motion of the Allies, thought they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur-Isaac*, march'd, at the same time to *Pieton*, placing their Right near *Meling*, and their Headquarters at *Gosseliers*. The 27th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by several Generals, advanc'd with Twelve Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemies Camp; and upon Intelligence, that they were encamp'd in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolv'd to march to *Nivelle*, in order to attack them; And accordingly a Detachment was sent to view the Pass at *Ronquieres*, through which they were to pass. The Generals who were sent thither, reported, That the Enemy, suspecting the Design of the Allies, had made a Detachment to secure that important Post, and would, undoubtedly, advance upon the first Motion of the Confederates, to hinder them from marching through that Pass; or else would charge the first Troops that should pass, with so much Advantage, that it was not advisable to move that Way. This Report being maturely weigh'd in a Council of War, and the Generals wisely considering, at the same Time, that the Enemy had drain'd all their Garrisons, and muster'd all their Forces, with no other Design than to plunder the open wealthy great Cities of *Brabant*, particularly *Louvain* and *Brussels*, in case the Allies should undertake any Siege, which they might have done in less time than the Bringing up of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition would require; it was resolv'd to march back to *Brussels*. This prudent Counsel was pursu'd with so much Diligence, that the 28th the Confederate Army return'd from *Soignies* to the Camp at *Hall*; pass'd, the next Day, the Canal of *Brussels* at *Diggem*, and encamp'd at *Beaulieu*, where they rested the 30th; march'd the 31st to *Bethlehem*; laid Bridges over the *Dyle*, which they pass'd the 1st of *June*, and posted

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(k) See the
Order of
Battle of
both Ar-
mies in the
Appen-
dix.

posted themselves at *Meldert*. The *French* seeing their Design disappointed, advanc'd to the strong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring to venture an Engagement with the Allies, tho' much (k) superior to them; And so both Armies continued, above Two Months, in their respective Camps; during which Time no Action, worth recording, pass'd between them.

At last, upon certain Advice that the *French* had detach'd Thirteen Battalions and Twelve Squadrons from their Army, towards *Provence*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Concert with Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* and the States Deputies, resolv'd to march from *Meldert* towards *Genap*, from whence he might with less Disadvantage, attack the Enemy in their Camp at *Gemblours*. Accordingly, on the 9th of *August*, N. S. the Disposition was made for the Army to pass the *Dyle* at the Abbey of *Florival*; and late in the Evening, Orders were given for the march of the heavy Baggage towards *Brussels*, and the laying of Four Bridges on the *Dyle*; And, at the same time, the Troops encamp'd near *Louvain*, under Major General *Week*, and the Regiment of *Bothmar* were order'd to march to *Florival*, and the Battalions in *Brussels* to advance to *Waterloe*. The 10th in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the *Dyle* at *St. Forisweert*; and about three in the Afternoon the Duke of *Wirtemberg* march'd with Fourteen Squadrons to *Pieterbais*, with Orders to stay there till Morning, to observe the Enemy, and afterwards to make the Rear-guard. At Four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert*, and, according to the Disposition that had been made, pass'd the *Dyle* at *Florival*; and having march'd all Night, was the 11th at Break of Day about the Heights of *Waveren*, where they made a short Halt, and then continued their March towards *Genap*, where they encamp'd with their Right at *Promelles*, and their Left at *Davieres*; having made a March of seven Leagues. Here they had Intelligence, That the Enemy, upon the News of the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* advancing with his Detachment to *Pieterbais*, and that the Confederate Army was in Motion, were extremely alarm'd; that their Troops were immediately order'd to their Arms;

Arms; and that they cut down several Trees in the Roads and Passages that led to their Camp, having no certain Information which Way the Allies were gone, till about Midnight, when they began their March, with all possible Haste, towards *Flerus* and *Hespernay*, intending to be that Evening at *Gosseliers*, and gain the strong Camp at *Pieton*. The 12th, early in the Morning, the Confederate Generals received Advice, That the French Army had made but a short Halt at *Gosseliers*, and were advanc'd to *Seneff* about Midnight, the Elector of *Bavaria* taking his Head Quarters in the Castle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* in the Farm-house of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seneff*, having the River *Pieton* before them. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* having conferr'd there-upon, it was resolv'd to march directly to *Nivelle*, in order to attack the Enemy; and, accordingly, the Confederate Army march'd about one in the Afternoon, and came into that Camp the same Evening, their Right being to *Valianpont* and their Left to the River *Sonne* at *Arquennes*. It being too late to attack the Enemy that Night, the Necessary Dispositions were made to do it the next Morning; and because it was rightly foreseen, That the Enemy would endeavour to retire in the Night, to gain the Camp at *Cambron*, all possible care was taken to prevent their Retreat. Count *de Tilly*, with Forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and the Major Generals Count *d'Erbach* and *Ross*, and a Detachment of between 5 and 6000 Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant General *Scholten*, and Major General *Zontland*, was order'd to post himself between the two Armies, with the Left at *Corneliz*, and the Right towards the Road from *Bink* to *Nivelle*; and in case the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their Rear, and keep them in Play till the whole Confederate Army could come up. Those Troops march'd with all imaginable Alacrity, notwithstanding which they could not reach their respective Posts before Midnight; And, on the other hand, the French foreseeing the Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, and judging that it would be impossible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in that Camp till the

A. C. the next Day, resolv'd to decamp in the Night
 1707. They made the necessary Dispositions for it about
 ~~~~~ Seven of the Clock, at the Time when the Confe-  
 The Duke derate Army was coming into the Camp at *Nivelles*  
 of Marl- and about Nine their Left began to retire toward  
 borough *Marimont*, without Beat of Drum or Sound of  
 mainly en- Trumpet. The 13th, a little before break of Day,  
 deavours Count *Tilly* advanc'd with his Detachment directly  
 to engage the Enemy. to the Camp of the Enemy, saw their Army on a  
 full March, and observ'd that they made their Re-  
 treat in very good Order from Hedge to Hedge,  
 and that the Country being very Difficult, it was  
 scarce possible to come at them. He sent notice  
 thereof to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and that he  
 was marching to endeavour to attack their Rear,  
 as he was directed; whereupon 20 Batallions and  
 30 Squadrons, under the Command of General  
 Count *Lottum*, were detach'd to support Count *Tilly*.  
 The Horse being commanded by Lieutenant-Ge-  
 neral *Dopst*, the *Sieur Schuylenburgh*, and the Earl of  
*Athlone*, Majors-General; and the Infantry by Lieu-  
 tenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Welderem*.  
 Count *Tilly* march'd with all possible speed, and had  
 several Skirmishes with the Enemies Rear, but ha-  
 ving pursued them Three or Four Hours as far as  
 the Plains of *Marimont*, and observing that it was  
 to no purpose to fatigue the Troops, he return'd to  
 the Camp. The Country being cut by many  
 deep Roads, was very favourable to the Retreat of  
 the Enemy, who posted therein some Infantry,  
 which hinder'd the Confederate Horse from mak-  
 ing Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marl-*  
*borough*, who was advanc'd with a Detachment, be-  
 ing return'd to the Camp, resolv'd to continue that  
 Day in the same Place, to give time to the Troops  
 to rest themselves, after the fatiguing March they  
 had made; and because it was uncertain whether  
 the Enemy marched towards their Lines or *Cam-*  
*bron*, Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* sent one of his Aids de  
 Camp with 150 Hussars, to post himself on the Hills  
 of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly disco-  
 vered the March of the Enemy, being about half a  
 League from them. That Officer reported, that  
 the Vanguard was advanc'd to *St. Dennis*; having  
 the River *Haisne* behind them, which was con-  
 firm'd

firm'd by the Spies, who added, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarters at *St. Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* at *Castiaux*. The Generals concluded from this March, that the Enemy did not design to retire within their Lines, but rather to possess the advantageous Camp at *Cambron*; whereupon, the Confederate Army decamp'd from *Nivelle* the 14th about Six a-Clock in the Morning, and had all the day a most violent Rain, which rendred the Roads so bad, that it was very late when the Right came to *Soignies*; nor could all the Left come up till the 15th in the Morning, altho' one Thousand Pioneers had been at Work ever since the 12th at Night, to repair the Roads from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*. The Soldiers of the Confederate Army suffer'd very much in this March; but the Enemy suffer'd still a great deal more, for having lain on their Arms at *St. Dennis* all Night, (*August 14th*) they press'd on their March early the next Morning in the same Confusion as before, to *Chievres*, where they arriv'd at the time the Allies came to *Soignies*. Besides the Fatigue, this precipitate Retreat occasion'd a wonderful Desertion among the French; For their Soldiers being without Bread for above two Days, and without Rest for Three, not having time to put up their Tents between *Seneff* and *Chievres*, above 1000 of them went over to the Confederate Camp, and, at least, as many to *Brussels* and other Places. The Enemy wanted likewise all sorts of Necessaries during their whole March from *Gemblours*, their Baggage being sent off from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon their first Motion to avoid an Engagement. The great Rains, which continued for some days, having made the Ways, altogether unpassable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Pursuit of the Enemy, and confin'd the Confederate Army to the Camp of *Soignies*; and in the mean time, the Enemy fortify'd the Avenues to theirs, in the best manner the Weather would permit; And tho' their Army was soon after reforc'd with 6 Batallions and two Regiments of Horse, from the Flying Camp of Count *la Motte*, yet they retired farther behind the *Marque*, with their Right at *Pont-a-Tresin*, and their Left under the Cannon of *Lisle*: Whereupon the Allies ad-  
The French Army suffers very much in their Retreat.

Sep. 7.

vanc'd N. 5.



A. C. vanc'd towards them, and encamp'd with their  
 1707. Right at *Rollegem*, and their Left at *Helchin* near  
 the *Scheld*; subsisting all this while upon the *French*  
 Territories. Eight Days after the Allies came to  
 this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice,  
 † Sept. 15. that the *French* had made a Disposition to forrage  
 N. S. that † Morning at *Templeuve*, and the Villages near  
 it, march'd out at Break of Day with Twenty Thou-  
 sand Foot, Five Thousand Horse, and Twelve Pie-  
 ces of Cannon, in order to attack the Guard that  
 cover'd them; and endeavour, by that Means, to  
 bring them to a general Action; of which the Ene-  
 my being inform'd, they did not think fit to ven-  
 ture out of their Camp. His Grace thereupon or-  
 der'd his Troops to forrage those Places, which  
 was done without the least Opposition, tho' under  
 the Canon of *Tournay*, within a League of the Ene-  
 my's Camp, and Three from the Confederate.

The Duke of *Marlborough* goes to the *Hague*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, finding it impossible  
 to bring the Cautious Duke de *Vendosme* to an En-  
 gagement, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the  
 4th of October, N. S. and upon his Arrival at the  
*Hague*, the 6th of that Month, at Nine in the Mor-  
 ning, he made a Visit to the Great Pensionary, and  
 Monsieur de *Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council  
 of State. In the Afternoon, his Grace had a  
 Conference with the Deputies of the States-General,  
 wherein he communicated the Orders he had re-  
 ceiv'd from the Queen of *Great-Britain*, his Mistress,  
 to repair to *Francfort*, and confer with the Electors  
 \* Oct. 7. of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the  
 N. S. He re- next Campaign. The next \* Morning, his Grace  
 turns to the had another Conference with those Deputies, and  
 Army. in the Evening set out for the Army, to give the  
 (d) Oct. 10. Necessary Orders for their marching into Winter-  
 N. S. Quarters. Immediately after his (d) Arrival, the  
 Troops design'd for the Garrisons of *Menin*, *Cour-*  
 (e) Oct. 11. *tray*, and *Oudenarde*, went into those Places; and  
 N. S. the next (e) Day, the Army came to *Peteghem*,  
 with intent to pass the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*; but the  
 Rains continuing with such Violence, as to render  
 the Passing there impracticable for the Horse, the  
 Foot encamp'd the 12th of October, N. S. with the  
 Right at *Steyne*, and the Left at *Aspre*, and pass'd  
 the River the 13th at *Gauvre*; his Grace advancing  
 with



with the Horse and Dragoons to *Zwinhaerde*. The A. C. same Day, the Foot continued their March through 1707. *Ghent* to *Westrem*; and the next day the whole Army came to *Asche*, where they continued till they † Oct 20. heard that the French Army † was separated, upon N. S. Both which the Confederate Troops went into their re-Armies in spective Winter-Quarters, which were much the Flanders same as the Year before. The Duke of Marlborough Separate and go into set out for Germany the 15th of October, N. S. in the Winter Morning; lay that Night at *Liere*; the next at Quarters. Grave; the 17th at *Wesel*, and the 18th at *Dussel-The Duke of dorp*: An Alarm of several of the Enemies Parties Marlbo- being come over the *Rhine*, which was confirm'd at rough goes Grave, having made his Grace alter his intended to Germa- Rout, and pass thro' this last City. The 19th, his ny. Grace was met by the Elector Palatine at *Bruck*, about a League from his Castle of *Bansberg*, where his Electoral Highness gave his Grace a splendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Persian* Tent; after which his Grace continued his Journey, about 20 Miles farther to *Weert*, being conducted thither by the Palatine Guards. On the 20th, his Grace lay at *Limbourg* on the *Laune*, and the 21st reach'd Returns to the Hague Francfort, from whence, (as has been mention'd be- Nov. 3. fore) he set out again the 29th for the Hague, N. S. where he arrived the 3d of November, and having Arrives in London, concluded several Important Affairs with the States General, embark'd a few Days after for England, and Nov. 7. came to *St. James's* the 7th of that Month, O. S. O. S.

During his Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the States General, what pass'd at *Francfort*; and their Deputies having had several Conferences with the Imperial Ministers, their High Mightinesses resolv'd to use all possible Means to engage the Empire to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had done heretofore. In order to that, they wrote a pressing Letter to the Diet of *Ratisbone*, importing in Substance: 'That the Campaign being now at an end, it was of absolute necessity, before all other things, that all the High Allies should exert all their Strength, and make in due time such Preparations, as that they might carry on the War the next Campaign, on all sides, with all imaginable Vigour, and take care they might be no more prevented by the Enemy. That

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' That their High Mightinesses, considering that this  
 ' War was begun, and had been carried on for  
 ' maintaining and preserving the Liberty of all Eu-  
 ' rope in general, and of every Prince and State in  
 ' particular, against the Exorbitant Power of *France*,  
 ' who had seized upon the whole *Spanish* Monar-  
 ' chy, had, from the beginning of the said Com-  
 ' mon War, made greater Efforts than could be de-  
 ' sir'd or expected from them in Reason and Equity,  
 ' or by Vertue of their Alliances. That notwith-  
 ' standing through those great Efforts their Power  
 ' was much weakned, yet they were willing, and  
 ' entirely and heartily disposed to continue, with the  
 ' same Vigour and Zeal, duly considering the ab-  
 ' solute Necessity thereof, to make all possible Efforts  
 ' to conclude this War with Honour and Safety,  
 ' and obtain the Aim and End for which it was be-  
 ' gun, in hopes and expectation that every one of  
 ' their High Allies would do the same, and chiefly  
 ' that the Common Cause should on the side of the  
 ' Emperor and Empire, be heartily and with more  
 ' Reality and Vigour helped and carried on than  
 ' heretofore. That their High Mightinesses (and  
 ' the other Allies) had reason to complain, that  
 ' while they had made great Efforts, they had, on the  
 ' contrary, on the side of the Emperor and Em-  
 ' pire, diminished theirs, and were fall'n into a kind  
 ' of Numness and Lethargy, except those Circles  
 ' and States whose Territories were exposed to the  
 ' Enemy, which having suffered more than the rest,  
 ' and therefore had a better Pretence of Excuse, had,  
 ' however, in a most glorious manner, exerted  
 ' themselves above the rest. That this Deficiency  
 ' of Troops, and the Delays and Difficulties of bring-  
 ' ing the Imperial Army into the Field in the Spring,  
 ' were the Chief cause of the Misfortunes which be-  
 ' fel the Empire in the Beginning and Process of  
 ' the last Campaign, by the Invasion of the Enemy;  
 ' whereby the Empire was again brought into the  
 ' utmost Danger; and the Consequences whereof  
 ' would have prov'd more fatal, had not the Diver-  
 ' sion occasion'd by the Expedition in *Provence* re-  
 ' duc'd the Enemy to the Necessity of retiring.  
 ' That their High Mightinesses having jointly with  
 ' her Majesty of *Great Britain* taken into their Service

5000 Saxons, sent them to reinforce the Imperial Army, upon the earnest Instances that were made to them, to testify thereby their constant Affection for the Empire, and the Members thereof; but that there was so little done on the side of the Empire it self, that Posterity would not believe, that while the Enemy had penetrated with an Army into Germany, neither the great Extremities of the States, whose Territories were ruin'd by the Enemy, nor the visible and imminent danger the rest of the Empire was expos'd to, should not have been able to move all the Members of so powerful a Body as Germany, and induce them to contribute with all convenient Diligence, towards freeing themselves from those Extremities and Dangers; and that the Deliberations of the Diet of the Empire for a whole Summer, in so pressing a Danger, should have had no other effect than forming a Resolution to furnish 100000 Rixdollars for the Military Chest for the Operations of War, and that it should be yet uncertain, whether the said Sum should be all paid in, while the Enemies had raised several Millions in the Empire by Contributions, which would have been better employ'd for the Defence of their Country, and to protect them against those Vexations. That it being impossible to change what was past, their High Mightinesses hop'd that the difficulties and danger the Empire had laboured under the last Summer, would rouse up the States and Members of the Empire, and especially those who were more powerful, and oblige them to take such Precautions, that they might not fall again into the same, to the Ruin of themselves, and the detriment of the Common Cause; and that therefore they would not only send their respective Quotas, according to the Constitution of the Empire, with all convenient speed, but also that they would take care to reinforce the Army of the Empire, by taking into their Service the Saxon Cavalry offer'd them by King Augustus, which were ready at hand, and other Troops; provide the Military Chest, Artillery, and all other things that were requisite to enable the Army to act with Vigour. That the said Diet of the Empire should be desired

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to make the necessary Provisions for these Ends, that the Effect might answer the Resolution, and all things be put into such a readiness against the beginning of the next Spring, that the Enemy, who made all possible Efforts for the next Campaign, might not have an opportunity, through the want of those necessary Preparations, to execute their Designs with a greater Force than ever, and by preventing the Allies, get new Advantages over them; but on the contrary, that all, and every one of the Allies, contributing their utmost for the Good of the Common Cause, wherein they were wanting on the Parts of the Emperor and the Empire, the Enemy might be so vigorously attacked in all parts, that after the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, they might be reduced to such Terms as might procure a lasting and honourable Peace. Concluding, that their High Mightinesses would contribute their utmost to that great Work, but expected the like from his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, seeing they were obliged to it by their Alliances and common Interest; and in case of Non-performance, their High Mightinesses protested against all the ill Consequences thereof.

The Campaign in Italy and Provence

The Confederate Forces were, this Year, most active, and raised the greatest Hopes and Expectations, on the side of *Italy*, where the *French*, instead of Retrieving their Defeat before *Turin*, gave up all the States and Places they possessed in *Lombardy*, in the Name of King *Philip*. 'Tis true, they might have stood their ground there some time longer; but they prudently chose, rather to preserve their Troops, for which they had occasion in *Spain* and elsewhere, and which it was impossible for them either to subsist or succour, than run the Hazard of losing the same, by an ill-timed and unprofitable Resistance. Upon this Motive, the *French* clapt up the Capitulation or Treaty of *Milan*, † pursuant to which they withdrew their Troops from the Castle of *Milan*, *Cremona*, *Valencia*, *Mirandola*, *Mantua*, *Sabionetta*, *Sestola*, *Final*, *Modena*, &c. and retired to *Dauphiné*. The Allies had no less Reason than the *French*, to be well pleas'd with the Treaty of *Milan*, by which they recover'd several Places, that would have

† See Num. XX, in the Appendix to the Annals for the year 1706.

have kept them, a long while, in Play; and their Hands being at Liberty on that side, they had now an Opportunity, which never offer'd before, during this War, of making the Enemies Country feel the immediate Calamities of it. Hereupon the Queen of Great Britain, the States General, and the Duke of Savoy, form'd the Great Project of invading Provence, in order, either to take or destroy Toulon and Marseilles; which fatal Blow to the Maritime Power of France, would have been of infinite Advantage to Great Britain and Holland, by Securing and Enlarging their Trade; and to the whole Confederacy, by Depriving the Enemy of Means to carry on their profitable Commerce to the West-Indies, which, alone, enables them to prosecute the War. On the other hand, the Court of Vienna, upon Views of private Advantage, laid the Design of Reducing the Kingdom of Naples, wherein they had Reason to hope to be seconded by the Affections of that fickle Nation, whom Cardinal Grimani, had, beforehand, prepared to shake off the French Yoke. But as this Project tended to divide the Confederate Army in Italy, and, in great measure, clash'd with the Interprize against Toulon, so it was warmly opposed not only by Great Britain and Holland, but also by the Duke of Savoy, who, no doubt, proposed to himself a particular Advantage from the Conquest of Provence.

The Allies divided in their Projects.

His Royal Highness had no sooner receiv'd Intelligence from Milan, That Prince Eugene had Orders from Vienna to make a Detachment of about 14 or 15000 Men for Naples, but he order'd his Council to be summon'd, at which assisted the foreign Ministers; and wherein the Duke declared 'his Dissatisfaction with the Resolutions of the Imperial Court, as tending to weaken an Army, which, in all humane Probability, would be attended with Victory; and would affect France in the most sensible Part, if it should enter her own Territories. This was seconded by the Marquis de St. Thomas, his Royal Highness's first Minister of State, who represented, 'That the Kingdom of Naples must fall of Course into the Hands of the Imperialists, if the Confederate Forces should meet with Success either in Dauphiné or any other

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\* April  
22. N. S.

The Court  
of Vienna  
persists in  
the Resolu-  
tion of Re-  
ducing the  
Kingdom  
of Naples.

contiguous Province of *France*; That such an Expedition, which required a very numerous Army, would give the Enemy a great Diversion, and not only oblige them to weaken their Forces in *Spain* and *Flanders*, but put a stop to the Ravages *Mareschal de Villars* made in *Germany*; And that his Affection to the Common Cause, of which the Duke his Master was so glorious an Assertor, oblig'd him to move, that a Courier should be forthwith dispatch'd to his Royal Highness's Envoy at *Vienna*, with Instructions to remonstrate to the Imperial Court, the Necessity there was for the Detachment design'd for *Naples*, to join the Grand Army in order effectually to prosecute the Designs against *France*. The Foreign Ministers were all of the same Opinion with the Duke of *Savoy* and his Council, except the King of *Spain's* Envoy Extraordinary, who not only oppos'd the Resolutions that were taken against the March of the Imperialists into *Naples*, but insisted strenuously, that other Detachments ought to be made from the Grand Army to support his Master's just Pretensions to the Possession of that Kingdom. But Matters were so fully carried against him, that Instructions were drawn up for those in Publick Characters at the Court of *Vienna*, to make such Representations to his Imperial Majesty, as were agreeable to the Consultations held at *Turin*, and Couriers were dispatch'd, with Orders to wait upon Prince *Eugene* at *Milan*, with his Royal Highness's Desire, that he would give him his Presence, and those of his General Officers, at a Grand Council of War to be held at a Time prefix'd. Prince *Eugene* came accordingly \* to *Turin*, attended by General *Taun*, and brought with him his Imperial Majesty's last and positive Orders for the March of the before mention'd Detachment towards *Naples*; the Council at *Vienna*, being so earnest for the Conquest of that Kingdom, that both the Solicitations of her Britannick Majesty's Ministers, the Earl of *Manchester*, and Sir *Philip Meadows*, and the repeated Endeavours of Count *Rechteren*, and the Marquis *de Prie*, the Dutch and *Savoyard* Envoys, proved ineffectual; the Imperial Court insisting, That the Forces of the Allies in *Italy*, were sufficient to carry on both these



these Enterprizes at once. The only thing the Council of Vienna would yield to, was the appointing Count Taun to head the Forces design'd for the Neapolitan Expedition; Prince Eugene having declined that Command; and, at the Desire of Great Britain and Holland, been prevail'd with to assist the Duke of Savoy, in the intended Invasion of France.

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The Point now to be discuss'd was, which way Prince Eugene should enter that Kingdom, either by Provence or Dauphiné? Prince Eugene was wholly for the latter, urging, 'the Probability of succeeding in that Enterprize, from his Royal Highness's prosperous Expedition into those Parts in the late War, which would have given him the full Possession of that Province, had not the hand of Providence interposed, and visited him with Sickness, to the Disappointment of that glorious Project. To this it was objected by the British and Dutch Envoys, That as it could not be denied, but his Royal Highness had then gain'd such Advantages, as, in all humane Probability, would have ended in the entire Conquest of Dauphiné, so it was not to be supposed, but the Enemy had taken Precautions to prevent any future Invasions on that side; and that they were Masters of too much Circumspection not to make use of so many Years as were elaps'd since that Expedition, in strengthening their Avenues, providing for the Security of their Passes, and fortifying their Towns, so as to enable them to disappoint any future Attempts. They added, that it was otherwise with Provence, which was more unprovided, and must of Course be under less Apprehensions of an Invasion, because such Hostilities had never been committed against it; urging withal, the Riches and Fertility of the Country; the great Stores that had been gather'd there for the Sea and Land Services; the multitude of Shipping that would fall into their Hands by the Reduction of Thoulon and Marseilles: And whatever else might be of any Weight to forward an Enterprize that would be attended with such glorious Consequences, as hindring the French from putting a Fleet to Sea again, or appearing with any Naval Armament on their Neighbouring Coasts, which they had more than once insulted to the fatal Experience of Genoa, and other Maritime Towns. These Arguments carried



A. C. ried such Conviction with them, especially with  
 1707. the Duke of Savoy, who began to flatter himself with  
 the hopes of enlarging his Dominions by the Acces-  
 sion of Provence, that his Royal Highness declared,

*The Duke of Savoy That the Obligations he and the whole Confederacy lay  
 Savoy and under to the Queen of Great Britain, and the States  
 Prince Eu General, were so very great; and the Assistance those two  
 gene yield Powers had given him in his last Necessities, so im-  
 portant in the Success, that was the Consequence of it;  
 to their Sen- that he would yield up his Sentiments, whatever they  
 timents. might be, to those of her Majesty and their High Mighti-  
 nesses, and shew his utmost Regard to such Councils, as  
 were deservedly famous through all Europe, for the Happy  
 Events that flow'd from them. Prince Eugene, and the  
 rest of those that were of a contrary Opinion before,  
 wav'd all manner of Opposition, and not only ac-  
 quiesc'd in his Royal Highness's Resolves, but were  
 so fully convinc'd of the Wisdom of those Poten-  
 rates that propos'd the March into Provence, as to  
 move for drawing the Troops together immediately  
 for that Purpose. Accordingly, the Rout of the Im-  
 perialists and Milanese was fix'd; a Rendezvous for  
 the Conjunction of the whole Army appointed, and  
 every thing dispos'd for entering upon Action, as  
 soon as Opportunity should offer it self; and suffi-  
 cient Preparations be made to carry on so glorious  
 an Undertaking.*

In pursuance of the former Resolutions, the Here-  
 ditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel gave Orders for the  
 Troops under his Command, to leave their Quar-  
 ters; Colonel *Wartman* did the like to the four Re-  
 giments of *Saxe-Gotha*, during the Absence of the  
 Prince of that Name, who was then in *Germany*; and all the National and Auxiliary Forces in the *Mi-  
 laneze* and *Piedmont*, march'd to the several Camps  
 that had been mark'd out for them near *Torea*, *Ri-  
 voli*, and *Coni*, in order to give the Enemy Um-  
 brage and Uneasiness on all sides. In the mean time,  
 an Express having on the 12th of *June N. S.* brought  
 Advice to *Turin*, of the Arrival of the Confederate  
 Fleet, commanded by *Sir Cloudesly Shovel*, on the  
 Coast of *Genoa*, all the Generals were summon'd to  
 Court, to hold another Great Council of War, in  
 which assisted the Earl of *Manchester*, who arriv'd  
 at *Turin* the 6th, and *Sir John Norris* Rear-Admiral  
 of

of the Blue Squadron, who came there (d) three A. C. Weeks before, with Dispatches from King Charles, 1767. the Earl of Galway, and Sir George Bing. The next (e) day, Prince Eugene arriv'd from Milan, and on (d) May the 15th an Express was dispatch'd to Sir Cloudesly 16. N. S. Shovel, to acquaint him with the Resolutions taken. (e) June The 16th, the Fleet came to an Anchor before Fi- 13. N. S. nal, to the number of 42 Men of War, and 57 S. Cloude- Transports; several other Men of War and Trans- fly Shovel ports, being sent to Leghorn and Genoa, to take on with the board the Artillery and Ammunition design'd for Considerate the Operations of War concerted with the Duke of before Fi- Savoy. The same day (f) another great Council was nal. held at Turin, from whence Sir John Norris (g) set (f) June out the 18th for Final, and brought word to Sir 16. N. S. Cloudesly Shovel, that Prince Eugene was to come two (g) June days after to confer with him. The Admiral went 18. N. S. on Shore accordingly the 20th, and Prince Eugene Sir arriving at Final few Minutes after, they had a Con- Cloudesly ference which lasted four Hours. They were after- Shovel wards entertain'd at Dinner by the Governor, and has a Confe- the Admiral having taken his leave of Prince Eu- rence with gene, return'd on board. His Highness continued Prince Eugene, two or three Hours longer in Final, to view the June 20. Fortifications, and having given some Orders relat- N. S. ing thereto, set out for Turin, where he arrived the 23d. He had the same Day, another Conference The Earl of with the Duke of Savoy, and the Earl of Manchester; Manchie- and the latter having seen all things agreed upon for ster sets out from the Execution of the Design he was sent about, set Turin to out the 24th for his main and extraordinary Embassy Venice, to Venice. June 24.

For the greater Secrecy of the intended Expedi- tion into Provence, the Duke of Savoy propos'd, that part of the Army should break up for Susa, under General Visconti, to make a Feint, as if the main Design was to invade Dauphiné, which was generally approved, and that Body was afterwards left to cover Turin, and the flat Country, against the Ex- cursions of the Garrison of Susa. At the same time, General Kriekbaum, with a body of Piedmontese, was ordered to advance into the Valley of Aosta; and all the Preparations for the Operations of the Troops by Land, under the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, being compleated, and all the Forces

A. C. 1707. come to their Rendezvouses, at *Ivrea* and *Busca*, the greatest part to the last Place, Prince *Eugene* went thither \* the 30th of *June* N. S. and forthwith put himself on his March towards the *Col de Tende*. \* *Busca*. The same Morning the Duke of *Savoy's* Servants and Baggage set out, part taking the Road of *Susa*, and part that of *Coni*, in order to amuse and puzzle the Enemy; and his Royal Highness having settled the Affairs of the Regency during his Absence, and received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, who came to wish him a successful Campaign and safe Return, mounted on Horse-back, and took the Road of *Susa*, being attended by his Dutcheß, the Princes of the Blood, and the whole Court, several Miles out of Town. His Royal Highness lay that Night at *Villa d'Amores*, a stately House belonging to the Count *de Vernon*, who accompanied him; where he was entertained with the Mask of *Jupiter* and *Lycaon*, by way of Allusion to the Tyrannies of *Lewis XIV.* and nobly treated at the Expence of that Lord. From hence, after he had Notice, that in Obedience to his Commands, part of his Equipage that was order'd to the Marquis of *Visconti's* Army, had fil'd off for the County of *Nice*, he cross'd the Country with his Guards and Attendants, and lay that (b) Night at a House belonging to the (b) July 1. Marquis *de Talasses*, call'd *Campagna Fortunata*. Here his Royal Highness had Intelligence, that the Army, which consisted of about 40000 Men, was in full March towards the *Col de Tende*, in order to penetrate into *Provence*; and that the Confederate Fleet lay at Anchor off of the Port of *Nice* (or *Nissa*) having taken in at *Final* and *Genoa*, great Stores of Provisions, Ammunition, Cannon, Mortars, and other Warlike Implements, in order to act in concert with the Land-Forces.

Upon the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet on the Coast of *Genoa*, Monsieur *d'Iberville*, the French Envoy at *Genoa*, used all his Endeavours and Application to discover their Strength, and penetrate into their Design. He was inform'd, That they were gathering great Quantities of Meal, Shovels, Spades, and other Instruments to break Ground, and that 'twas whisper'd among them, that there was

was a great Project in hand against *Provence*, and principally upon *Toulon*, the Loss whereof was look'd upon as irreparable to *France*. Hereupon, Mr. *d'Iberville* redoubled his Attention, carefully observ'd the Motions of the Land-Forces, and gave Information of all that pass'd, to Count *de Grignan*, the Intendant of *Provence*, and to the Governours of the Places along the Coast. This Intelligence spread an universal Alarm from *Nice* to *Marseilles*, and oblig'd the Mareschal *de Tessé*, who commanded the French Army in *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*, to divide his Forces, and send several Detachments to garrison the Towns and Forts upon the *Mediterranean*. Four Battallions were posted at *Nice*, and Thirteen Companies of *Catalans*, who arrived there about this time, were distributed into several Parts of *Provence*; the Garrison of *Monaco* was reforc'd with 400 Men; Three Battallions were put into *Antibes*, and the Royal Regiment of *Montferrat* into *Grace*. Four Companies were posted at *Frejuls*, between which Place and *Antibes* the Militia was rais'd, and order'd to be in a readiness at the Appearance of the Confederate Fleet; And all imaginable Precautions were taken at *Toulon*, to put that Place in a Posture of Defence, both on the Sea and Land side; the Marquis of *Langeron* being appointed to command the Marines, as Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and the Marquis *de St. Pater* in the Place, as Lieutenant-General of the Land Forces.

Upon the Motion of the Confederate Army from *Busca*, Monsieur *de Paratte*, who commanded in the County of *Nice*, abandon'd that Country; but threw one of his Four Battallions into *Monaco*, another into *Villa-Franca*, and brought the other two into *Antibes*. On the 2d of July, N. S. the Duke of *Savoy* came to the Head-Quarters at *Borgo*; from whence the Army march'd the 3d in Four Bodies, to *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountains, where they halted the next Day, and Provisions were distributed to the Horse and Foot for Four Days. Here the Duke of *Savoy* had Advice, That *Sospello*, a strong Post two Marches beyond *Limon*, was garrison'd by 100 French, which being like to disturb the March of the Army, some Miners, Field-

The March  
of the Con-  
federate  
Army into  
*Provence*.

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Field-Pieces, and Mortars were sent for. The 5th, the Duke of Savoy, attended by Prince Eugene, the Prince of Hesse, and General Zurlauben, put himself at the Head of the Troops, and led them up the steep Ascent of the Col de-Tende; and after a most difficult March of Ten Hours, through narrow Defiles, Rocks, and Precipices, reach'd the Town of Tende. The 6th the Army decamp'd before Break of Day, and having gain'd a Defilee, march'd Nine Hours, and encamp'd at Broglia. The Castle of Sospello was block'd up by a good Number of the Militia of the Country of Nice, and two Companies of the Garrison of Saorgio, commanded by the Marquis de Cenant, besides which 400 Men under Lieutenant Colonel Baron Tscheka, were commanded to cover the March of the Army by Sospello; or if need were, to block it up more closely. The 7th in the Morning this Detachment reach'd Sospello; whereupon, the Enemy, without firing a Shot, offer'd to capitulate; but the Offer being rejected, they yielded at Discretion, to the Number of Seven Officers and Ninety Soldiers. The same Day the Army advanced to Sospello, where they halted the 8th. On which Day the Dutch Vice-Admiral died, and was buried at Nice. The 9th the Army continued their March, and passed the Mountain Escarata, from whence they discovered the Confederate Fleet, riding at an Anchor at the Mouth of the Var. His Royal Highness receiv'd Advice from the British Admiral, that the Enemy were hard at work on the Entrenchments along that River: Whereupon, Orders were sent to the Troops of the Rear to march with all speed; and the Vanguard advanced the 10th before Break of Day, to Nice; but were obliged to leave the direct Road, because the Enemy might have annoyed them in their March from the Castle of Montalban, of which they were possess'd. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene advanc'd immediately with a Detachment as far as the Var, and saw the Enemy working on their Entrenchments, from the Hills above St. Laurens, down to the Sea along that River. Count Beaufort, Adjutant of the Imperialists, was sent at the same time, two Leagues higher up to view a Ford, and reported, that he had found that River

River passable, and had rid through it; and that the Enemy had no Troops on the other side; whereupon his Royal Highness resolved to attempt the Pass of the *Var*, the next Day, that the Enemy might not have time to perfect their Entrenchments. Upon his Return to Nice, the Duke of Savoy found there the Chief Commanders of the British and Dutch Fleet, waiting his Royal Highness's Orders and Pleasure. He gave them all Marks of his Favour and Esteem; express'd his Satisfaction at their Arrival in these Parts; and turning to Sir Cloudesly Shovell, with a very obliging Air, told him, 'That he had waited for this happy Conjunction of Affairs for above Fourteen Years; and since the Queen of Great Britain and the States General had done him the Honour of sending their Fleets up so far into the *Mediterranean*, to act in concert with him by Land, nothing should be wanting on his Part to make France feel, in the most sensible manner, the Effect of such a Conjunction, and of those Resolutions that had been taken by him, and his High Allies. Sir Cloudesly Shovell, in return, gave him Assurances of the Queen his Mistress's Friendship for his Royal Highness, acquainting him withal, 'That she had been pleas'd to lay her Commands upon him, to follow his Royal Highness's Directions in any thing that should be thought of Use by Sea, to forward the Operations by Land. After this, the British Admiral begg'd the Favour, that his Royal Highness, and the rest of the Generals would honour him with their Company on Board the Fleet; which was very readily comply'd with. Sir Cloudesly, with Captain Convent, (who, upon the Death of Vice-Admiral Vandergoes, took upon him the Command of the Dutch Squadron) receiv'd the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, under a Discharge of all the Guns of the Fleet, and gave them so noble and splendid an Entertainment, that his Royal Highness, in a kind of Surprise, told the Admiral, *That if he had paid him a Visit at Turin, he should scarce have had it in his Power to give him a more magnificent Reception.* After this, his Royal Highness fell into large *Encomiums* of the Riches, Power, and Conduct of the British and Dutch Nations; and Dinner being over, a Council

First Interview between the Duke of Savoy and Sir Cloudesly Shovell.



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The Confe-  
derate Ar-  
my passes  
the Var,  
July 11th,  
N. S.

of War was held, wherein it was resolved to force the Passage of the *Var*, before the Marquis *de Saily*, a Lieutenant-General, who guarded the Enemy's Intrenchments with seven Batallions, two Squadrons of Horse, one of Dragoons, and some Militia, was reforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Dillon*, an Irish Man, who 'twas said, was marching up to his Assistance with Twelve Batallions. In order to that, it was concerted, That his Royal Highness should march with the main Body of the Army to attempt the Passage at the Place view'd by the Imperial Adjutant, though the Enemy had already posted some Troops to defend the same; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* was ordered with a great Detachment to alarm the Enemy over-against *St. Laurens*, and make Dispositions to lay a Bridge at that Place; but not to make a real Attack, being directed only to send his Foot in Boats, to take Post on the other side, if he found a favourable Opportunity. The Admiral was to send, at the same time, several Men of War and Frigats, to cannonade the Intrenchments of the Enemy, and land some Troops, if it were found practicable. According to these Resolutions, the Troops march'd the 11th with a great deal of cheartfulness, but the Way being difficult, it was almost Three-a-clock in the Afternoon before they came to the Banks of the *Var*; by which time four British Men of War, and one Dutch, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, and attended by about 600 Seamen and Marines, in open Boats, had sail'd into the Mouth of that River, and being advanc'd within Musket-shot of the Enemy's Works, made such a terrible Fire upon them, that their Cavalry, and many of their Foot quitted the Intrenchments. Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* himself followed Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and observing the Enemies Disorder, commanded him to land with the Seaman and Marines, and flank the Enemy in their Intrenchments; which Service Sir *John Norris* perform'd with so good conduct, and his Men advanc'd with such Undauntedness and Resolution, that the French had not Courage to make a stand; but fearing to be surrounded fled, in great Confusion, from their Works, of which Sir *John Norris* took Possession. This gave an Opportunity to the Prince of



*Saxe-Gotha*, to send his Grenadiers in Boats to *St. Laurens*, a wall'd Town, where they took Post, the Enemy retiring likewise from thence, with great Precipitation. Upon Notice of this Success, the Duke of *Savoy* order'd the Main Army to pass the *Var*, at the Ford view'd the Day before by Count *Beaufort*, which they did with so great Eagerness, that about a Hundred were driven down by the Violence of the Stream, and Ten of them drown'd, among whom was the Baron *de Gersdorf*, a Captain of *Hussars* in the Emperor's Service: And this was all the Loss the Confederates sustain'd in Forcing a Pass where they expected to find the most vigorous Opposition. Two Detachments, under Count *Breuner* and Count *Beaufort*, were immediately in pursuit of the Enemy, but the Country being very difficult, they could not overtake them, so as to fall in with their Rear. They took, however, several Prisoners, who, as well as the Deserters, reported that the Enemies Consternation was beyond Expression; That the Troops that were beaten out of their Intrenchments, met with Lieutenant *Dillon*, who was coming towards them, within two Leagues of the *Var*; and that Monsieur *de Saily*, having thrown two Battalions into *Antibes*, retreated with the rest of his Forces towards *Grace*, and from thence to *Toulon*. The 12th of *July*, Count *Beaufort* return'd with his Party, and the same Day Orders were given for finishing the Bridge, begun over the *Var* by the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha's* Body: The Troops in the mean time, being allowed a few days rest about *St. Laurens*, by Reason some of them had march'd 6 days together, and could not be seasonably supplied with Bread in the Mountains; and besides, it was necessary to wait for the rest of the Cavalry, not above 600 Horse being come up, when the Army pass'd the *Var*.

This Delay proved of infinite Advantage to the Enemy, who with great Activity and Vigilance, provided for the Security of *Toulon*: For when it could no longer be doubted, that the Allies had a Design upon that important Place, the Mareschal *de Tessé*, who while he was in suspense, which way they would bend their Forces, had divided his, to secure the Passes of *la Tuile*, and *Conflans*, on one side;

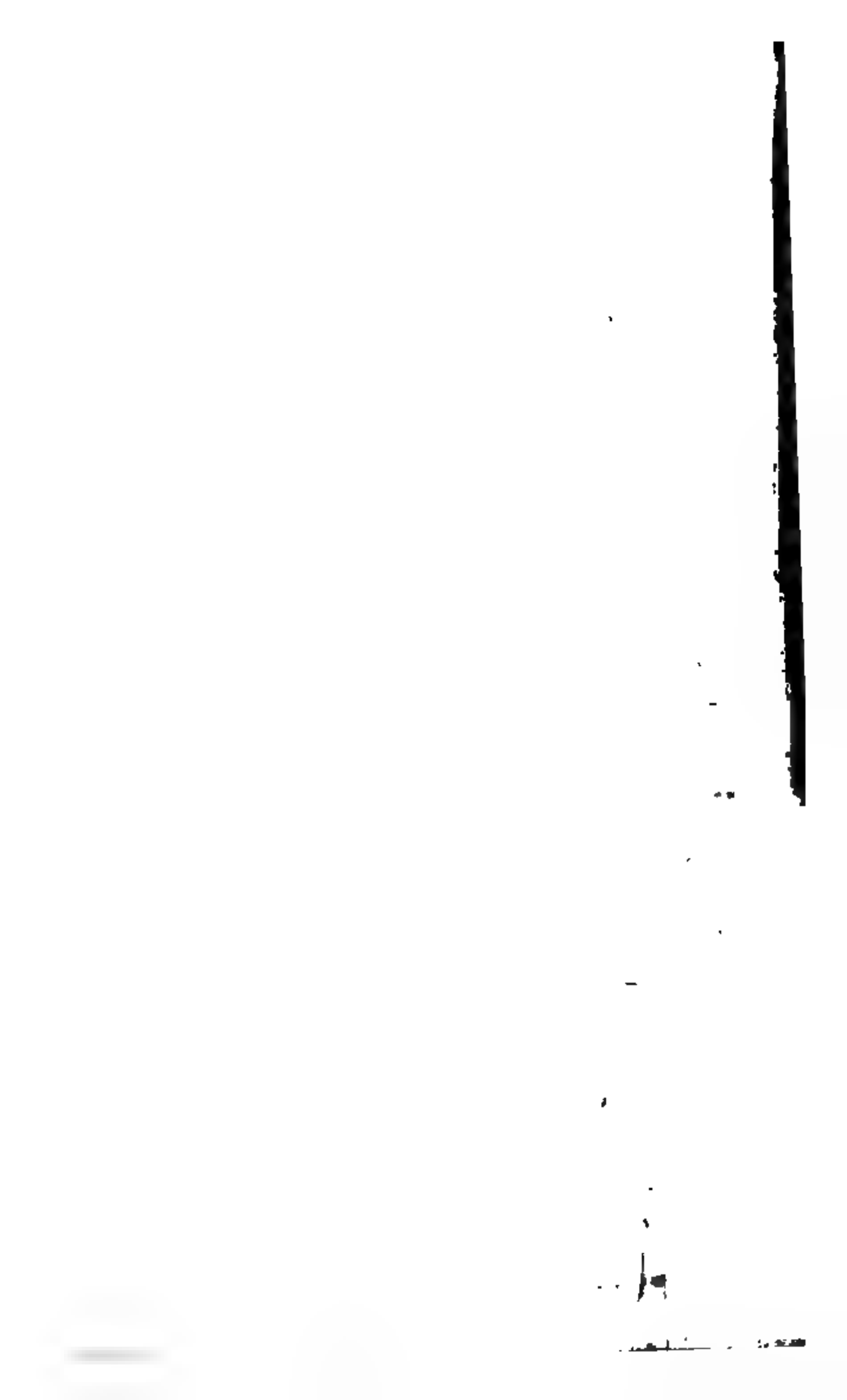
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Mareschal  
Tesse pro-  
vides for  
the Security  
of Toulon

side; those of *Susa*, *Fenestrelle*, and the Valley of *Pragelas*, on the other; and lastly, those of *Chateau-Dauphin* and *Tournas*, in the Valley of *Barcelonnette*: That Mareschal, I say, ordered Monsieur de *Raffet*, and Mr. *Destouches*, who commanded two Bodies of Infantry, to march with all Expedition to *Riez*, in *Provence*. Count *Dillon* was directed to follow them with the Troops of the Valleys of *Quierasco* and *Barcelonnette*; and in the mean time, Mareschal *Tesse* went Post to *Toulon*, to give the necessary Directions. He arrived there the 10th of July, N. S. and finding that the Fortifications on the Land-side could not maintain a Siege of six Days, he order'd the Walls to be terrass'd, and Cannon to be planted upon them; a Cover'd-Way to be made; and a Camp with Intrenchments, to be mark'd out, in order to post in it the Troops that were upon their March: All which was perform'd with incredible Diligence. Mareschal *de Tesse* recommended, above all Things, to Count *Grignan* and Lieutenant General *St. Pater*, to throw all the Companies of Coast-Guards, and all the Militia they could assemble, into the Valleys of *Oulivettes*, and to use their utmost Efforts to maintain those Defiles, on which the Safety of *Toulon* did, in great measure, depend; for if the Confederates had prevented the French Troops, and possessed themselves of those narrow Passes, it had been impossible to succour the Place. From *Toulon* Mareschal *de Tesse* went to *Marseilles*, where he gave likewise the necessary Directions for the Defence of that important Place; and from thence went to *Riez*, to forward the March of the Troops. The Soldiers, who had the Refreshments provided for them on the Route, march'd with such Chearfulness and Expedition, that the first Nineteen Battalions under the Command of the Marquis *de Guesbriand*, reach'd *Toulon* the 23d. of July, N. S. The 25th Mareschal *de Tesse* brought up Ten other Battalions, all which he disposed in the fortified Camp (d) on the Heights of *St. Anne*; so that the Allies, who had no Notice of these forced Marches, till they came near *Pignan*, were not a little surprized, upon their Arrival before *Toulon*, the 26th, to find Forty Battalions either in the Place, or in

(d) See the  
Plan of  
Toulon.





Intrenchments; a Covered-Way; and above (T) Four Hundred Pieces of Cannon in Battery, very well served by the Officers of the Navy. The same day, Mareschal de Tesse set out for Aix, and assembled there another Body of Infantry, consisting of such Battalions as Count Medavi brought up thither from Savoy, and others that came down the Rhone, from Languedoc. From Aix that Mareschal went to Roqueveyre, whither the Count of Aubeterre brought to him the Horse and Dragoons he had on the Verdon; whereupon Monsieur de Tesse posted at Bosset the Regiments of Dauphin and Hautefort, the better to secure the Communication with Toulon, and to protect the Inhabitants of Signe, who had taken up Arms. From Bosset that Mareschal went a third time to Toulon, and upon his Return, march'd with the Horse from Bosset to Aubagne, where he was join'd by Count Medavi, whom he detach'd with all the Cavalry, and Fimarcon's Dragoons, the two Battalions of Aunis, two of Santerre, and two of la Chenelaye, to go and post himself towards St. Maximin, and from thence cover Aix, in order to straiten the

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\* July 26.

N. S.

(1) The Guns and Mortars placed on the Bastions of Toulon, were as follows.

| On the Bastion of the Minimes.           | On the Royal Bastion.                                     |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 Twenty four Pounders.                 | 35 Twenty four Pounders.                                  |
| 9 at the Courtine,                       | 12 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.                  |
| 2 Mortars.                               | 1 Mortar.                                                 |
| On the Bastion of St. Bernard.           | On the Bastion of the Arsenal.                            |
| 26 Twenty four Pounders.                 | 35 Twenty four Pounders, including ten of the Case-mates. |
| 4 Thirty six Pounders.                   | 3 Mortars.                                                |
| 6 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.  |                                                           |
| 2 Mortars.                               |                                                           |
| On the Bastion of St. Ursula.            | On the Bastion of the Morass on the Left.                 |
| 21 Twenty four Pounders.                 | 4 Guns, and the like number at the Case-mates.            |
| 4 Thirty six Pounders.                   |                                                           |
| 18 Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine. |                                                           |
| 2 Mortars.                               |                                                           |
| On the Bastion of the Foundry.           | Total.                                                    |
| 24 Twenty four Pounders.                 | Guns 238                                                  |
| 18 Thirty six Pounders at the Courtine   | Mortars 13                                                |
| 2 Mortars.                               | Besides Cannon Balls 22400                                |
|                                          | And Bombs. 2900                                           |

N. B. The Artillery of the Docks, fortified Camp, Forts, and other Posts, is not comprehended in this Account.

Allies

**A. C.** Allies in their Camp, and deprive 'em of such Sub-  
**1707.** sistence as they might draw from the Country ; with  
 Orders, however, in case he was press'd by a supe-  
 rior Body, to retire over the Bridges that were laid  
 on the *Durance*, and which the Mareschal had caus'd  
 to fall down to *Pertuis* and *Organ*. He sent at the  
 same time to the *Durance*, the Count of *Meleun*,  
 with Orders to receive the Regiments of Dragoons  
 of *Verac* and *Vilgagnon*, and those of Horse of *Char-*  
*tres*, *Lenoncourt* and *Rachecourt*, which came from  
*France*, and send them to *M. de Medavi* as fast as they  
 arriv'd. This done, *Mr. de Tesse* † march'd to *Toulon*,  
 with all the Infantry he had with him, viz. 14 Batta-  
 lions, which he posted in a third Line behind his  
 Camp: Which new Reinforcement made him al-  
 most equal in (K) Numbers to the Allies, whom

(K) *A general Account of all the Forces that were both within and without  
 the Town of Toulon.*

|                        | Battallions. |                         | Battallions |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Thierache              | 2            | The Second of Gastinois | 1           |
| Erie                   | 2            | The first of Albigeois  | 1           |
| Ile of France          | 1            | The Marines             | 3           |
| Eugey                  | 1            | Flandres                | 2           |
| Boullieux              | 1            | Medoc                   | 1           |
| Tesse                  | 2            | Lyonnois                | 2           |
| Forest                 | 1            | Bigorre                 | 1           |
| Limosin                | 2            | Touraine                | 2           |
| Cottentin              | 1            | Beauvoisis              | 2           |
| Mirabeau               | 2            | Anjou                   | 2           |
| Soissonnois            | 1            | Vosge                   | 1           |
| La Sarre               | 1            | Britanny                | 2           |
| Berry                  | 1            | Gastelas                | 3           |
| Basligny               | 1            | Second of Cambresis     | 1           |
| Sanzay                 | 2            | Rouergue                | 2           |
| The first of Gastinois | 1            | Dauphiné                | 2           |
| Cordes                 | 1            | Châteauneuf             |             |
| Burgundy               | 2            |                         |             |
| Vexin                  | 2            |                         |             |
| Desgrigny              | 2            |                         |             |
|                        | 29           | Dragoons of Languedoc   | 3           |

Total 59  
Squadrons

The Troops that were at *St. Maximin*, under the Command of *Monsieur  
 de Medavi* were,

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| La Chenelaye | 2 |
| Aunix        | 2 |
| Santerre     | 2 |

And Forty two Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons.

Grand Total { Battalions 65  
 Squadrons 49

'tis now high time to attend in their March from the *Var* to *Toulon*. A. C.

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On the 13th of July, N. S. the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene, the British Envoy, and Sir John Norris, went on Board the Admiral, where they were again nobly entertain'd. After Dinner, they enter'd into a Conference, and upon mature Deliberation, his Royal Highness was pleas'd to declare, *That since the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses had earnestly recommended to him the Marching directly to Toulon, and the losing no Time on the Siege of any Place of less Importance, he was resolv'd to comply with her Majesty's and the States General's Proposal, and hop'd for a good Conclusion of the Affair, by the Continuance of her Majesty's, and their High Mightinesses Friendship and Assistance, which had encourag'd him to undertake it.* *The Duke declares his Resolution to march directly to Toulon.*

The 14th of July, the Army continu'd in the Neighbourhood of St. Laurence, and Baron Falkenstein join'd them with some Piedmontese and Saxe-Gotha Horse. He was soon followed by the Duke William of Saxe-Gotha, at the Head of 4000 more; and the French having, the same day, abandon'd the Castle of St. Paul, the Allies took Possession of it immediately, and found in it four Pieces of Brass-Cannon, and six of Iron, with Stores and Ammunition. A Captain with 150 Men, having been left in Garrison at St. Laurence, and 50 in St. Paul, the Army march'd the 15th by Antibes, the Garrison of which Place fired some Cannon-shot at some of the Men that came nearest the Place, but without Execution. In the Evening the Army reach'd Biot, three Leagues from St. Laurence, where the Duke of Savoy observing, that the Country was ravag'd, in a terrible manner, to deprive his Troops of Subsistence, his Royal Highness issued out a Declaration, importing, 'That the Peasants should be unmolested in their Houses; That all Inhabitants whatsoever should have the Benefit of his Protection, provided they were not seen in Arms; and that whatsoever Provisions were brought to the Camp, should be paid for. This was attended with that Consequence, that the City of Grace (or Grasse) which the day before had sent the Baron de Chasteauneuf, and some Burghers to wait upon his Royal Highness, readily

G

paid



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*Cruelties  
committed  
by the Ger-  
mans who  
shot to  
Death one  
of the D. of  
Savoy's  
Aids-de-  
Camp.*

paid in the Sum of 12000 Crowns, to which they had been assessed for Contribution, and furnish'd besides 30000 Rations of Bread; whereas they refused Monsieur *de Saily* the Loan of 1000 Crowns, which he would have borrowed of them for the Service of *France*. The Town of *Vence* sent also Deputies to his Royal Highness, with a Sum of Money, and some Refreshments: But here it is to be observ'd, that his Royal Highness's Troops, which were punctually paid every Five Days, kept an exact Discipline; whereas the *Germans*, who were continued in Arrears, not only plunder'd the Houses, but committed all the Outrages and Cruelties of War; insomuch, that the Village of *Canet* was entirely ranfack'd and burnt; and some of the Inhabitants put to Death. The Duke of *Savoy* being inform'd of these Violences, sent immediately thither one of his Aids-de-Camp, to put a stop to the Slaughter; but the *Germans*, whose innate Fierceness was heighten'd by the Fumes of Wine, instead of obeying his Message, fell upon him in a most barbarous Manner, and shot him to Death: A Piece of Savage Insolence scarce to be parallel'd in History.

The 16th of *July* N. S. the Confederate Army march'd from *Biot*, to *Cagnes*, a small Place on the Sea-side, while the Enemy in the Island of *St. Margaret*, fired briskly at them, as they pass'd by, tho' without any Execution. The Baggage not being able to keep up with the Foot in that hard March, the Army continued at *Cagnes* the 17th; when Colonel Baron *Rhebinder*, who was sent before with an hundred Horse to *Frejuls*, both to get Bread baked for the Soldiers, and learn Intelligence of the Enemy, return'd with his Detachment, and the News, That *Toulon* was put into a good Posture of Defence, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Monsieur *de St. Pater*, the French Governor; That the New-Works were entirely finish'd, and the Place furnish'd with an extraordinary number of Cannon and Mortars, with which a great number of Batteries were made: That they had demolish'd the Suburbs, with all the Houses of Pleasure near the Town; and among others, the Beautiful Seat of the *Marquis de Souliers*, for which the King had pro-

*Promis'd him Reparation; and that all things were put into such a Posture, as to render the Approaches to the Town very difficult. The same Day, a Party of 11 Men sent out of Antibes, were made Prisoners, and Count Fels the Imperial General join'd the Army with two Regiments of Horse, that had been left behind to secure the March of the Heavy Baggage; and Orders were dispatch'd to the Palatine and Hessian Horse, to hasten their coming up. The 18th, the Army broke up at Midnight, but that March was so long and toilsom, that it was late in the Evening, before half the Foot came to the Camp appointed near Frejuls; and the other half in several Divisions join'd them in the Night, very much fatigued, having hardly found any Water by the Way, insomuch that some Men dropt in the Road, choak'd with the extreme Heat and Thirst. It was judg'd unsafe by the Council of War, to let the Troops halt that Day in the Hills and Narrow Ways, where the Enemy might with ease have incommoded them very much; but Intelligence was brought, that they were retir'd, and had only posted some Forces here and there, to observe the Motions of the Confederate Army. Hereupon, the Count de Beaufort was sent forward with fifty Horse, to get farther News of the Enemy; and Baron Falkenstein to see a good Quantity of Bread provided. The 19th, the Army rested near Frejuls, from whence the Bishop and his Clergy, with the Magistracy, came to invite his Royal Highness to the Episcopal Palace, where he and the rest of the Chief Generals were splendidly entertain'd by that Prelate. The Bishop of Grace was likewise present; who with that of Frejuls, humbly besought his Royal Highness to give them leave to retire to Aix, because the Sacred Habit they wore, oblig'd them, in a more particular manner, to an exact Obedience to their Prince: Which Petition was not only readily complied with, but that of others, who made the same Request; and the Duke of Savoy, to shew his Respect to their Loyalty, presented each of them with his Picture set with Diamonds. He likewise gave farther Marks of his Lenity; and to shew that he was not come to act among them as an Enemy, he demanded of that*

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City only 30000 Rations of Bread; and promis'd, that his Army should do no Damage to the Country; having prohibited any of his Troops from cutting down the Trees, upon Pain of Death. Here he receiv'd Advice, that a Regiment of *Prussians* Horse was come to the last Camp at *Cagnes*; that the Artillery was arriv'd not far from thence, and that the *Hessian* Horse which were left behind, were arriv'd at *St. Laurence*.

The 20th, early in the Morning, the Horse broke up from *Frejuls*, and march'd before. The *Hessian* Horse and Artillery came that Day to *Cagnes*; and the Generals had Intelligence, that a Body of the Enemy were drawing together at *Grasse*, in order to march to *Toulon*. In the Night the Foot broke up from *Frejuls*; and the 21st, when the Day was far spent, reach'd *Arca*; where they found the Horse encamp'd that had march'd before. That Day, the Party with which the *Count de Beaufort* had been sent out for Intelligence, came back and reported, That their Leader, with some *Hussars*, riding up too near the Enemy, to take 'a better View of them, was discover'd by them, cut off from the rest of his Party, and taken Prisoner, with Nine *Hussars*. In the Night the Army decamp'd again, and the 22d pass'd by *Luc*; and notwithstanding the Weather was so intolerably hot, as to render their March almost impracticable, they continued it all that Day. Here the advanc'd Guards gave notice, that the Enemy's Troops which retir'd from the *Var*, were got to *Toulon*; that the *Marshall de Toffe* was drawing a Body together in the Country; That he had under him *Monfieur Bezons*, *Count d'Aubeterre*, *Monfieur Dillon*, and *Monfieur Goesbriant*; all Persons of great Experience and Reputation: That General *Medavi* was near at hand with another Body of regular Forces; and that the Camp between the City of *Toulon*, and the inaccessible Mountain of *St. Anne*, in which were 26 Battalions, was fortified by Two Thousand Pioneers, kept at work Night and Day for that purpose. This Information was confirm'd by a Spy, who had found Means to get out of *Toulon*, and reported, 'That 32 Batteries were rais'd for its Defence on the Land-side, on which

which were 782 Cannons, and 76 Mortars; That it had been judg'd proper to withdraw the Gallies which were in the Mouth of the Harbour, and place in their room arm'd Shalops, which would be more serviceable than the Gallies, against Bomb-Vessels; and that there were in the Place, besides the Garrison of regular Land-Troops, 4 Battalions of Marines and Guards *de Marine*, and Four Hundred Sea-Officers at the Head of small Crews of Seamen; That all unnecessary Mouths were order'd to be sent out of the Place, and that Directions were given to sink the Men of War and other Vessels in the Harbour, rather than let them fall into the Enemy's Hands. Notwithstanding these Advices, the Duke of Savoy seem'd resolv'd to prosecute the Design against Toulon, with the utmost Vigour; and the Palatine Horse, that joyn'd at Noon, were order'd to stop at Luc, and wait there for the coming up of the Artillery.

The 23d, after a hard March in the Night, the Army encamp'd at Pignan, and Two Parties of Twelve Hundred Men each, were sent toward Cuers and Pignol, under the Command of two Colonels, *Pfesserkorn* and *Sibbelsdorff*; who brought back Intelligence, that the Enemy was retired from thence, and that Marshal *de Tessé* was encamp'd among the Hills with about 36 Battalions. The 24th his Royal Highness receiv'd News of fresh Disorders committed by the Foreign Troops under his Command, which were grown so very insolent, that they oblig'd the Peasants to retire to the Hills; and there having taken Arms, they cut off whatever Stragglers they met in the way. This occasion'd another Council of War, the Result whereof was a Proclamation for the better Government of the Army; and publick Notice was given, That whatsoever Officer or Soldier should plunder, or any ways disturb or molest the *Provençals*; should be immediately punish'd with Death; And his Royal Highness made Application to the several Courts of the Allies, That the Auxiliary German Troops, in the Confederate Army in Provence, might be put, without Restriction, under his Royal Highness's immediate Command. But tho' Count *Maffey* acquainted the

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*Court of Berlin, That her Britannick Majesty, and the States General had given the entire Command of their Fleets and Armies in those Parts to his Royal Highness, his Master; and represented to the King of Prussia, That it was highly necessary in this great Con- juncture, that his Majesty's Troops should receive the same Orders; whereupon his Prussian Majesty command- ed the Prince of Anhalt Dessau to obey the Duke of Sa- voy's Orders upon all Occasions, without farther Instru- ctions: yet the Courier from Berlin came so late, that he met the Duke upon the Road, in his Re- turn to his own Country, with his Majesty's Dis- patches. However, Care was taken to suppress these Insolencies, as much as possible: And the Prussian General caus'd 20 of his Men, among whom were 6 Subalterns, to be immediately shot to death at the Head of the Army; which, nevertheless, had little Effect on the Inhabitants of the Country; for they were driven to Despair, and resolute to make Reprisals on all that should fall into their Hands.*

*The Army rested a whole Day at Pignan, where they were joyn'd by the Palatine and Hessian Horse, the Train of Artillery being but few Hours behind: And two Parties, that were sent out for Intelligence, reported, That they had met no Enemy, but had been inform'd they were got to Toulon. In the Night, the Army march'd again, and the 25th at Noon, came with the Foot to Cuers, and the Horse to Sou- liers. Count Breuner was detach'd from the latter Place with 200 Horse, and 100 Hussars, towards Toulon; and near la Vallette fell upon a Party of the Enemy, consisting of 150 Regular Soldiers, and 300 Armed Peasants; of whom he kill'd several, and pursued the rest to the very Walls of the Town; but the Enemy came out so fast upon him, that they oblig'd him to retire, tho' without any other Loss than 3 Men kill'd, and 2 wounded. That Day the Generals had several Accounts, that a great Num- ber of the Enemy's Troops were got into Toulon; That a Detachment of 5 or 600 Men of the Garri- son of Antibes, had beaten a Guard of 150 Savoyards, who made a stout Resistance on the Bridges on the Var, and ruin'd them; That the Fortifications of the City were finish'd, as also the Cover'd Way,*  
with

with its Places of Arms, its Salliant Angles, the Glacis, and the Caponieres, and that the Count de *Sepville*, a Sea-Commander, was kill'd by a Fall from a Rock. Hereupon, Orders were sent to rebuild the Bridges on the *Var*, and Reinforcements to guard them against future Insults.

The 26th the Army came to, *la Valette*, where the Head-Quarters were fix'd in a Convent of *Capuchins*, but the Troops encamp'd nearer the Place, within half a League of the Out-works; And because the Right was annoy'd by the Detachments the Enemy had on the Hills, some Grenadiers were commanded out to drive them from thence. This done, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, attended by the Princes of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Anhalt Dessau*, and *Saxe-Gotha*, went up the Hill to take a View of the Place; and being come to the highest Ground, they saw the Enemy had posted their Troops in a fortified Camp, under the Cannon of the City, with their Right Wing extended to the Town, and their Left to a steep Mountain, inaccessible towards the Country. The Town itself did not appear to be very strong, but it was judg'd, that the Troops must be expos'd to a mighty Fire, from the numerous Artillery plac'd here and there; That the Enemy's Communication could not easily be cut off, nor the Town easily invested, because of the Hills about it, before the Allies were Masters of those Eminencies, which Prince *Eugene* endeavour'd to be possess'd of by a Stratagem; but his Endeavours to get by a Path into the Mountains of the Hill of *St. Anne* with 1200 Grenadiers, was prevented by *M. Guerchois*, who repuls'd the Confederate Forces with some Battalions posted there. For 3 Days together the Wind had been so strong, that the Army could have no Communication with the Fleet; but the 26th the latter came to the Islands *Hieres*. The 27th several Deserters from the Town agreed in this Information; 'That there were great Misunderstandings and Jealousies amongst the Officers, both within and without the Place, particularly between *Monfieur de St. Pater*, and *Monfieur de Goesbriant*; 'That the *Mareschal de Tesse* was oblig'd to leave the Troops under his Command, and come into

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The Confederate Army arrives at La Valette, before Toulon, July 26th, N.S.



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' the Town and Intrenchments, to regulate the Authority and Precedency of the respective Officers ; And that the 23d of that Month, 7 Battalions arrived in Toulon ; the 24th, thirteen others took post in the Intrenchments before it ; and the 25th the Remainder of the Troops design'd for the Defence of that Place, reach'd the same. The first thing the Allies did, after they had settled their Camp, was to work on a Line that began at *la Varette*, and was to extend as far as the Sea, in order to have a Communication with the Fleet, and receive from thence both heavy Artillery and Mortars, and Provisions for the Army, which began to want them. The same Day (27) some Engineers, accompanied by several Officers, went up the Mountain of *Faron*, to take another View of the Enemy's Camp and Intrenchments ; and upon their Report, it was resolv'd to hold, the next Day, a great Council of War, and to desire the Admiral, and the Flag-Officers to assist in it.

The 28th, the Enemy continued to fortify themselves ; And Monsieur de *St. Patyr* sent to the Duke of *Savoy* a Present of rich Wines, and other Refreshments, with a Compliment, That the Town was entrusted to him ; That it was well stored with Provisions, and that he would endeavour to merit his Royal Highness's Esteem, by his Fidelity to his Majesty, and the Defence he should make in it. The Messengers were sent back with two fine Saddle-Horses for the Governour, Rewards for themselves, and this Answer, That his Royal Highness always set a high Value upon Galant Men, but that he hoped to be possess'd of the Place, which the Governour boasted was so well provided. The same Day the Troops posted on the Hills, were relieved, and 400 Prussians took Post on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in a Morass. Admiral *Shovell*, with several of the chief Officers of the Fleet, as Vice-Admiral *Bing*, Rear-Admiral *Norris*, and Captain *Convent*, the Dutch Commodore, came to the Camp, and had a Conference with his Royal Highness and the rest of the Generals at the Head-Quarters, where they din'd. What pass'd in this Conference was never yet related by any Writer on the Confederate side ; but the Enemy's

A Council  
of War  
held be-  
tween the  
Sea and  
Land Offi-  
cers, July  
28. N. S.

(B)



(B) Relations pretend, That Prince Eugene, and several other General Officers were for retiring in time; whereas the Duke of Savoy was of Opinion, That they must go on with the Enterprize. After Dinner, the Duke of Savoy, accompanied by Prince Eugens, and the Generals and Admirals before-mentioned, except Sir Cloudesty Shovell, rid out of the Camp, went upon a high Hill, from whence they took a View of Toulon and the Harbour, and consider'd which way they might most conveniently act in concert with the Land-Forces. The Duke

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(B) *Monsieur de Vizé, Author of the French Mercure-Galant, in his History of the Siege of Toulon, dedicated to the French King, gives us the following Account, Vol. i. p. 349. & seqq. of the Paris Edition. Or, pag. 45. of the English Translation, publish'd by the Author of these Annals.*

' The 28th the Council of War which had been resolv'd upon the Day before, was held; and the Admiral of the Fleet repaired to the Enemy's Camp, with several of the Principal Officers of the Navy; and it appearing that they could not surprize Toulon unprovided of every thing, as they had imagin'd, but that they must fight an Army intrench'd in the Out-works, and on the Heights that surrounded the Place, and supported by an infinite Number of Guns; it was debated in that Council, whether or no they should retire, because the Enterprize seem'd difficult, and the Difficulties daily increas'd. Those that were for Retreating, added, That they might easily do it honourably, without venturing any thing. Prince Eugene, and the other Princes that were in the Army, and most of the General Officers were of this Opinion: But the Duke of Savoy answered, in a Passion, That they must go on with the Enterprize, and that he would take upon him whatever might happen. Those that were of a contrary Sentiment, and were back'd by Prince Eugene, reply'd, That the Enemy would receive Troops from all Parts; That they fortified themselves in the Place, and their Intrenchments; that both would become in-attackable; that the contrary Winds, which hindred the Fleet from supplying them with the Things they wanted; and landing the Necessaries for a Siege, would, in a more advanced Season, oblige them to make a less honourable Retreat; and that the Desertion of their Soldiers, occasion'd by Want of Provisions, and the Distempers that began to be among them, would daily increase upon them. All these Reasons made no Impression upon the Duke of Savoy; and that Prince answered, That some lucky Hit would happen, which would make their Enterprize succeed; That he knew Things which he could not communicate to any Body; That he was not come there to do nothing: To which he added, We understand War; how to take, and defend Places; and we must trust to our Skill and Fortune.

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of *Savoy* being return'd to the Camp, had another Conference with *Sir Cloudestly*, who staid there by reason of his being troubled with the Gout, and would, by no means, be induced to venture the Confederate Fleet into the Harbour, as his Royal Highness and some of the Generals advis'd, till the Forts that guarded it were in the Possession of the Land Forces. After some Debates, they came to this Resolution, That 3000 Men, sustain'd by about the like Number, should be commanded out to drive the Enemy from the Hill of *St. Catherine*, which might facilitate the Firing on the Town, Harbour, Forts, and fortified Camp. Accordingly *Baron Rhebinder*, and *Count Coningseck*, who commanded the first Detachment, advanc'd towards the *French*, about six in the Morning; and being come along the Ridge of the Mountain of *Faron*, attack'd the advanced Guard, which reach'd from the Fort that was begun at the Country-House of *Artigues*, as far as *St. Catherine*, and consisted only of a Thousand Men, posted there by the *Marquis de Goezbriant*, to retard a while the Enemy's Approaches; *Count Tesse*, Brigadier, commanded these Troops; but the Allies not having inform'd themselves of the Hour when the Enemy used to relieve that Post, arriv'd exactly at the time the same was relieving; so that it happen'd to be then double mann'd; which occasion'd an obstinate Dispute. At last the Enemy were beaten from an Eminence, but still maintain'd themselves on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, from whence they made a great Fire, tho' with little Execution. That Day the Confederates drew some small Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars up the Eminence they had gain'd, with great Difficulty; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and General *Zumjungen*, were order'd with 3500 Men to march the 30th at Day-break up the Hills, and second *Baron Rhebinder*, and *Count Coningseck*, who were commanded to drive the Enemy from the last fortified Eminence. Deserters reported the same Day, That the Enemy had four Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons come in the Day before into the City, 36 Battalions in their Intrenchments, and that great Detachments were coming from *Spain*, *Germany*, *Languedoc* and *Flanders*, to their Assistance. One of them

them brought likewise the Speech which Monsieur de St. Pater had the Vanity to make to the Officers under his Command, at the Receipt of his Commission from Court. Which I shall subjoyn in this Place, as a Piece of Ostentation that deserves being taken notice of, and is as follows :

Gentlemen,

I Have had the Honour to maintain two Sieges, *Monsieur de St. Pater's Speech to the Officers under him.* and tho' I commanded but Soldiers, yet I came off with Laurels in my Hand. I was chosen by the King, my Master, to command in this Place; by which Choice I have the Honour to command 800 Officers; I will not tell you, that if Toulon were no more, and the Ships burnt, you should no longer have the Noble Quality of Officers, and should be deprived of the Advantage it procures you: For, without that Consideration, I depend upon your Greatness of Soul, and have Reason to hope, that commanding so brave Officers, I shall go out of Toulon full of Honour; but if so favourable a Fate does not attend me, I shall, however, have the Advantage to bury my self under the Ruins of this Town, for the Service of the King, my Master.

On the 30th of July, 3500 march'd out of the Confederate Camp, and advancing through a De- *The French driven from the Hills of St. Catherine, July 30th N.S.* file, where only two of them could march a-brest, before Day-break, attack'd the Enemy, and being supported by 3500 more, the French were soon driven from their Post on the Hill, and one of their principal Officers was seen to fall. The Allies advanced immediately from thence to another Post on the Hill of St. Catherine, on the Top of which the Enemy had intrench'd themselves, fortified a House, and made a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, from whence they made a great Fire. The second Attack succeeded beyond Expectation; for a Grenado falling amongst their Powder, the French run away in the utmost Confusion, and left their Cannon and four Colours; insomuch, that the taking of that important Post, cost the Allies but Ten Men kill'd, and Sixteen wounded, tho' the Generals were afraid that

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that they should lose great Numbers in that Attack. The same Day, the Weather being very good, so as not to hinder the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Shore, Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* order'd Twelve Twenty-four Pounders to be landed from a Bay Eastward of *Toulon*, where the Ships rid safely near *Hieres*, with 200 Balls for each, and a suitable Quantity of Ammunition, and all other Necessaries: And Captain *Convent*, at the same time, caus'd Eight Eighteen Pounders to be landed out of the *Dutch* Squadron, with a proportionable Number of Balls, and Quantity of Ammunition: Whereupon, the Roads were order'd to be enlarg'd, that the said Artillery might be brought to the Hill of *St. Catherine*. On the other hand, Colonel *Pferkorn*, and Quarter-Master General *Nicoletti*, were sent with a Detachment of Horse to the Right of the Confederate Camp, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and view the Post of *Ardennes*, which the Generals design'd to possess. They were also to consider which way the Army might be best cover'd, and the Place approach'd on the other side. On the last day of *July*, the Generals sent to view the Posts before the Enemy's Army, at the Foot of the Hills, and it was found, that they had abandon'd the same; but upon the Motions of the Allies, they sent again some Troops to secure them. The same Day, the Artillery from the Fleet was brought into the Camp; and there came fresh Complaints from the adjacent Country, That the Soldiers had committed great Disorders at *Souliers*, *Cuers*, and *Luc*, notwithstanding the several Orders given out by his Royal Highness, forbidding the same; which made all Sorts of Provisions extraordinary dear, and obliged many Soldiers to desert, on account of the great Scarcity. To hinder this, a Proclamation was immediately issued out, with the Promise of a Reward of 20 Pistoles for any Soldier that should be taken plundering or maranding: Whereupon, the Peasants rought in Twenty, who were immediately hang'd for an Example to others.

The 1st of *August*, N. S. several Deserters came over to the Confederate Camp, and reported, that the *French* King, by a publick Edict, had exempted the

the *Provençals* from Taxes for seven Years, in order to keep them firm in their Obedience, and that they had Provision and Ammunition in the Town for four Months. They likewise added, That the Misunderstandings continued between the French Officers; and that the young Count de Tesse, Monsieur de Guerchois, and Monsieur de Goesbriant, had, two Days before, a notable Dispute, which happen'd in this manner. The two first had been posted by the Marechal de Tesse, with two Battalions and four Pieces of Cannon upon Mount St. Catherine, with Orders to retire into the Town, if the Enemy attacked them on the Left, and endeavoured to cut off their Retreat. Accordingly being attacked in Front, they made a vigorous Resistance; but seeing the Enemy wheel to the Left, the Count de Tesse told Monsieur de Guerchois his Father's Order, which the latter not yielding to, and affirming, that the Post might be maintained four Days longer, the Count shewed him the Order in Writing, with which the other was forc'd to comply. Monsieur Guerchois being met by Monsieur de Goesbriant in his Retreat, and ask'd in a reproachful manner, why he had quitted his Post, return'd so disobliging an Answer, that the other order'd him to be put in Arrest: But the Count de Tesse coming up, reprimanded Monsieur de Goesbriant for what he had done, and set Monsieur de Guerchois at Liberty. Hereupon, the Confederate Generals were not without Hopes, that these Differences would contribute towards the Reduction of the Place. The same Day, Prince Eugene went in Person, with four Companies of Grenadiers, to joyn Colonel Pfefferkorn, and view himself the Country; upon which Motion, the Enemy reinforced their Posts on the Hills, and sent some Troops into the Plain, where they went about to intrench themselves. On the other hand, the Confederates began to work upon a Line on the Left of the Hill of St. Catherine, and on two Batteries on the Sea-side, in order to batter the Town, and two Men of War, the *Thunderer*, and the *St. Philip* (K) that made a (K) *See the continual Fire upon them.* The Enemy being just-Plan of ly apprehensive of a Bombardment, sent that Day Toulon. their

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their Gallies to *Marseilles*, and began to sink some of their Men of (L) War.

The 2d of *August* the Confederates continued working on their Lines and Batteries, with the greater Diligence, because they began to be sensible, That if they should not soon make themselves Masters of the Enemy's Intrenchments, they would find it impossible to compass their Design; being, that Day, inform'd, That six Battalions detach'd from *Brabant*, pass'd by *Lions* the 15th of the preceding Month; That the Troops that were in *Savoy* advanc'd by great Marches; That the Duke of *Berwick* was shortly expected in *Provence*, with a Detachment of the Duke of *Noailles's* Army; And that another Reinforcement from *Mareschal de Villers*, was in a full March. The same Day the Allies set Men on work to turn the Course of the Water that serv'd the Corn-Mills of *Toulon*; and on the 3d of *August*, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire, finish'd the Intrenchment on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, and the Batteries towards the Sea-side, viz. one of 16 Guns, and another of three Mortars. They began another of six 24 Pounders; but the

(L) There were in the Harbour, 29 Frigats, Fireships, and other Vessels of small Force, belonging to the King, besides the Men of War of the following Number and Strength.

|                        | Guns. |                      | Guns. |                       | Guns. |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| <i>Le Terrible</i> of  | 110   | <i>L' Intrepide</i>  | 80    | <i>Le Temeraire</i>   | 60    |
| <i>Le Foudroyant</i>   | 104   | <i>Le Neptune</i>    | 76    | <i>Le St. Louis</i>   | 60    |
| <i>Le Soleil Royal</i> | 102   | <i>Le Parfait</i>    | 76    | <i>Le Pendant</i>     | 60    |
| <i>L' Admirable</i>    | 100   | <i>Le St. Esprit</i> | 70    | <i>Le Vermandois</i>  | 60    |
| <i>Le Triomphant</i>   | 96    | <i>Le Bizarre</i>    | 70    | <i>Le Laurier</i>     | 60    |
| <i>L'Orgueilleux</i>   | 92    | <i>L' Invincible</i> | 70    | <i>Le Furieux</i>     | 60    |
| <i>Le Triomphant</i>   | 92    | <i>L' Heureux</i>    | 68    | <i>La Zelande</i>     | 60    |
| <i>Le St. Philippe</i> | 90    | <i>Le Constant</i>   | 68    | <i>L'Entreprenant</i> | 58    |
| <i>Le Magnifique</i>   | 90    | <i>L' Eclatant</i>   | 66    | <i>Le Fleuron</i>     | 56    |
| <i>Le Tonnant</i>      | 90    | <i>L' Henry</i>      | 66    | <i>Le Trident</i>     | 56    |
| <i>Le Sceptre</i>      | 90    | <i>L' Ecueil</i>     | 64    | <i>Le Diamant</i>     | 56    |
| <i>La Couronne</i>     | 86    | <i>Le Thoulouse</i>  | 62    | <i>Le Sage</i>        | 54    |
| <i>Le Vainqueur</i>    | 86    | <i>L' Eole</i>       | 62    | <i>Le Ruby</i>        | 54    |
| <i>Le Monarque</i>     | 84    | <i>Le Serieux</i>    | 60    | <i>Le Mercure</i>     | 52    |
| <i>Le Pompeux</i>      | 80    | <i>Le Content</i>    | 60    | <i>La Perle</i>       | 50    |
|                        |       |                      |       | <i>La Meduse</i>      | 50    |

\*

Battery



Battery on the Hill was carried on with great Difficulty, because the Necessaries for it, landed by the Fleet, were to be fetch'd a great way. Moreover, their Workmen were disturb'd by a Sally the Enemy made about Ten at Night, with Eight Companies of Grenadiers, who put the Confederates into some Confusion, but were soon repulsed, with inconsiderable Loss on either side.

On the 4th of *August*, N. S. the Allies work'd on a Parallel-Line, from the Square-house of St. Catherine, to the Bridge of the Rivulet *Eigoutier*, in order to have a Communication with their Intrenchments and the Batteries they were erecting on the Eminences of *la Margue*, one of which was of thirteen Guns, another of five, a third of six, against the Harbour and the Town; and a fourth of six more against Fort *St. Lewis*, which as well as that of St. *Margaret*, hindered the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Harbour of *Toulon*. The 5th and 6th the Confederates continued working on their Works and Batteries, which being perfected the 7th, they began to fire upon the *Thunderer*, a Man of War in the Harbour, that very much annoyed them; and against Fort *St. Margaret*. They also joyn'd their Works to cover their Batteries, and gave Directions for augmenting the same on the Right. The same Day Colonel *Pfefferkorn* being detach'd with 200 Men to get Forage in the Mountains, he had several Skirmishes with Detachments of the Enemy and the Peasants, who kill'd some of his Men. Notwithstanding which, he answer'd their Fire very vigorously, and entirely defeated them; and then attacking the Enemy's Regular Troops, kill'd several of them on the Spot, and took a Lieutenant Prisoner, whom he brought to the Camp, having had in this Action but two Men kill'd, and some wounded. He found a great deal of Forrage in the Mountains, but it being very difficult to bring it off, by reason of the Defiles, and because the Peasants in the Neighbourhood had taken up Arms, Colonel *St. Amour* was detach'd with 400 Foot, and 200 Horse to exhort them to lay down their Arms, and to return to their own Habitations. One of the Frigats of the Confederate Fleet being come too near Fort *St. Margaret*, had her Fore-mast shot by the



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the Board; And on the 8th, as the Duke of *Savoy* was returning from viewing the Batteries and Approaches, the Marquis *de Sales*, first Master of the Horse, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball near his Royal Highness. That Day Fort St. *Lewis* was batter'd with Success; and Orders were given to erect two new Batteries of 20 Pieces of heavy Cannon each, which proved a very difficult Work, by reason there was not Earth enough to cover the Men. The 9th, an hundred and Twenty Gunners from the *English* Fleet, and forty from the *Dutch*, came ashore to attend the Batteries, which were carried on with all possible Expedition; and those that were already perfected, fired with Success, against Fort St. *Lewis* and the *Thunderer*; whereupon the Enemy placed the \* *St. Philip*, another Man of War, by the *Thunderer*, in such a manner, as she covered it against the Batteries of the Allies. The same Day the *French* made a Sally, but the Confederate Troops being on their Guard, they retired with the Loss of 100 Men.

\* See the Plan.

The 10th the *St. Philip*, and the rest of the Enemy's Artillery fired very briskly on the Works and Batteries of the Besiegers; and the same Day *Maréchal de Tesse* arriv'd at *Toulon* with 14 Battalions, and 3 Regiments of Dragoons, which last Succours were posted between St. *Anthony's* Gate, and the Castle of *Messissy*; so that the *French* had 59 Battalions, either in the Town, or in the fortified Camp and Entrenchments about it; besides six others at St. *Maximin*, under the Command of Count *Medavi*. Upon Advice that the latter was to march with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot, towards *Grace*, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Allies, General *Felz* was detach'd, the 11th, with 1200 Horse towards *Brignoles*, to observe the Enemy's Motions, and cover the Forragers, who had several unlucky Skirmishes with the Peasants and other *French* Parties. The Day before, Admiral *Shovell* came to the Head-Quarters, where a great Council was immediately held; and afterwards 300 Men were commanded out to attack Fort St. *Lewis*, and the great Tower which hindred the Fleet from coming near the Harbour. The 12th the Duke of *Savoy* gave Orders for the erecting of two new Bat-

Batteries nearer the Town, for which purpose several Pieces of Cannon were landed from the Fleet; and the same Day Mareschal T<sup>essé</sup> receiv'd a Letter from the French King, with Advice, That the Dukes of Burgundy and Berry were to set out the 25th of that Month for Provence, in order to relieve Toulon, and that the Mareschal and Duke of Berwick was likewise to come into Provence with Succours from Catalonia: Which Piece of News, as it rais'd the Courage of the Besieged, so did it cast some Damp on the Spirits of the Confederates, whose Army was considerably weakened by Sicknefs and Desertion.

• On the 13th, at five in the Morning, the Batteries on both sides began again to play; but a great Rain that fell about Ten, silenc'd them for a while. The same Day the Confederate Fleet came to an Anchor in the Road, and a Squadron under Rear-Admiral D<sup>ilks</sup> forced the Enemy to abandon a Battery of Ten Guns, which the French having nail'd up, and rendred useles, the Allies threw the same into the Sea. The 14th some Ships from the Fleet advanc'd farther into the Road, to shut up the Harbour closer; and Fort St. Lewis was batter'd with such Success, that all the Guns that defended it, were silenced. On the other hand, the Confederates leaving off firing against the Thunderer and the St. Philip, turn'd the greatest part of their Fire against the Town, and threw a great many Cannon Balls into that part of it call'd the Minimes, which was soon entirely abandon'd. The same Day Mareschal de T<sup>essé</sup> caused great Stores of Fascines to be got together; from whence it was easie to conjecture, he had some Attack in view; of which the Besiegers having timely Notice by a Spy, they caused three Prussian Battalions to advance to their Left, besides the four, which, some Days before, had been posted on their Right. They had likewise an Account, That the brave Colonel Pfefferkorn, who was sent out for Intelligence, with two Officers and six Hussars, had fallen into an Ambuscade, and was seen to fall off from his Horse. The Night between the 14th and the 15th the Enemy were very quiet, but at Break of Day the 15th, some Colours were perceiv'd, which the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, whose Turn it was to command that day in the Works (as Lieute-

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The  
French  
attack the  
Confede-  
rates in  
their Camp,  
Aug. 15<sup>th</sup>,  
N. S.

nant-General of the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, and the States-General's Forces) rightly supposed to be Signals for some Enterprize; Whereupon he sent his Adjutant-General to the Duke of Savoy for Reinforcements, and disposed his Men into as good Order as the Nature of the Ground would admit. It was half an Hour before any thing more appeared; but then on a sudden, and unexpectedly, the *French* came from the Hill of St. Anne, and the fortified Camp, having march'd on four Columns, in the following manner: Lieutenant-General *Dillon* with Eight Battalions, and Twelve Companies of Grenadiers, got up to the Top of the Mountain about the beginning of the Night, between the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup>, having under him Major-General Count *Villars*, Monsieur *de Guerchois*, and another Brigadier. The Battalions of the fortified Camp march'd at Midnight out of their Intrenchments, and advanc'd in three Columns to the Bottom of the Heights of St. Catherine, where they halted; the Column of the Right being led by Major-General *Caraccioli*, and Brigadier *Destouches*; that in the middle, which was the strongest, by Lieutenant-General *de Goesbriant*, (who had the Direction of these three Columns) and Major-General *Monforeau*; and the third, on the Left, which was nearer the Mountain, by Brigadier Count *Tesse*. The Marquis *de Broglie* commanded, in the Center, the Companies of Grenadiers of those Battalions; Those of the Mareschal *de Tesse's* Camp, put themselves on a Line a little beyond the Intrenchments of St. Anne, which they had in their Rear, their Right being towards the Town, and their Left towards the Mountain of *Toulon*, in order to support the Attack; Five Battalions of the Garrison, with two Companies of Guards-Marine, and a Squadron of the Dragoons of *Languedoc*, were drawn up in a Triangle on the Right of the Mareschal's Line; And Brigadier *Cadrieux* embark'd at Midnight with six Companies of Grenadiers, and six Picket-Guards of the Garrison, to make a Diversion on the side of *la Malgue*, with Orders to nail up the Guns of the Enemy's Batteries, if they found it feasible; if not, to return.

The

See the Plan  
of Toulon

The March being thus ordered, the Attack was in this manner: Monsieur *Dillon*, at break of Day, march'd up the Mountain of *Toulon*, directly to *la Croix Faron*, and possessing himself of it, without much Trouble, made immediately the Signal agreed on; whereupon the three Columns, commanded by Monsieur *de Goesbriant*, moved at once. The Nature of the Ground not having permitted the Allies to make any Redoubts to cover their Works, as it was intended, the Chief Assault was given to their Posts on the Right, which could not be maintain'd long, because their advanc'd Guards on the Hill, (who were to have given Notice of the Enemies Approach) had been surpriz'd. Monsieur *de Metz*, Colonel of *Vlein*, who attack'd the Chappel of *St. Catherine*, with 10 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by his own Regiment, was receiv'd with a great deal of Bravery; but after a hot dispute of above a quarter of an Hour, he made himself Master of that Post, and obliged the Confederates to retire to a Plat-Form on the Right of the Chappel. The French pursued them, and attack'd both that Post and the Intrenchments near it, both in Front, Flank and Rear, and by their Numbers put the Allies into some Disorder. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, with great Resolution and Presence of Mind, rallied his Men, exhorted them to their Duty, and led them on to the Charge, but the Enemy's Numbers increasing continually, the Confederate Troops that were not supported, were overpower'd, and broken a second time. The Prince finding his Efforts to rally them once more ineffectual, turn'd to 30 Men, most Officers, that stuck to him, and said, *Friends, 'tis more Honourable to perish here, than to have it said, the Prince of Saxe-Gotha was beaten out of his Works*: Presently after which, his Highness receiving a Shot under the Left-Eye, through his Head, and another in his Body, drop'd dead on the Ground. Most that kept with him, fell likewise on the Spot; but Colonel *Weidman*, of the *Saxe-Gothans*, and Colonel *Prussigard* of the *Piedmontezes*, were taken Prisoners. Notwithstanding the unfortunate Death of that brave Prince, a Cassine, and the Fort of *L'Eigoutier*, at the bottom of the Hill of *St. Catherine*, where the Hessian Colonel

The Prince  
of Saxe-  
Gotha  
kill'd.

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him with Stones ; however, he escap'd unhurt, as did his Nephew Prince Maurice, who was by him, and had his Horse wounded ; so that no General Officer was kill'd or wounded in this Action, but the brave Prince of Saxe-Gotha, whose Bowels were buried in the Place where he fell so gloriously, and his Body embalm'd and sent aboard to be carried to Genoa, and from thence to Germany, to be entomb'd with his Illustrious Ancestors.

The Day before this Prince was kill'd, he wrote the following Letter to the States General, by which he seems to have had some secret Boding of his Death :

*High and Mighty Lords,*

‘ U P O N my Return from Germany, I found the Army in Motion, and I joined the same within a Days-march from the Var, in the passing of which, I had the Fortune to be concerned, as your High Mightinesses have doubtless been informed of by Monsieur Vandermeer, your Envoy Extraordinary, who attends the Army. We have made since, as well as before, terrible and difficult Marches, because of the mountainous Country we have marched through, and it was but towards the latter end of the last Month that we arriv'd here. The 29th, we took a Post on the Hill of St. Catherine, which was judg'd a convenient Place to erect a Battery in order to oblige the Enemy to quit their Camp which is very advantageous, their Right being under the Cannon of the Town, and the Left extending to a Mountain. Notwithstanding the Taking the Post aforesaid, we shall meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of our Design, because the Ground is so full of Stone, that it will be almost impossible for us to find Earth enough to cover ourselves against the Artillery of the Place, which is very numerous. I do not question but Major-General Belcastel has acquainted your High Mightinesses with the Condition in which he found the Troops of my Brother, and I could wish your High Mightinesses were pleased therewith, which I dare not flatter my self with, because their Recruits are not yet come up. I presume however to assure you, That all possible

*The Prince of Saxe-Gotha's Letter to the States General.*



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‘ Care was taken to put those four Regiments in a  
 ‘ good Posture; and that the great Distance of Place  
 ‘ and the continual Matches of the Army are the  
 ‘ only Occasion which has hinder’d the said Recruits  
 ‘ from joining their respective Bodies. I hope also,  
 ‘ that Monsieur de Belcastel has represented to your  
 ‘ High Mightinesses, the Difficulties those Troops  
 ‘ will meet with for the future to subsist, which re-  
 ‘ quire far greater Expences than in Brabant. The  
 ‘ Officers have been oblig’d to pay for every Thing  
 ‘ the Recruits wanted in their March through Swit-  
 ‘ zerland, &c. I beg your High Mightinesses Par-  
 ‘ don for having not written oftner to you; I have  
 ‘ had no great Matter to entertain you with since  
 ‘ the Army is marched into Provence, and besides,  
 ‘ there are few Opportunities, the Letters being sent  
 ‘ away by Sea. I desire your High Mightinesses to  
 ‘ continue me the Honour of your Affection, and  
 ‘ to be pleased to take into your Consideration, the  
 ‘ Handful of Men I have under my Command, that  
 ‘ they may be some time recalled. This is the last  
 ‘ Favour I dare desire of your High Mightinesses. I  
 ‘ am, &c;

Signed,

From the Camp at la Valette,  
 August 14. 1707.

WILLIAM,  
 Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, seeing the  
 Impossibility of Belieging Toulon, did not think fit to  
 repossess the Post of St. Catherine, because the Ene-  
 my might have easily retaken it; but continued the  
 Attack of the Forts. That of St. Margaret surren-  
 dered the 15th at Night, for want of Water; the  
 Garrison consisting of 123 Men, besides 16 Officers,  
 being made Prisoners of War; and 8 Iron-Guns,  
 and 9 Brass Demi-Culverins were found in it. The  
 same Evening, the Confederates began to throw  
 Bombs into the Town from a Battery of Mortars  
 they had erected at the Bridge of l’Eigoutier, and  
 cannonaded the Houses more briskly than before,  
 till Midnight, with considerable Execution. The  
 same day the Wind was so violent, that the Ship on  
 board of which Sir George Bing had hoisted his Flag,  
 lost her Anchors, and fell foul on a Dutch Man of  
 War, which receiv’d some Damage thereby. Fort St.  
 Lewis



Lewis holding out still, Two English Men of War, and one Dutch, were commanded the 16th of August (N. S.) to batter it; but the Wind continued so boisterous; and the Sea ran so very high, that only one of the English Ships came within reach of the Fort, and fired at it, tho' without any Success. On the other hand, the Enemy made a great Discharge of their Artillery, whereby her Mizzen-Mast was brought by the Board, several Men kill'd and wounded, and the Ship forc'd to be tow'd off. The same Day, the Duke of Savoy sent to desire Admiral Shovel, to come nearer the Harbour with the Fleet, which was comply'd with so far, that the Enemy seeing their Design, began to cast up some Works on the side of the Peninsula, and posted there three of their best Battalions. His Royal Highness having afterwards call'd a Council of War, in which the Sea-Officers assisted, declared to them, That having received certain Advice, that the French had Sixty Battalions in Toulon, and in the Intrenchments, besides Cavalry, which was very numerous, and several Battalions posted at Touris, 7 Miles from thence, under Count Medavi; That they expected a farther Reinforcement in 4 or 5 Days; and that all those Troops were to join and attack the Confederate Army, which was very much Inferiour, he judg'd it impracticable to carry on the Enterprize, as it had been concerted. He added, That this Disappointment should not in the least abate his Zeal for the Confederate Interest; but rather animate him to the Prosecution of Designs, as hazardous and glorious as this was. In the mean time, He could not but mention, with Regret, the Disorders that had been committed by the Prussians and other German Troops, but hop'd their Respective Officers had, in pursuance of his Representation, by that time so settled the Command, as to prevent Accidents of the like Nature for the future. After this he apply'd himself to the Admiral and the rest of the Sea Officers, and told them; He should always retain a just Sense of, and Value for the Queen of Great Britain's, and the States-General's Friendship in sending him such a Powerful Assistance by Sea and Land; and that, as the Wind and the Waves were subject to no other Authority, than the great Director of all Humane Affairs, so he could not but declare the Operations at Sea had been carried on with that Diligence and

A Great Council of War held, Aug. 16. N. S. The Duke of Savoy's Speech to them.

**A. C.** Success, as could possibly be expected from the Roughness  
**1707.** of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather. Conclud-  
 ing with Thanks to all the Generals, for having done what  
 His Royal was humanly possible in that Conjunction: and turning  
 Highness's to Sir Cloudsley Shovell, apply'd himself to him, with  
 Comple- particular Marks of his Gratitude, leaving his De-  
 ment to Sir fires with him, That he would continue to do what he  
 Cloudesly could against the Town by Sea, whilst he took care to ship  
 Shovell. off his sick and wounded, and the heavy Baggage and  
 SirCloud- Artillery belonging to the Army. The Admiral gave  
 sey's An- his Royal Highness Assurances in the Name of the  
 swer, Queen, his Mistress, That nothing would be wanting  
 on Her Part, to render his future Designs as successful as  
 they were glorious; and that he would not only shew his  
 Ready Obedience to what his Royal Highness then thought  
 fit to command him, but should make it his Endeavour,  
 during the Prosecution of the War, while the Queen  
 should be graciously pleas'd to honour him with the Post  
 he was now possessed of, to merit his Royal Highness's Fa-  
 vour, by a Conduct suitable to what he had been pleas'd to  
 distinguish by his Royal Approbation.

The same Day, and the following Night, the  
 Confederates bombarded the Town from their  
 Head-Batteries; and continued firing the 17th with  
 such Success, that several Houses were set on fire;  
 and among the rest, the Bishop's Palace, a Bomb  
 falling not far from the Room where that Prelate  
 lay. On the other hand, the Confederates began to  
 withdraw some Cannon, in order to be again ship'd  
 off, and made the necessary Dispositions to embark  
 their sick and wounded. That day (17th) they re-  
 ceiv'd Advice, that the Baron de Regal was on the  
 March with some Regiments detach'd from the Body  
 left in Piedmont, under the Command of General  
 Visconti; but that at the coming away of the Cou-  
 rier, he was not arrived at Nice, whereupon Orders  
 were dispatch'd to him to halt, and wait his Royal  
 Highness's farther Directions. A Breach having  
 been perceiv'd in Fort St. Lewis the 17th, a View  
 was taken of it the next day; and the same being  
 found to be practicable, the necessary Dispositions  
 were made for an Assault; of which the Enemy  
 being apprehensive, they abandon'd that Fort at  
 Eleven of the Clock at Night, and with Monsieur  
 Daillon their Chief Officer, made their Escape in  
 Boats.

Fort St.  
 Lewis a-  
 bandon'd  
 Aug. 18.  
 N. S.

Boats. The 19th in the Morning, the Grenadiers that had been order'd to storm the said Fort, entering it, without any Resistance, found in it 23 Pieces of Cannon, most 26 Pounders, with a good number of Bullets and Bombs, 1500 Cartouches, 40 Barrels of Powder, and several Matches burning, which they put out. Besides this Artillery, the *French* had thrown into the Sea 26 Pieces of Cannon of the same Bore, with a great Number of Bullets; but the Water was so very low, that they were easily fish'd up. The same day, the Adjutant that went the 18th to the Rendezvous without the Camps, to treat about an Exchange of Prisoners, reported, That they had agreed to make the said Exchange the next day; And added, that they had learn'd, the *Mareschal de Tessé* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry* and *Berwick*; That *Mr. d'Arennes* was coming with some Battalions from *Roussillon*; and that in 4 or 5 days, that *Mareschal* would have a hundred Battalions in his Camp, where he had already near Seventy. Count *Feltz* having, at the same time, sent Notice, that Count *Medavi* seem'd to have form'd a design to attack him, ten Battalions and fifteen Squadrons were detach'd to reinforce him. The Night between the 19th and 20th, the Allies brought off, and embark'd most of their Cannon, but continued bombarding the Town with notable Execution. The 20th, the rest of the Artillery and Ammunition was sent on board the Fleet, with such Soldiers as were either Sick, or judg'd unable to go through the long Marches the Confederates were oblig'd to make in their Retreat. That day one of the Enemies Bombs fell into Fort St. Lewis, and set Fire to a Mine that had been made on purpose to blow up that Fort, when it should be judg'd convenient. The same Evening, the Duke of *Savoy* having receiv'd Intelligence that the *French* were preparing to attack him, and had commanded all the Peasants to take up Arms to secure the Passes, and cut off his Retreat, it was resolv'd to decamp the next Day, without any farther Delay.

Accordingly, the 21st of *August*, (N. S.) the Confederates made the necessary Dispositions for the March of the Army, and blew up Fort St. Margaret, after having carried away all that was in it, and in  
Fort

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The Town  
and Har-  
bour of  
Toulon  
bombarded.

The Confe-  
derates de-  
camp from  
before  
Toulon.

Fort St. Lewis. At the same time, the Fleet drew as near the Place as possible, and Five Bomb-Vessels, supported by the Light Frigats and the Boats of the Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Dilks*, advanc'd into the Creek of Fort St. Lewis; and, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire from their Battery of *la Malgue*, bombarded the Town and Harbour (from the 21st at Noon, till Five of the Clock next Morning) with such Fury and Execution, that they set on Fire the great Magazine of Cordage; quite ruin'd several stately Buildings, and destroy'd, or made unfit for service, Eight Men of War, viz. *le Triomphant*, of 92 Guns; *le Sceptre*, of 90; *le Vainqueur*, of 86, *le Neptune* of 76, *L'invincible*, of 70, *le Serieux*, of 60, *Le Laurier*, of 60, and *le Sage*, of 54. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene went to the Top of a Hill, from whence they had the Satisfaction to see the terrible Effects of the Bombs, and were acquainted, by Deserters, with the Particulars of the Damage sustain'd by the Enemy; which in some Measure, alleviated their Concern for being obliged to retreat.

General Feltz having sent Advice, that Count *Medavi* had been join'd by 9 Battalions from the *Mareschal de Tesse*, and that six Battalions more were marching to join him at St. Maximin, the Duke of Savoy sent a strong Detachment to that German General, in order to enable him to make head against the Enemy. Not many Hours after, in the Night between the 21st and 22d of August (N. S.) the Confederate Army quitted the Camp at *la Valette*, march'd in Five Columns, taking the same Route they did when they came to Toulon; and arriv'd the 22d at Cuers. The Retreat was made in so good Order, that nothing was left in the Camp at *la Valette*, that could be of any use to the Enemy; And altho' the *Mareschal de Tesse*, both by the Report of Deserters, and his own Observations could not but judge that the Allies were upon the Point of Decamping, yet either through want of Baggage and other Necessaries, as the French pretend, or rather out of Apprehension that the Confederates might turn short upon him, and defeat his Army; which was considerably weakned by the Detachments he had made, and afterwards carry on the Enterprize against

against Toulon; he did not think fit to pursue them till the 23d, which he did at some distance, with all the Grenadiers and Carabiniers, the Brigade of *Lionnois*, and the Regiment of Dragoons of *Languedoc*. The Lieutenants General *Dillon* and *Goesbriant* follow'd that Mareschal with the rest of the Troops that were in the Entrench'd Camp; the Marquis de *Montgeorge*, and Messieurs d' *Hautefort* and de *Peizac*, were sent cross the Country with the Dragoons of *Hautefort*, who threw themselves into *Antibes*, in order to attack the Confederates in Flank; and Count *Medavi* join'd the Mareschal de *Tesse*, in order to incommode them in their Retreat. But the Allies march'd in such excellent Order, and with so great Expedition, that the Enemy either durst, or could not come up with them.

The Confederate Army made but a Short Halt at *Cuers*, for about Ten of the Clock at Night, the Cavalry continued their March, and the Moon rising soon after, the Infantry did the like. The whole Army encamp'd the 23d near *Pignans*, except the Troops under General *Feltz*, who was order'd to continue at *Luc*, to cover the Rear. The 24th they pass'd the River *Argent*; and upon Major-General *Gravenfedorf's* Report, that the Enemy were marching with Four Regiments of Dragoons, and several Battalions, besides the armed Peasants, Major General *St. Remi*, was order'd to march before towards *Frejuls*, with all the Grenadiers, to possess himself of the important Pass of *L'Esterel*, which prov'd a very seasonable Precaution. The same day, Orders were sent to General *Regal*, who with some Regiments had been detach'd from the Body under General *Visconti*, to return into *Piedmont*; And the 25th the Army reach'd *Frejuls*, where General *Feltz* join'd them, and acquainted the Duke of *Savoy* that he had seen no Troops of the Enemy. The next Day, the same General was sent towards *Cagnes*, to secure several Passes and Defiles, wherein the Enemy might have very much annoy'd the Allies, but this Precaution prevented their Designs; so that in their March thro' the Wood of *L'Esterel* the Confederates had only some Skirmishes with 5 or 600 Peasants, of whom they kill'd several, and took some Prisoners, who were afterwards set at Liberty,

The Retreat  
of the Con-  
federates  
out of Pro-  
vence.

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Liberty, with a Message to their Comrades, that if they did not immediately lay down their Arms, all the Country should be put to Fire and Sword: Which Menace had a very good Effect. The Night between the 26th and 27th the Infantry that march'd first, reach'd the Post-House, situate on a Hill in the Woods, and at Day-break continued their March towards *Cagnes*, where the whole Army arrived the 27th in the Evening, with the Loss of only 4 or 5 Men; and rested the 28th. Here the Couriers the Duke of *Savoy* had dispatch'd to the *Hague* and *Berlin*, concerning the Command of the Army, gave him an Account of his Envoys Negotiations at both those Courts, to his Royal Highness's Satisfaction; And the same day Lieutenant Colonel *Eben*, being detach'd towards *Grace* with 300 Horse, to observe the Enemy, repossess'd himself of one of the Gates of that City, without any difficulty, altho' the Burghers had taken up Arms to oppose him. General *Feltz* was sent, at the same time, to block up *Antibes*; and the 29th the Army march'd to *Biot*. The 30th they march'd to *St. Laurence*; whereupon the Regiment of Dragoons the Enemy had thrown into *Antibes*, came out of that Place to attempt the Rear-Guard; but found it impracticable, being closely block'd up by General *Feltz*. The same day that General join'd the Army, and pass'd the *Var* with his Body, consisting of the two Brigades of *Coningseck* and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Horse and Dragoons of *Saxe-Gotha*, and two Regiments of *Hussars*; with which he was order'd to march towards the Mountain *Escarana*. At the same time, the Officer who commanded in the Castle of *St. Paul*, receiv'd Orders to blow it up and rejoin the Army, which he did accordingly. And the next \* Day, the Duke of *Savoy*, with 42 Squadrons and most of the Infantry, repass'd the *Var*, without the least Disturbance from the Mareschal de *Tessé*, who the 29th of *August* arriv'd at *Grace*, with 50 Companies of *Granadiers*, and 8 Regiments of *Carabiniers* and *Dragoons*. The 1st of *September* the Confederate Forces lay encamp'd near *Nice*, to rest themselves after such continued hard Marches; and the 2d, Orders were sent to the Garrison of *Nice* to evacuate that Place and rejoin the Army, of which

\* Aug.

31st. N. S.

The Duke

of Savoy

repasses the

Var.



which the Duke of Savoy made a General Review, and, upon a strict Examination of the Muster-Rolls, found it to be diminish'd no more than 6000 Men by the Sword, Sickness and Desertion. The same day, the Confederate Fleet, which had been at Anchor in the Port of Nice from the 30th of August N.S. divided it self into Two Squadrons, and set sail, one for *Final*, with the sick and wounded; and the other under Command of Admiral Shovel, for the Streights, in order to return Home. Thus ended the great and noble Enterprize against Toulon, which was concerted with admirable Prudence and Fore-cast, and the Preparations for it carried on with all possible Secrecy and Diligence; And which according to the Opinion of many, would not have fail'd of Success, had the Execution thereof been attempted with equal Vigour, and Unanimity of Counsels. For notwithstanding what has been publish'd, to vindicate the Duke of Savoy's Conduct, the French Writer (k) I quoted before, who has given us a large Journal of the Siege of Toulon, acquaints us, That on the 22d of August 'They receiv'd Intelligence, by Persons that gave a faithful Account of the most secret Transactions among the Enemy, That there had been a sort of difference between the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, the latter saying with Concern, mix'd with Spight and Anger, That if they had at first follow'd his Advice, they would not have been reduc'd to the Extremity of flying shamefully, as they were now upon the Point of doing, whilst all Europe, but particularly England and Holland, was perswaded that Toulon was ready to fall into the Hands of the Allies, and that they had already cried VICTORY in all their Territories, upon a Supposition that such good Measures had been taken, that they were assur'd of the Conquest of Provence, before the Confederate Army had enter'd it; which ought to increase the Trouble of the Generals that had undertaken the Siege of Toulon, after they had assured, that they could not fail of Taking the Place, and spar'd nothing to compass their Ends. That Prince Eugene was of Opinion, That 10000 Men should be put on Board the Fleet, and landed near Toulon, in order to attack the Troops of France, before the Intrenchments on which they were working could be finish'd, which Troops being then but few in number, could not have avoided the Disorder,

*Reflexions upon the Disappointment of the Enterprize against Toulon.*

*† In a Letter from a Minister of State at Turin.*

*(k) Mr. De Vize History of the Siege of Toulon, vol. II. p 153. and seq.*



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der, which Fear had thrown them into, so that they would have been vanquish'd before they could have Time to recover themselves; That Toulon might have been taken on the side of Marseilles, and afterwards the Allies might have advanced into the Country which could not fail of striking Terror into all Provence, and would have caused great Consternation in all the Neighbouring Provinces. And that Prince Eugene reproach'd the Duke of Savoy with several other Things, which Mr. Devizé did not think proper to be mention'd.

\* *Id. ibid.*

p. 320. &amp; seqq.

The same \* Author pretends, That the Confederate Generals being come to Frejus, upon their Retreat from Toulon, resolv'd to communicate to the States General the Reasons that had oblig'd them to raise the Siege of that Place; That Prince Eugene declar'd, he would take that Task upon himself, being glad of an Opportunity to clear himself, in a Letter that came from all the Generals of the Allies; That, in that Letter, he first of all takes notice of the Duke of Savoy's Valour, and the Vigilance of the Confederate Generals; and having afterwards mention'd the Reasons that occasion'd the raising the Siege of a Place, the taking of which all Holland look'd upon as infallible; he gives to understand, that there were Ways and Means to make that Conquest; and that if the Advices of those that had concerted them had been followed, they might have made themselves Masters of the Town. Not but that they whose Counsels were pursued, and those that followed them, thought that they took the right Course, and would have taken another, if they had thought themselves in an Error; but that it often comes to pass, that in Councils, wherein all that give their Opinions, have good Intentions, yet sometimes the worst Advice is pitch't upon; That in the Sequel of the same Letter he says, That the Fleet might have penetrated into the little Road, before the taking of the Forts that defend the Entrance thereof; That they should have landed 10 or 12000 Men at la Ciutat, in order to cut off the Communication with Marseilles; and that when it was found impossible to dislodge Mareschal de Tesse from the Post of St. Anne, they ought to have march'd directly to Aix: Adding, That if all these things had

‘had been put in Execution, the Allies would infallibly have gain’d Ground in *Provence*, and maintain’d themselves there all the Winter. But without laying any Weight on the Accounts of a Writer, who in the other Parts of his Relation has betrayed a scandalous Partiality, and Unfincerity, it is the general Opinion, That the ill Success of this well-laid Enterprize is chiefly to be ascrib’d to the Confederates not marching towards *Toulon*, after they had pass’d the *Var*, with the same Diligence as they return’d from thence: But whether this Delay was really occasion’d by their waiting for their Horse and Necessaries, as was then given out, or by any Neglect, History cannot determine. I might here add what I have heard from an (d) Officer (d) Colonel who assisted in this Expedition, viz. ‘That upon C--r. their Arrival before *Toulon*, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* offering to drive the Enemy out of their Entrenchments, which this Officer pretends were inconsiderable, his Proposal was rejected by the Duke of *Savoy*: But that Officer having a private Pique against his Royal Highness, the Readers are at Liberty to lay what Stress they shall think fit upon his Testimony, as to the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*’s Proposals, and on his Judgment, as to the Strength of the Enemy’s Entrenchments. Upon the whole matter, besides the great Damage the Enemy sustained in their Shipping; the Burning of above 160 Houses in *Toulon*, and the Devastations committed in *Provence* by both Armies, to the Value of Thirty Millions of *French Livres*; this Enterprize, (which struck a greater Terror throughout all *France*, than had been known there during the whole Reign of their present Monarch) brought this farther Advantage to the common Cause, that it gave a great *Provence* Diversion to the Enemy’s Forces, whereby their Army in *Germany* was weakned; the Duke of *Orleans*’s Progress, after the Battle of *Almanza*, retarded in *Spain*; the succouring of *Naples* prevented, and the Conquests of the Allies in *Italy* secured. Wherefore the Confederates would have no Reason to think their Expences and Labours in that Expedition ill bestow’d, if Admiral *Shovell*, who had a principal Share in it, and acquitted himself so gloriously of his Trust, had not perish’d in his Return from

Happy Consequences of the Expedition into

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from thence, with three of his best Ships: Which fatal Accident determines the greater Loss to have been on the side of *Great Britain*.

On the 3d of *September*, N. S. The Duke of *Savoy*, leaving the Command of the Foreign Troops to Prince *Eugene*, went with his own Forces and Retinue, directly for *Turin*, where, by easie Journeys, he arriv'd the 9th. The next Day he return'd to the Army, which was to have assembled at *Vigan* the 14th, but the Troops only took that Place in their way to *Scaleno*, which was appointed for the Rendezvous of the Duke's Forces. Prince *Eugene* came to *Savigliano* the 14th with the Rear, as did the Duke of *Wirtemberg* the next Day, to assist at a Council of War, wherein, after mature Debate about the Operations of the rest of the Campaign, the Attack of *Suza* was resolv'd on. Hereupon the Army march'd towards *Pignerol*, where they divided \* into two Bodies. The Duke of *Savoy* with the one, advanced towards *la Perouse*, to give the *French* a Jealousie on that side; and Prince *Eugene* march'd with the other directly for *Suza*, and caus'd the Posts about that Place to be secured in the Night between the 19th and the 20th. Hereupon the Enemy quitted the Town, and retired Part into the Castle, and Part to *Exiles*; and being seized with a Panick Fear, upon the sudden Approach of the Confederate Army, abandon'd also the Forts of *Catinat* and *la Brunette*, wherein they left 17 Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* having received the Necessary Artillery and Ammunition from *Turin*, the 24th, lost no time to attack the Castle: And on the other hand, the *French* Court, who were not a little alarm'd at this Enterprize, when they fondly believed, and had given out, That the Confederate Forces were altogether unfit for Service the rest of the Campaign, order'd *Mareschal de Tessé* to assemble the Troops in *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, and attempt to relieve the Place. But either the Difficulty of drawing together, in time, a Body sufficient for that purpose, or the great Snows which fell, and stopt up the Passes of the Mountains, or both, rendred that Design impracticable; so that the Garrison seeing no Possibility of being relieved, and observing that Prince *Eugene*, who had

\* Septem.  
18th, N. S.

*Suza* in-  
vested by  
Prince Eu-  
gene,  
Septemb.  
19th, N. S.

for several Days batter'd the Castle with great Fury, made the necessary Dispositions for a Storm, beat a Parly the 4th of October, and offer'd to surrender upon honourable Terms. Prince Eugene having signified to them, that they had no other Articles to expect, than being made Prisoners of War, they submitted; deliver'd up the Castle, the same Day, and two Days after were conducted to Turin, to the Number of 321 private Men, and 30 Officers, to whom Prince Eugene generously granted their Equipage. Great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, besides 30 Pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars, were found in the Forts, Town and Castle, the Enemy having for some time made it a Place of Arms; tho' upon the Duke of Savoy's Expedition into Provence they drain'd it too much of Men. By the Recovery of this important Fortress, his Royal Highness concluded the Campaign gloriously, and advantageously to himself, having thereby shut up that In-let into his own Dominions to the French, and open'd himself a free Entrance, either into Dauphiné, or Savoy. After the Conquest of Suza, the Confederate Troops march'd to their Winter-Quarters; and the 7000 Palatines in the Pay of Great Britain and Holland, with some Imperialists and other Troops, were order'd to hold themselves in a readiness to be transported to Catalonia.

The Campaign in Italy ended with the entire Conquest of the Kingdom of Naples, of which we shall now give a succinct Account. The Emperor, as has been mention'd before, having resolved to send an Army into the Kingdom of Naples, order'd Cardinal Grimani, his Ambassador at Rome, for Form-sake, to demand Passage through the Territories of the Church, upon Assurances that his Troops would observe an exact Discipline, and pay ready Money for what they should have Occasion. This could not be refused, without openly espousing the Interest of France, which, in this Juncture, the Court of Rome did not think fit to do; and therefore, with secret Reluctancy, acquiesced with the Emperor's Demands, notwithstanding the Clamours of the French and Spanish Faction. Hereupon Prince Eugene of Savoy having given Order, That out of the Imperial Army in Italy a Body should be

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And taken  
at Discre-  
tion, Oct.  
4th, N. S.

The Impe-  
rialists Ex-  
pedition  
into Na-  
ples.

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formed, under the Command of Count *Taun*, General of the Artillery, of the Regiments of *Geswind*, *Taun*, *Wetzel*, *Wallis* and *Haindel*, Foot; and those of *Vaubonne*, and *Zinzendorf*, Horse; that of *Pate*, Dragoons; and those of *Neubourg* and *Caraffa*, Cuirassiers; their Rendezvous was appointed at *St. Giron* on the Frontier of the *Bolognese*; whither those Regiments were drawn together with all possible Expedition by the *Marquis de Vaubonne* General of Horse, Major General *Baron Wetzel*, and Major General *Pate*; and *Baron Wetzel* was sent before to *Bologna*, to give notice of their intended March to *Cardinal Grimaldi* the Pope's Legate, and that it would be through the Territory of his Legation. All the necessary Dispositions being made, the 18th of *May*, N. S. the March was begun by the great *Roman* High-way, and the Troops encamped the first Night in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Bologna*; whence the 19th they marched to *Castel S. Pietro*, and thence the 20th to *Imola*; where from the *Bolognese* they entered into the District (or Legation) of *Ravenna*. It was design'd to rest there one Day; but seeing a sufficient Quantity of Forrage could not be had, without damaging the green Corn upon the Ground; they were obliged to proceed the 21st towards *Faenza*, where the 22d the whole Detachment being arriv'd, General *Taun* opened his secret Orders, and dispatch'd *Baron Wetzel* to *Rome*, to concert some Affairs with the Pope and *Cardinal Grimani*. That General arriv'd there the 27th of *May*, and had the next day his Audience of the Pope, of whom, amongst other things, he demanded, That the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* should be immediately given to King *Charles* the Third; intimating at the same time, That if it should be delayed till that Kingdom was reduced by Force of Arms, the Right of Conquest would exempt it from any such Subjection to the Holy See; and that therefore this was the last time that the Pope might be complimented with the like Demand. General *Wetzel* finding the Pope and his Ministers in such Dispositions as the World suspected they were, he went away without taking his Leave, and arrived in the Imperial Army, not far from *Ancona*, the first of *June*, N. S. where he gave an

an Account of his Negotiations, to the Count de Taun. That General having consider'd the same, resolv'd to alter his March, and to march directly for Rome, leaving Ancona and Loretto on his Left, and taking his Road through the Mountains on his Right, as the shortest Way. The 2d, the Army march'd to Fiumicino; the 3d, to Feci; the 4th, to Montegio; and the 5th, to Camerino; where they rested the 6th, because the Soldiers were very much fatigued by long Marches they had made. The Count de Taun being ordered to shew all possible Regard for the Holy See, and avoid, as much as possible, to come to any Extremities, sent once more General Wetzel to the Pope, to acquaint him with his March, and see whether the Neighbourhood of the Imperial Army would be able to produce an Alteration in the Councils of the Pontiff; And in the mean time, the Imperialists continued their March, and advanc'd the 7th to Colle Fiorito; the 8th, to Ponte di Santa Lucia; the 9th, to Trevi by Foligno; the 10th, to Spoleto; and the 11th, to Terni, where the Count de Taun resolv'd to expect the Return of General Wetzel.

That General did not find the Court of Rome more flexible than the first time, and therefore set out the 11th for the Camp, being very much dissatisfied, and having threatned the Ministers with the utmost Resentment of his Master. The Imperial Army, which had continued all this while about Terni, march'd the 13th to Narni; the 14th, to Otricoli, where they rested the 15th; then marched the 16th to Monte-rotondo; the 20th, to Tivoli; the 21st, to Palestrina; and the 22d, to Valmontone.

Count de Taun seeing that General Wetzel had not been able to obtain any Thing from the Court of Rome, resolv'd to go thither himself, accompanied by the Generals Wetzell and Patte, and attended by a Guard of 120 Cuirassiers; whose Appearance put the Romans into a great Consternation. The two former went directly to the Cardinal Grimani, and the latter to the Abbot of Kaunitz. Count Martinitz, Commissary and Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, being arriv'd at Rome, those Generals had the same Day a long Conference with him, and afterwards returned to their Camp, which was then at

The Conduct of the Court of Rome at this Juncture.



**A. C.** *Monte-rotondo.* As they desir'd no Audience of the Pope, nor to see any of his Ministers, the Pontiff grew very uneasie, and sent the next Morning his own Brother Don *Horatio Albani*, to compliment the Imperial Generals; giving Orders, at the same time, to send great Refreshments for the Generals, and their Troops. The Imperial General return'd to *Rome* the 20th, and had an Audience of the Pope, attended by Generals *Wetzell*, *Vaubonne*, and *Patté*. They set out afterwards for the Army, which pursued their March for *Naples*: And Cardinal *Grimani*, Count *Martinitz*, and the Abbot of *Kaunitz* continued their Negotiations with the Pope's Ministers, of whom they demanded, 1. The Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* for King *Charles*. 2. That the *Neapolitans*, kept in Custody in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and other Places, for having adher'd to that Prince should be released. 3. That *Sermonetta* be put into the Hands of the Imperialists. 4. That the Artillery taken from Prince *Odescalchi*, be delivered up to them. 5. That the Pope should advance to them a Sum of Money. And, lastly, That he should supply them with some Artillery and Ammunition for their Expedition. On the other hand, the Pope very much resented, that the Count *de Taun* should have brought into *Rome* a Guard of Cuirassiers, contrary to the Assurances given him by the Cardinal *Grimani*; but that General took no Notice of those Complaints. A Detachment of 160 Horse came to one of the Gates of *Rome*, and committed some Disorders, which oblig'd the Pope to cause 9 or 10 Gates to be walled up, and strong Guards to be posted at the others, with Orders strictly to examine all Persons coming in. The French and Spanish Faction were in so great Alarms, that the Cardinal *de la Tremouille*, and the Duke of *Uzeda*, entertain'd no less than 200 Men in their Palaces for their Security.

*All things tend towards a Revolution in Naples.* In the mean time, the Terror and Distraction of the City of *Naples* increased in Proportion to the Advances which the Imperialists made in their March towards it. The Duke of *Escalona*, King *Philip's* Viceroy, did not fail taking all imaginable Precautions to put himself in a Posture of Defence; and observing, with great Circumspection, all Persons



sons inclined to the Interests of the House of *Austria*. But, nevertheless, that Party gain'd Ground every Day, amongst a People naturally Fond of Novelty, and ever ready for a Change; and the least reserved amongst them, who could not disguise their Satisfaction at the Approach of the *Germans*, and were confined upon that Account, underwent it with such Chearfulness, that they seem'd to look upon it only as a Recommendation to their Friends, who were coming to their Relief. Men of the first Rank daily took occasion to withdraw from *Naples*, either to expect the Event of the Imperial Expedition, or watch a favourable Opportunity of adding their Persons and Dependencies to strengthen it; And, at the same time, *Scarpaleggia*, who at his first Appearance in Arms in *Abruzzo*, was consider'd only as a roving Partizan, was joyn'd by so great Numbers of *Banditti*, and discontented Persons, that he became formidable, and able to promote the design'd Invasion; whereupon the Duke of *Atri* was sent against him with some Irregular Troops, but could not come up with him. The *Germans* advancing by great Marches, the Duke of *Escalona* offer'd to march in Person against them; but the Magistrates of *Naples* having dissuaded him from it, he then desired them to consider by what Means to defend that Capital. Thereupon a great Council was held the Night between the 28th and 29th of *June*, N. S. wherein some proposed the taking vigorous Measures against the *Germans*, but the Generality gave their Opinions, That it would be best to make an Accommodation with them. • The Viceroy not relishing this Advice, thought fit to ride on Horseback through the several Quarters of the City, and to go to the great Square where the Market is kept, with Thirty General Officers and all his Life-Guards, hoping to excite the People to draw together, and take Arms on his side, but not above 200 Persons came to him, and even those out of Civility. Things tending thus to a general Revolution, the Viceroy put Seven hundred Men into the Castles of *Naples*, and retired to *Gaeta* with some Lords of his Party.

The Duke of  
*Escalona*  
retires to  
*Gaeta*.

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The Imperialists  
march into  
the Kingdom of  
Naples.

On the other hand, Count *de Taun* being return'd from *Rome* to the Imperial Camp the 23<sup>d</sup> of *June*, the Army march'd the 24<sup>th</sup> to *Anagni*, and the next day to *Frasinone*, where it was resolv'd to expect the return of the Parties the General had sent to the Frontiers of *Naples*, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and learn the disposition of the People. The same day, the Governor of *Isola* and *Sora* on the Frontiers of *Naples*, waited on the Imperial General; and acquainted him that the Troops the Viceroy had sent thither were retir'd, and offer'd to receive Forces; whereupon the Army march'd the 26<sup>th</sup> to *Cipriano*. The Parties return'd that day with Advice, that the Enemy had no Troops on the Frontiers; that the Inhabitants had receiv'd them with great Joy, and that the Magistrates of *Sora* had thrown Money out of the Windows as they came into that Town. The same day the Deputies of several Towns came to make their Submission, and the Governour of *Isola*, was sent back with an Imperial Commissary to give the necessary Orders, and the Generals and Count *Martinitz* march'd in the Night with all the Cavalry, and arriv'd the 27<sup>th</sup> in the Morning at *San Germano*, a Place between two Mountains, that form a Defile, which might have been easily defended. The Magistrates presented the Keys in a Silver Bason, and the Generals made their Entry into the Place amidst the Acclamations of a great Crowd of People, crying, *Long live the Emperor, and Charles our King*. The 28<sup>th</sup> in the Morning the Infantry arriv'd there, and the Army march'd that day to *Montecassino*, and saw nothing but Crowds of People, Men, Women and Children, who welcom'd them with Acclamations and Refreshments. Several Parties that had been sent out toward *Capua* brought Advice, that they had seen no Enemies in that Province, and were informed, that most of the Cavalry which was in that City, under the Command of the Prince of *Castiglione* had disbanded themselves and declar'd that they would list in the Service of the Emperor. This Report being confirm'd, General *Vaubonne* was detach'd with 300 Horse, and all the Hussars, for *Capua*, to encourage the Inhabitants to declare for King *Charles*; and the first of *July* the Army decamped from *San Ger-*

*mano*

*mano* and *Montecassino*, and encamped at *Mignano*. The same day General *Vaubonne* being arrived at *Tino*, detach'd his Hussars towards *Capua*, and followed with his Horse, but thought fit to return to *Tiano*, because the Inhabitants of *Capua* durst not declare for the Germans. The 2d, the Army march'd to *Vialgrano*, and some Inhabitants of *Capua* waited that day upon General *Vaubonne* to acquaint him, That four Regiments of *Neapolitan* Horse, which had been encamp'd near that Place, and had hindred the Inhabitants from shewing their Inclinations for the House of *Austria* were retir'd from thence towards *Naples*, and the rest of the Garrison into the Castle. Upon this Advice, that General resolv'd to march again towards *Capua*: But being advanc'd near the City some Deputies were sent out to acquaint him, that the *Spanish* Horse were return'd back into the Neighbourhood, which hindred the Inhabitants from declaring for the Imperialists; who nevertheless took Post near the Walls of the Town. The Confusion being very great, and the Gate of *Rome* not well guarded, some of the Imperial Horse forc'd their Way in, on a full Gallop, and the rest likewise soon got in, made themselves Masters of two of the Gates, and hindred the Enemy's Horse from entring. Upon Advice of this, Count *Taun* sent 300 more Horse thither; and the rest of the Cavalry and the Grenadiers had Orders to follow with all Expedition, to support General *Vaubonne*, and attack the Castle of *Capua*. The 3d, the Army advanc'd to *Calvi*, and the same day, Count *Martinitz* repairing to *Capua*, caus'd the Governor of the Castle, the Marquis *de Tiberio*, to be summon'd to surrender, which he would not comply with, till he saw, on the 4th, a Battery erected, and that they began to fire. The Garrison was allowed to march out towards *Naples*, with the usual Marks of Honour, but upon Condition that they should not serve against the Emperor, King *Charles*, or his Allies for that Year. The Gate of the Castle was immediately deliver'd up; and that day the German Infantry came and encamp'd along the *Volturno*, where they halted the 5th, having made toilsom marches for four days together. The same day the Garrison of the Castle of *Capua* march'd out

The Castle  
Capua  
surrenders.

A. C. and General *Vaubonne* having put some Troops into  
1707. it, return'd the 6th in the Morning, to the Army,

which then broke up from *Velturno*, and march'd to *Aversa*. They found upon the Way, 6 or 7000 Inhabitants of *Naples*, who met them with great Demonstrations of Joy; and, in the Evening, the Princes of *Montesarchio*, *Avelino*, *Troya*, and *Torella*, being deputed by the Magistrates of *Naples*, waited upon Count *de Taun* and Count *Martinitz* with the Keys of that City; the News that the Duke of *Escalona* was retir'd to *Gaeta*, and the Troops into the three Castles; and Assurances that the People would receive the Imperialists with open Arms: Desiring, at the same time, a Confirmation of the Privileges granted to that Capital, by *Charles V.* and *Ferdinand II.* Hereupon General *Paté*, with 600 Horse, was immediately sent thither, with Orders to take Post in the Suburbs of *San Antonio*, and to protect the Inhabitants, in case the Garrisons of the Castle should offer them any Violence. The next † day, the Imperial Generals enter'd the City of *Naples*, with their † Infantry, to the inexpressible Joy of its fickle Inhabitants, who abandoning themselves to furious Transports and Excesses, pull'd down the Statue of King *Philip*, broke off its Legs and Arms, dragg'd the Body with a Rope about its Neck; threw it into the Sea, and afterwards plunder'd the Houses of several French-Men.

The City of  
Milan sub-  
mits to the  
Imperialists,  
July 6th N. S.  
† July 7th  
N. S.

The Privi-  
leges of  
the Nea-  
politans  
confirm'd.

The Deputies of *Naples* were, the Day before, very well receiv'd by Count *Martinitz* whom the Emperor had provisionally appointed Viceroy of *Naples*, and who assured them of the Confirmation of their Privileges, of which the following Abstract was publish'd.

‘ That the Inhabitants of this City of *Naples*, and  
‘ of the whole Kingdom, shall be re-establish'd in  
‘ the ancient Privileges granted them by *Charles V.*  
‘ and *Philip IV.* and other Princes of the House of  
‘ *Austria*.

‘ II. That at *Salerno* or some other Place, a Harbour shall be made like that of *Naples*; and that for the Advantage of the Nation and of Commerce, it shall be a free Port.

‘ III. That it shall be Free for every Burgher of the Kingdom and of the City of *Naples*, of what-  
‘ ever

ever Quality or Condition they be, to cause Vessels to be fitted out for the benefit of Commerce.

IV. That the King shall maintain 20 Ships of War, besides the Gallies of the Kingdom to serve for Convoys to the Merchant Ships, who for that Service shall pay a certain Tax per Hundred.

That the said Gallies shall be always cruizing on the Coasts of the Kingdom, from the first of April to the last of October, to keep the Seas clear of Pirates and Corsairs of Barbary.

VI. That the Prince shall be oblig'd to cause Forts to be built throughout the Kingdom two Years after his taking Possession of it, and particularly on the Frontier of the Ecclesiastical State, in each of which may be garrison'd 2000 Soldiers of regular Troops, one half Neapolitans the other half Strangers.

VII. That of the two commanding Officers of those Forts, one shall be a Neapolitan residing in the Kingdom, the other is left to the Prince's Choice.

VIII. That for the greater Security of the Kingdom, the Sovereign shall be oblig'd to cause the 4 Castles that are in it to be Fortified after the modern Way.

IX. That the Guard of the two Castles of St. Elmo, and of the Carmelites Tower, shall be entrusted to chosen Troops; and that of two commanding Officers, one shall be chosen from among the People.

X. That all Gentlemen who are possess'd of Fiefs, shall be allow'd to desire Leave to enlarge their Estates, without the Prince's Consent.

XI. That the Prince shall be oblig'd to maintain 10000 Men of Regular Troops, besides the Garrisons, which shall be also of such Troops.

XII. That his Excellency Doctor Don Luke Peto, who is elected Chief of the People, may enjoy the Privileges of a Gentleman in such Place as he thinks fit.

XIII. That he shall not be made the Prince's Minister; that the City shall install him; and that the People shall have Power to put him into some Office of Importance.

XIV. That the Prince shall not take from the Burghers of the City and Kingdom of Naples, the Estates

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Estates confiscated, and others that may have been given them by former Princes to the Death of Charles II.

XV. That the Prince shall be at Liberty to chuse the Ministers and to put them into Possession of their Employments, yet without infringing our Privileges. And that no Person of either of the two Nations shall be capable of being a Minister, unless he has before been a Doctor of the Laws 30 Years, is a Man of Capacity, and takes the usual Oaths.

XVI. And lastly, That the Ecclesiastical Benefices shall be given to Subjects of this Kingdom, and to no others.

Count Martinitz having taken Possession of the Dignity of Viceroy of Naples, in the Name of King Charles III. and removed to the Royal Palace, receiv'd the Oaths of the chief Magistrates, dispos'd of several Places of Trust; and issued out an Order, requiring all the Inhabitants of that City and Kingdom to swear Allegiance to King Charles by a prefix'd day. In the mean time the Three Castles of Naples, call'd St. Elmo, del Ovo, and Novo, being too weak and unprovided to make any Defence, and seeing no Like-

\* July

11th N. S.

The Castles

of Naples

capitulate.

lihood of receiving any Succours, desired to \* capitulate. The Garrison of the Castle of Novo, consisting of 600 Spaniards, was allow'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, and most of them took Service among the Imperial Troops; but the Garrisons of the Castles of St. Elmo and del Ovo were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of War. The Forts of Baya, Ischia, and some others follow'd their Example; and the Spanish and Neapolitan Cavalry, commanded by the Prince of Castiglione, who endeavour'd to get into the Country of Nocera, were compell'd by the Prince of Avelino, a Zealous Partisan of the House of Austria, who commanded a Body of 4 or 5000 Neapolitans to retire between Cava and Salerno, where General Caraffa, with a strong Party of German Horse, took the Prince of Castiglione himself, together with 500 Troopers, and among them 120 Officers, Prisoners of War. About the same time, the famous Neapolitan Rover Pepestumo, who had signalized himself by several Actions at Sea, and followed the Duke of Escalona to Gaeta, re-

turn'd



turn'd to *Naples* with two *Tartanes*, well arm'd; and deliver'd up to the Imperialists 2000 Bombs, 600 Grenadoes, three Pieces of heavy Cannon, and Two fine Coaches, in one of which King *Philip* made his publick Entry into that City; all which were on board the said *Tartanes*. The New Government being thus establish'd and secur'd in the † July 18, Capital City, General *Vaubonne* march'd, † with 3000 Imperialists, towards the Province of *Abruzzo*, to reduce the Duke of *Atri*, whom he soon obliged to quit the Field, and post himself under the Cannon of *Pescara*, where he made a shew of defending himself.

Notwithstanding the Imperialists took Possession of *Naples* the 7th of July, the Ceremony of proclaiming King *Charles* was put off to the 31st of the same Month, doubtless out of Compliment to the Jesuits, that Day being the Festival of *S. Ignatius Loyola* Founder of the Order. Count *Martinitz* made, that Day, his publick Entry, with a great deal of Magnificence, and went according to Custom, to the New Castle, to take Possession thereof for his Catholick Majesty. The People shew'd on this Occasion all possible Demonstrations of Joy, and the Viceroy caused some Money to be distributed amongst them: The Rejoycings were continued for Three Days, but they were soon converted into an unspeakable Consternation, occasioned by a dreadful Eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*. It began the 29th to vomit a great Quantity of Smoke, Flames and Stones, but this was over in a few Hours; and the Tranquillity continued till the 3d of August, when it began to rage with more Violence than ever, and threw out such a vast Quantity of Ashes, that it was dark at Noon; and they were forc'd to light their Candles as in an obscure Night. The Archbishop resolv'd to carry in Procession the Head of *S. Genaro* or *January*, Protector of the City of *Naples*; and the Viceroy, with all the Nobility, and the People assisted therein: And as this terrible Eruption ceased few Hours after, they were confirm'd in their Superstitious Devotion for that Saint. They returned Thanks to God the next Day, and the City was illuminated for three Nights together, to the Honour of *St. Genaro*.



A. C.

1707.

*Differences  
between  
Count Mar-  
tinitz and  
Count  
Taun.*

*The Nea-  
politans  
disaffected  
to the New  
Govern-  
ment.*

The good Harmony that appear'd between Count Martinitz and Count de Taun, did not long continue: The latter claiming the whole Direction of all Military Affairs, without any dependence on the other, who, as Viceroy, pretended to the Supreme Command, both in Civil and Military Affairs. The Court of Vienna inclin'd to favour Count Martinitz, but King Charles, who was all along against his being advanc'd to the Viceroyship of Naples, which he thought had been better bestow'd on Cardinal Grimani, settled the matter, by sending a Commission to Count de Taun for the sole and independent Command in all Military Affairs. On the other hand, Count Martinitz, a Man of a fiery hot Temper, had but ill Success in the Administration of the Civil: For being too forward in sequestering the Estates and Pensions, not only of those, who were openly in the Interest of King Philip, but also of those who, for several Respects, were oblig'd to keep some Measures with the Court of Rome, he raised great Complaints among the Nobility; and besides disobliging the Cardinal del Giudice, disgusted the Constable Colonna, and the Prince of Taxis. As for the Common People, out of their natural Inconstancy, they soon began to repent their late Change, and to repine at the Taxes laid upon them for the Support of the present Government; Murmuring, at the same time, that the Empress Dowager was not sent to govern them, as the Imperial Court had promised. But tho' the general Dissatisfaction of the Neapolitans, was charged upon Count Martinitz's Administration, yet, in all probability, other Causes concurred in it, as the Pope's manifest Partiality for the House of Bourbon; the Jealousy the States and Princes of Italy entertained since the Imperialists came to make a Figure in it; the latter's wanting a naval Force to reduce Sicily and Sardinia, defend the Coasts and Commerce of Naples, and hinder Succours from being put into Gaeta; the Retreat of the Allies from before Toulon, and the ill State of Affairs in Spain. Whatever might be the true Causes of the Murmurings and Disaffection of the Neapolitans, Count Martinitz became so weary of his Government, that at last he demanded to be recall'd, which the Imperial Court readily granted, and appointed Count

*de Taun* to succeed him. Some time before, the whole Kingdom of *Naples* was reduced: For *Pescara* surrendered the 11th of *September* (N. S.) the Garrison being made Prisoners of War, and the Duke of *Attri*, who commanded in it, allowed six Months time to declare for King *Charles*; And the Town of *Gaeta*, which had some time been besieged by General *Wetzel*, was on the 30th of the same Month, taken by Storm by Count *de Taun*. The Duke of *Escalona*, formerly Viceroy of *Naples* for King *Philip*, with divers Generals, about a Thousand Soldiers, and a great number of Officers, retired into the Castle; which General Count *Thaun* approaching, sent in Colonel *Vehlin* to demand what it was he pretended to? and the Duke beginning to insist upon Military Honours, and other Terms of Capitulation, the Colonel, without hearing him out, went back to make his Report to General *Taun*: Who immediately let him know, That he should send out one of his Officers. Accordingly Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* came out by his Order, and beginning a long Compliment, was interrupted by General *Taun*, and told, that he had sent for him to no other End, than to carry back this Message to *Escalona*: 'That he should instantly resolve to surrender at Mercy, or else he would hang him up with all the Generals, and all the rest that were with him in the Castle. Don *Lorenzo* offering to reply, that there were many honourable Persons in the Place; General *Taun*, with Indignation, answer'd, 'That, as in the Beginning of the Siege, when he requir'd them to deliver up the City, he had receiv'd for Answer, That they were all resolv'd to a Man to defend themselves to the last, whereupon, he had sworn to take the Place no otherwise than by Assault, and had made good his Word as they saw; so he would most certainly keep his Word likewise in causing every one of them to be hang'd up, even those who thinking to deserve their Lives might desert from the Castle. With this Answer, Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* return'd, without offering to reply; and all that were in the Castle forthwith surrendered at Discretion. In this Action, all the Imperial Officers and Soldiers as well Horse as Foot, gave signal Proofs of their Bravery; and

A. C.

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(K) O&A. 4.  
N. S.

and the Enemy did no less, in defending themselves with great Valour, losing particularly a good Number of their Men in the blowing up of a Bastion by one of their own Matches, whether in Desperation, or by Accident. Of the Imperialists about 200 were kill'd, and a great many wounded, and among the latter, the General of the Horse *Vaubonne*, who died some time after. Of the Enemy above 200 were slain, and as many wounded, particularly the Governor of the Town, Signior *Caro*, who was taken Prisoner on the Breach. The Town of *Gaeta*, which was very wealthy of it self, and made more so by a great Quantity of rich Goods, which King *Philip's* Partisans had sent in thither for Security, was reduced to a miserable Condition, being entirely sack'd and plunder'd by the Troops; and it happen'd very unluckily for the Inhabitants, that when the Assault was given, the Enemy's Gallies were gone from before the Place, to fetch Provisions from *Sicily*, so that none of them could either save themselves, or send away any of their Effects. General *Taun* having left a good Garrison in *Gaeta*, return'd (k) to *Naples*, with the Principal Prisoners, viz. the Duke of *Escalona*, the Duke of *Bisaccia*, and the Prince of *Celamarre*, who were led in Triumph through the Streets of that populous City, and confined in one of the Castles. The Duke of *Escalona* was not a little mortified at the Reproaches and Invectives cast on him by the Populace, who even cry'd out, That he deserv'd to be burnt by the Common Executioner, as a Punishment for his Insolence in causing, some Months before, the Manifesto of their lawful Sovereign King *Charles*, to be burnt by his Hands.

The Princess  
of Wol-  
fembuttel  
declared  
Queen of  
Spain,  
O&A. 16.  
N. S.

On the 16th of October, *Te Deum* was sung at *Vienna*, in the Cathedral Church of *St. Stephen*, for the Conquest of *Gaeta*, the taking of which being justly look'd upon as the Compleating the Reduction of the whole Kingdom of *Naples* to the Obedience of King *Charles*, that Day was pitch'd upon for declaring the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Wolfembuttel* Queen of *Spain*. Accordingly the Marquis *de! Vasto*, Ambassador Extraordinary of the same Prince, had Audience of that Princess, complimented her on her Marriage, and presented the rich Jewels sent to her by his Ma-

Majesty; amongst which was the Picture of that Prince, set with Diamonds of great Value, which the Empress-Dowager set upon her Breast with her own Hand: And great Rejoycings were made at the Imperial Court upon that Occasion.

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On the other hand, the Court of France was not a little elevated, both on Account of the Retreat of the Allies from before Toulon, and the Advice they received about the same Time that King Philip's Consort was deliver'd of a Son, who was stiled the Prince of the Asturias, and who seem'd to be critically born to be a Prop to his Father's unsettled Throne. The following Letter of the French King to the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, shews how sensibly that Monarch was affected with that Event.

† August

25. N. S.

The Prince of the A-

sturias

born.

Cousin,

OF all the visible Marks of Protection, with which it has pleased God to favour my Grandson the King of Spain, since he was call'd to the Crown, which belongs to him by the most Lawful and Sacred Rights, none has been more Signal or more Precious, than the Birth of a Prince of the Asturias. The Spaniards are so much the more sensible of it, because they have been deprived of such a Blessing for a great many Years; and the Union of the Two Crowns making their Interest Common between them, France ought not, at present, to give less Demonstrations of Joy, upon that Birth, than Spain shew'd on the Birth of the Duke of Britany. Those two Princes do equally secure the Stability of the Two Monarchies; they deprive our common Enemies of the False Notion of Re-Union, which they made the most specious Pretence of the War they have kindled, and give me the Satisfaction to see the Possession of the Two Kingdoms secured to Two Branches of my House. The just Acknowledgment I owe to God, the only Author of so many Blessings, engages me to write you this Letter, to acquaint you with my Desire, That you cause Te Deum to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of Paris, on the Day and at the Hour which

The French King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris about it.

A. C.

1707.



‘ which the great Master, or Master of the Ceremonies shall tell you from me, &c.

Dated from Versailles, September 4. 1707.

Sign'd,

LOUIS.

The Earl of Galway's great Care of the Army.

The Earl of *Galway*, as was mention'd before, having been oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Segra*, upon the Approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, retir'd to *Belpuech*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Barcelona*, where he continued till the end of *August*, and with indefatigable Industry and Application, provided for the Subsistence of his Troops, and recruited several of the *English* Regiments that had been defeated at *Almanza*; to which purpose the Garrison of *Alcyra*, which at last, return'd to his Camp, was not of little Use. The Expedition into *Provence* was very favourable to King *Charles*; for it oblig'd the Enemy to send thither great Detachments from *Roussillon*; and to suspend their Operations in *Spain*, till the Fate of *Toulon* was decided, by the precipitate Retreat of the Allies. Hereupon the Duke of *Orleans*, march'd from *Balaguer* the Night between the 31st of *August*, and the 1st of *September* (N. S.) and fix'd his Head-Quarters at *Belpuech*, from whence the Earl of *Galway*, who was much inferior both in Horse and Foot, did retire in Time. The 3d of *September*, his Royal Highness was taken ill of an Ague, which oblig'd him to return the 6th to *Balaguer*; but his Distemper going off, he resolv'd to lay Siege to *Lerida*, which he caused to be invested the 10th. The Want of Artillery and Ammunition, or as the Enemy gave out, the Overflowing of the *Segra*, which broke down the Bridges of Communication, retarded the Attack of that Place, insomuch that the Trenches were not open'd before the Night between the 2d and 3d of *October*, N. S. The Approaches were carried on with so much Vigour, that on the 9th, the *French* began to batter the Place with 19 Pieces of Cannon, and fired with so much Success against the Counter-Guard which covered the Wall of the Town, that on the 12th they storm'd the Breach, and lodg'd themselves upon it, tho' with considerable Loss; the besieged having defended that Post with great Courage and Resolution. Up-

*Lerida* invested,  
Sept. 10.  
N. S.

The Siege carried on.

On the Loss of that Work, Prince Henry of Darmstadt, A. G. who commanded in the Town, retired from thence, 1707. the 13th in the Morning, with his Garrison, into the Castle; from whence he sent a Trumpeter to the Duke of Orleans, to desire him, That the Town might be well used: But that Prince had no regard to that Request, and sent him word, That seeing those he had left in the Town had assisted him in the Defence of it, he might receive them into the Castle; and that the Garrison having not demanded any Capitulation, before the French were Masters of the Breach, the Town was look'd upon as taken by Storm; And, accordingly, the same was plunder'd, the next Day, without any Regard to the Religious Houses. The 15th, the Duke of Orleans took a view of the Fortifications of the Castle; caused the Trenches to be open'd, and Batteries to be erected against it the next day; and being inform'd that the Earl of Galway was assembling all the regular Troops and Militia, to attempt the Relief of Lerida, and was already advanc'd to Cervera; he † order'd his Troops † posted on the left Bank of the Segra, to repass that River, lest they should be attack'd by the Confederates, especially if a second Over-flowing of that River should carry off his Bridges of Communication. His Royal Highness met with great Difficulties in his Undertaking, from the vigorous Defence of the Besieged; the Inconveniencies of the advanc'd Season, and the Scarcity of Provisions; which two last occasion'd many Distempers among the Soldiers, as the want of Money did Murmurings amongst the Officers: But that Prince being fully bent upon this Conquest; pawn'd his own Jewels to subsist the Troops, and, with great Constancy of Mind, resolv'd to surmount all Opposition. The Attack of the Castle was carried on, in the ordinary Forms, till the 11th of November N. S. when the Mine the French had made under the Falso-bray, being finish'd and charged, and all things disposed for the Assault, the Garrison, who having maintain'd so long a Siege, began to want Water and Provisions, and despair'd of Relief, demanded to capitulate. The same Evening the Articles were settled, and contain'd in Substance, That one of the Gates of the Castle, and one of the Fort of Garden, should be deliver'd up

The Town taken Oct.

13. N. S.

And plunder'd, Oct. 14. N. S.

Oct. 21. N. S.



A. C. the 12th, at 9 in the Morning, that the Garrison  
 1707. should march out with Arms and Baggage, all o-  
 ~~~~~ ther Marks of Honour, and two Pieces of Cannon,  
The Castle and be conducted to the Earl of *Galway's* Army,
of Lerida which lay encamp'd three Leagues from thence;
surrendered. And that the Miquelets and Inhabitants, both Ec-
 Nov. 12. clesiasticks and Laicks, should be left to King *Philip's*
 Mercy: Which Conditions were punctually per-
 form'd; and the Garrison march'd out the 12th,
 consisting of Two *English* Battalions, Two *Dutch*,
 and one *Portuguese*, to the number of about 1000
 Men, besides the sick and wounded. The Duke of
Orleans highly complimented the Prince of *Darm-*
stadt, on his brave Defence, and presented him with
 Two Pieces of Cannon, and a Mortar; but his
 Royal Highness caus'd Major General *Wilks* to be
 seized, as a Reprisal for some ill Treatment pre-
 tended to have been offer'd to Brigadier *Don Joseph*
de Chaves, tho' at the same time, that *British* Gene-
 ral had leave to march off upon his Parole. The
 Earl of *Galway*, who was advanc'd to *las Borgas*, held
 several Councils of War, wherein it was debated,
 whether they should attempt the Relief of *Lerida*,
 but the Confederate Troops not being half so nu-
 merous as the *French*, and the *Portuguese* Cavalry
 not to be depended upon, that Motion was unani-
 mously rejected; and so that General, who
 had the Mortification to be an Eye-Witness of the
 Loss of that Important Key of *Catalonia*, on the side
 of *Arragon*, was oblig'd to send his Forces into
 Winter-Quarters; and so content himself with pro-
 viding for the Security of other Places of *Catalonia*,
 particularly of *Girona*, *Tortosa* and *Terragona*, the
 Fortifying of which last City was committed to Co-
 lonel *Durand*. The Duke of *Orleans* having likewise
 put his Troops into Winter-Quarters between the
Cinca and the *Segra*, and along the *Ebro* up to *Sa-*
ragossa, set out for *Madrid*, to stand God-Father to
 the Prince of the *Asturias*, as Proxy for the *French*
 King, who upon the News of the Taking of *Le-*
rida, wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop
 of *Paris*.

Cousin,

Cousin,

ALL that has pass'd in Spain, since the Victory of *Almanza*, evidently proves the Consequences of it to be as advantageous as I hop'd. The Reduction of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, was the first Fruit of it, and the taking of *Lerida* does not only perfectly secure the quiet Possession of them, but seems even to promise like Success in *Catalonia*. 'Tis to my Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, that so many happy Events are owing. After having united two Kingdoms, under the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, he undertook the Siege of that important Place. The strength of its Ramparts, a numerous Garrison, the Overflowing of Rivers, the Approach of the Enemy to relieve it, were so many Obstacles which he has surmounted by his Intrepidity, his Vigilance, and by the Valour of the French and Spanish Troops that are under his Command. These Advantages join'd to those that have been obtain'd this same Campaign on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, where the Enemy have lost Three considerable Places, and all the Troops that defended them, oblige me to give God the Thanks due to him for so many Benefits: Wherefore I write you this Letter, to tell you my Intention is, you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, the Day and Hour which the Grand Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies shall in my Name appoint. I command him at the same time, to invite to that Ceremony my Courts, and those who use to assist at it. Whereupon I pray God to keep you, Cousin, under his Holy and Worthy Protection. Given at *Versailles* the 22d of November, 1707.

Signed,

LOUIS.

About a Month after the Taking of *Lerida*, the Marquis d'*Arennes*, Lieutenant General, made himself Master of the Castle of *Morella*, whose Garrison was conducted to *Terragona*; and, some time before, the Marquis de *Bay* ended the Campaign on the side of *Portugal*, by the taking of *Ciudad Rodrigo* by Storm.

The Castle of *Morella* surrendered Dec. 17. Ciudad-Rodrigo taken by Storm.

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Storm, of which the *Portuguese* gave the following Account. 'The Marquis *de Bay*, after having press'd the Siege for several days, and reduced the Place to great Extremities, sent a Trumpet to the Governor, with a Summons to surrender, requiring an Answer in Three Hours; whereupon the Governor call'd a Council of the Officers, who met in the Castle, to debate upon the Subject. In the mean time the Marquis *de Bay* order'd 400 Men to attempt the Breach, who came to the Wall without being discovered, and finding but a small body to oppose them, forc'd the Passage, and enter'd the Town, having put to the Sword about 50 or 60 common Soldiers in the first Fury of the Assault. They were quickly follow'd and supported by fresh Detachments from the *Spanish* Army, who obliged the Governour and Officers, with the Garrison that was left, to surrender at Discretion. This Action, according to the Representation of our Officers, very much reflects on the Honour of the Marquis *de Bay*, who attack'd them before the Time was expir'd, which he had allow'd them for an Answer to his Demand. Our Army that was before *Moura*, hearing that the Marquis *de Bay*, after having taken *Ciudad Rodrigo*, had pass'd the *Tagus* with six Regiments of Horse, and would soon be join'd by four more from *Andaluzia*, and two that were near *Badajoz*, retir'd from before that Place, without having broken Ground. They afterwards repass'd the *Guadiana*, encamp'd a few days between *Elvas* and *Olivencia*; and the Autumnal Rains beginning to fall, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters.

Having dispatch'd all the Military Occurrences of this Year, so far as they relate to the Grand-Conferacy, we must attend a Negotiation of great Importance, wherein the High-Allies were much concern'd, and in which the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in particular made not the least Figure. The Dutchess of *Nemours*, Princess of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, dying at *Paris* on the 16th of *June* (N. S.) no less than 13 Competitors laid Claim to that Sovereignty: viz. 1. The King of *Prussia*, as Heir of the House of *Orange*, and consequently of that of *Châlons*. 2. The Marquis of *Mailly*, in the Name of his Lady,

Controversy about the Succession to the Principality of Neufchatel.

dy, who stiled herself Princess of Orange, and pretended to be Heiress of the House of *Châlons*. 3. The Prince of *Baden Dourlach*, by Vertue of an Agreement made in the Year 1490. between the Families of *Hochberg-Neufchatel* and *Hochberg-Baden*. 4. The Prince of *Conti*, as universal Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*, by his last Will and Testament, of the 1st of October 1668. 5. The Chevalier *de Soissons's* Relict, who stiled herself the Princess of *Neufchatel*, by Vertue of a Deed of Gift made by the late Dutchess of *Nemours* of that Principality, to the said Chevalier, altho' she could not be ignorant of the Decree of the three Estates (dated March the 8th 1694) whereby they declared the said Deed of Gift void and illegal; and acknowledg'd the said Dutchess of *Nemours*, merely as the only Sister, and next Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*. 6. The Prince of *Carignan* as Nephew, on the Mother's side, to the late Dutchess of *Nemours*; but this Sovereignty being devolv'd to her by the Right of her Father, the Count of *Matignon*, and the Dutchess of *Lefdiguieres*, who set up for the 7th and 8th Candidates, objected, that being Heirs by Right of Consanguinity; to wit, the first, Nephew to the Dutchess of *Nemours* in the third Degree, and the Dutchess in the fourth, the said Count pretended, That the Principality ought to be adjudg'd to him, as the next Heir, tho' of a later Descent; and on the other hand, the Dutchess *de Lefdiguieres* contended that the Lineal Succession being to take Place, the Principality ought to be bestow'd upon her, by Right of *Primogeniture*, as being descended from the Eldest. 9. The Count of *Montbelliard*. 10. The Baron of *Montjoye*, as Descendants of the House of *Châlons*. 11. The Prince of *Furstemberg*, by Titles, which he could not produce. 12. The Marquis *d'Alegre*, in the Right of his Lady, as descended from the House of *Châlons*. 13. And lastly, the laudable Canton of *Ury*, claim'd the City and County of *Neufchatel*, because when that State, which formerly belong'd to the thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*, was yielded by Twelve of them, the only Canton of *Ury* refused to subscribe the Deed of Resignation.

Upon the News of the Dutchess of *Nemours's* Death, the Magistrates of *Neufchatel* gave immediate

A. C. Notice of it to the Lords of *Bern*, their Allies and
 1707. Comburghers; desiring them to have Succours in a
 Readiness to send to them, in case of necessity; and,
 at the same time, the Regency of that Principality
 made the like Notification to the Four *Swiss* Can-
 tons their Allies, viz. those of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburgh*,
 * June 20. and *Solothurn*. The next * day, they made a De-
 N. S. claracion, by which they requested the Governor
 and the Council of State, jointly to continue in the
 Administration of Affairs, during the Vacancy of
 the Sovereignty, (which Declaration was also made
 by the other Corporations;) and two days after gave
 out Orders for Raising a good number of Men for
 the Security of the City and Castle. On the other
 Hand, the Burgo-Masters and Council of the Town
 of *Valangin*, and its Dependencies, which make a
 third Part of the Territories of the Principality of
Neufchatel, wisely considering that some of the Com-
 petitors might use Bribery and Corruption to sup-
 port their Pretensions, made * a Decree, importing,
 Dated June 21. N. S. That for the Satisfaction of every one in so nice a
 Decree a- Conjuncture, and to prevent the Suspicions which
 gainst Bri- might be insinuated into the Minds of the People,
 bery and against those that were entrusted with the chief
 Corruption. Management of their Affairs, as if they acted by
 Motives of private Interest, every Member of
 this Assembly should be bound by a new Oath;
 which was actually taken by every one, Not to re-
 ceive of any of the High and Illustrious Pretenders to this
 Sovereignty, Gold, Silver, or any other thing whatever,
 directly nor indirectly, by himself, or any other Person;
 nor to engage himself to one or another, upon any Pro-
 mise that may be made to him; but to conform himself
 and act according to the Resolutions that shall be ta-
 ken for the general Good of the Country; promising be-
 sides, not to drink or eat in the Houses of the foresaid
 Candidates, nor elsewhere at their Expence. Moreover,
 the whole Assembly commanded the ordinary Coun-
 sellors to carry each into their Community a Copy
 of this Declaration, to be there read, and ap-
 prov'd, and to cause the same Oath to be taken
 by all Persons that were of fit Age. And to the
 end that all Persons might keep within the Bounds
 of their Duty, the said Burgomasters with the
 Council, exhorted every one to take Care, that
 the

the foresaid High and Illustrious Competitors and their Rights might not be talk'd of, but in a decent Manner shewing that profound Respect that was due to them.

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The same day the Decree was made, the Count de Sillery arriv'd at Neufchatel, on the Part of the Prince of Conti, who was come to Pontarlier; and the (d) next, the Duke of Villeroy arriv'd also, to claim the Principality, as Heir apparent of the Dutcheſs Dowager of Lesdiguieres. He was follow'd the 23d of June (N. S.) by the Count de Matignon; and the 30th the Count de Metternich, the King of Prussia's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, arriv'd likewise at Neufchatel; as did, the following Days, the Agents of the other Competitors; but the Prince of Conti continued some time at Pontarlier, from whence he wrote the following Letter to the Canton of Bern:

(d) June 22. N. S.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

AS often as I have found proper Opportunities to promote my Claim to the Sovereignty of Neufchatel, I have not fail'd to do all that was expedient on my part: But when I have apprehended, That the urging of my Pretensions would any way disturb the Repose of the Helvetick Body, I have suspended my Pursuits, and waited for a more favourable Occasion. This of the Death of the Dutcheſs of Nemours raising various Commotions among the Pretenders to succeed her, I thought fit to come into this Country, and give fresh Informations of the Justice of my Cause; being persuaded, that my Claim will find the more favourable Reception with you, as you can no longer object against it your Engagements to that Princess; and that you will, as far as it depends on you, afford me your good Offices in this Affair. In the mean time be pleased to approve of this first step I make in acquainting you with my Arrival here; and to believe that I am,

Prince of
Conti's
Letter to
the Canton
of Bern.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

Pontarlier,
June 27,
1707.

Your good Neighbour, Ally,
and Confederate to serve you,
Francis Louis de Bourbon.

A. C.

1707.

To which Letter the Magistrates of Bern returned the following Answer.

The Gent^{en}
of Bern's
Answer.

Most Serene Prince,

WE thank your most Serene Highness very affectionately for having given your self the Trouble to communicate to us your Pretensions to the Succellion of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and for convincing us at the same time of the Friendship and good Opinion your Highness hath for our State. We would not be wanting on our Part to assure your Highness, That as we, upon all Occasions, shall act with the most tender regard of those Duties which we owe to our strict Alliances and Comburghership with that Principality, so it will be a sensible Pleasure to us to find Occasions of giving your Highness all possible Instances of our Friendship; begging the Almighty to shower upon you the most precious of his Blessings.

Your most Serene Highness's

most affectionate

to serve you,

Bern, July

The Advoyer, little and great

3. 1707.

Council, of the Town of Bern.

The Prince of *Conti* judging his Presence to be necessary at *Neufchatel*, repair'd thither the 12th of July, N. S. with a numerous Retinue, and used all the Arts imaginable to engage in his Interests the Twelve Members of the Tribunal, or Supreme Court of that Principality, wherein he was not a little assisted by the Governour, Monsieur *Melodin*, a Roman Catholick, devoted to the Court of France. On the other hand, Count *Metternich*, the Prussian Ambassador, gave frequent Visits to the Counsellors of State, and deliver'd to them a Summary * Information of his Majesty's Rights to the full Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; which he afterwards back'd by a † *Manifesto*, shewing his Prussian Majesty's

* See the
Appendix,
Numb. VII.
p. 45.

† Ibid.
Num. VIII.

ty's Claim to be supported by the publick Interest. Count *Matignon* distributed a Memorial against the King of *Prussia's* Pretensions, as did the Duke of *Villeroy* to assert the Rights of the Dutcheſs of *Lesdiguières*; and the Agents of the other Competitors did severally maintain their respective Claims by Writing and Caballing. The *French* Court, at first, despised the Sollicitations of all the Pretenders, except the Prince of *Conti*, whose Interest they chiefly design'd to support; but when they saw that Count *Metternich* had so fully set forth his *Prussian* Majesty's Claim, that his Party grew daily stronger, they were not a little alarm'd, and thereupon the the Marquis *de Puiseux*, the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, wrote the following Letter to the Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*.

THE King, my Master, having thought fit to allow all the *French* Competitors the Liberty of asserting, by proper Methods, their several Claims and Titles to the Succession of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; and his Majesty's Intention being not to favour one of his Subjects to the Prejudice of another, but only to hinder the Elector of *Brandenburg*, or any other foreign Pretender, from being preferr'd to them; I have forbore to apply my self to you, as long as I was perswaded, that the chimerical Right of the Elector of *Brandenburg* would not prevail over the indisputable Right of the *French* Pretenders: But, notwithstanding, now that the Party that Prince has in *Neufchatel* gets Strength, and that some Persons of the said Principality, entertaining a wrong Notion of their true Interest, give too favourable an Ear to the Allegations and Reasons urg'd to them by M. *de Metternich* to shew his Master's Right, without considering the Evils those of *Neufchatel* would draw upon themselves, should they acknowledge for their Sovereign a Foreigner, who is in actual Alliance with the King's Enemies, and consequently whose Territories would be expos'd to all the Contributions his Majesty, with just Reason, might demand; I therefore address my self to your Illustrious Lordships to declare to you the King's Intention, which is, not to suffer the Succession of

The
French
Ambassa-
dor's Let-
ter to Four
of the
Swiss
Cantons.

Neuf-

A. C.

1707.



Neufchatel to fall on any other, than on one of
 the Pretenders that are his Subjects, they being the
 only Persons that have a legal Right to it; and
 farther, to represent, That his Majesty will be
 sorry to be oblig'd to make use of Means that will
 not be very pleasing to those of *Neufchatel*; That
 these Considerations ought to prevail with them to
 have no Regard to the imaginary Pretensions of
 the Elector of *Brandenburg*; That it concerns the
 Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, to take Care,
 lest a Prince, who has always been the King's
 avowed Enemy, without any particular Cause,
 and only because he is engag'd to follow, of Course,
 the Fortune of the Empire, should, by becoming
 your Ally, frequently involve you in troublesome
 Contests; That as often as War should break out
 between the Crown of *France* and the Empire,
 his Majesty would be oblig'd to look upon those
 of *Neufchatel* as his Enemies, and consequently to
 use due Precaution to frustrate the Designs of a
 Foreign Prince its Possessor; That his Majesty
 cannot tell what would be the Consequences of
 this, nor engage to prevent them, notwithstanding
 the great Affection he shall always have for the
 laudable Cantons; That it is their Business to con-
 sider this maturely; That it becomes their Wis-
 dom to avoid these Ills, and see that those of
Neufchatel act uprightly, and with due Regard to
 the Right of his Majesty's Subjects, who are cer-
 tainly the only legal Claimants of the Succession of
Neufchatel. I intreat your illustrious Lordships to
 have regard to what I have represented to you on
 the Part of the King my Master, and, without
 Loss of Time, to communicate it to the Regency
 and City of *Neufchatel*, and to advise them to take
 it into Consideration.

This Declaration of the *French* Minister, did ve-
 ry much surprize the Cantons, and the States of
Neufchatel, since thereby it appear'd, That the
French King pretended to set up as Umpire, in an
 Affair he had no Right to meddle with; Contrary
 to the solemn Declaration he made in the year 1691,
 That after the Dutchess of *Nemours's* Death, he
 would

would leave it entirely to the States of Neufchatel to declare her Successor. Hereupon the Canton of Bern return'd the following Answer to the Marquis de Puisieux.

A. C.

1707.

Monsieur the Ambassador,

WE have receiv'd the Honour of your Letter of the 14th Instant, which your Excellency sent us, by Express, from Baden, whereby we have been acquainted with your Representations concerning the Succession to the County of Neufchatel. Now, because this puts us in mind of his Majesty's and our own former Declarations, viz. That it properly and solely belongs to the Tribunal of Neufchatel, to decide and regulate the Affair of the said Succession; therefore we shall leave the said Tribunal to act freely, without intermeddling in it any farther than we are obliged by the Rights of Comburghership, Covenants and Contracts, from which we shall not, in the least, deviate. And we have, thereupon, sent this very same Answer, in Writing, to all the Competitors.

The Canton of Bern's Answer.

This is the amicable Answer we return to you, whom we commend to God's Protection.

Of your Excellency, &c.

Dated July,
16. 1707.

The Advoyer and Council

of the City of Bern.

A Letter of the Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State in France, wherein he express'd the French King's Resentments towards the Inhabitants of Neufchatel, if they admitted a Stranger in Competition with his Subjects, having been industriously spread among the People, and other Artifices made use of to induce them to make choice of a Frenchman; Count Metternich acquainted the Magistracy, That the King his Master would be supported by the whole Confederacy in the Justice of his Pretensions. Accordingly Mr. Stanyan, the Queen of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Cantons, in a Memorial to the Magistrates of Bern, recommended his Prussian Majesty's Right, and

A. C.

1707.

(k) July

22d. N.S.

and afterwards repaired (k) to *Neufchatel*. Having the next Day notified his Arrival to the Governour and Council of State, and to the Council of the City, each of them, by a separate Deputation, made their Compliments to his Excellency, and express'd themselves with the highest Veneration and Zeal for her Majesty's Person and Interests; And the Clergy, soon after, sent Representatives on the same Occasion. The same Day Mr. *Manning*, the Envoy's Secretary, presented two Letters from her *Britannick* Majesty, the first of which was directed to the Governour and Counsellors of State; of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and was as follows:

The Queen of Great Britain's Letter to the Governour and Counsellors of State of Neufchatel.

A N N E, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Illustrious Governour and Counsellors of State, and City of *Neufchatel*, our most dear Friends, Greeting.

Gentlemen, my most dear and illustrious Friends,

TH E strict Union there is between the most Serene and most potent Prince the King of *Prussia* and Us, and the Friendship he ever maintain'd with the Kings our Predecessors, incline us to take a full Share in all his Concerns. Therefore having been inform'd of the Death of the Dutches of *Nemours*, we thought there was an indispensable Obligation incumbent upon us, to write to you in Favour of his *Prussian* Majesty, That by Vertue of his Right to the City and County of *Neufchatel*, both by Hereditary Title, and by the Cession of the late King of Great Britain, *William* III. our Brother, you be willing to acknowledge and admit him for your lawful Sovereign. We hope you will do it the more readily, not only because that Prince is united with you, by the sacred Bond of the Reform'd Religion, which both he and you equally profess; But also because he has hitherto shewn the same Care and Affection for your Interests, which he ever express'd for the Good and Advantage of his own Subjects. Wherefore I do not doubt, that being

being mindful of your Country's Welfare, and endow'd with so much Prudence, as you are, you will carefully avoid Chusing for your Prince a Person, who being a Subject, and entirely devoted to the Government of France, ought, for that Reason, be as suspected to you, as he would be to us, and to all our other Allies. This persuades Us, at the same time, that without any delay, you will grant his Prussian Majesty's just Demand; and because the same will give Us a singular Satisfaction, so on our part we shall ever be dispos'd to shew you the Effects of our Friendship. As for the Rest, we recommend you, with all our Heart, to the Almighty Protection of our Great God. *Given at St. James's in our Royal Palace.*

Your good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Sunderland.

The other Letter from her Majesty to Messieurs, the Four Ministraux and Counsellors of the City of Neufchatel, ran thus.

ANNE, by the Grace of God, &c.

THE Alliance and Friendship, which so strictly Unite Us, with the most Serene and most Potent the King of Prussia, engage Us to procure his Advantages as our Own. Wherefore, upon Occasion of the Dutche's of Nemours's Decease, We cannot forbear most earnestly recommending to you that Prince's Rights to the City and Country of Neufchatel, as Lawful Successor of our late Brother William III. King of Great Britain, and of his Ancestors; and desiring you to acknowledge him for your Lawful Sovereign. The same will, undoubtedly, entirely redound to your Advantage; since through the Clemency and Benevolence he has towards his Subjects, he will not fail Enlarging your Immunities and Privileges; and thereby you not only will do a Thing most acceptable to that Prince, but will likewise engage Us, to do you, upon all Occasions that may offer, all the Good

And to the Four Magistrates of the City.

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‘ Good Offices that shall be in Our Power. We
 ‘ heartily Recommend you to the Divine Protection.
 Given at Our Palace of St. James, the 25th of June
 in the Year of Grace, 1707. and of our Reign
 the 6th.

Sign’d, Your Good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Mr. Manning presented at the same Time, to the Council of State, a Memorial in behalf of his *Prussian* Majesty; and deliver’d Duplicates of those Letters and Memorial to the Council of the City, the Clergy, and Burghers of *Valangin*: The last of which also deputed Persons to congratulate the Envoy’s Arrival, and in a most thankful and submissive manner acknowleg’d her Majesty’s Care of their Priviledges in this Juncture. Her Majesty’s seasonable Interposition did not a little contribute to the Removing of the Impressions the *French* Ministers had made in the Minds of the People, to the Prejudice of the King of *Prussia*; And the *Dutch* Envoy, Monsieur *Runkell*, having deliver’d to the *Swiss* Cantons a Letter from the States General, wherein they recommended his *Prussian* Majesty’s Rights to the Protection of the *Helvetick* Body, repair’d, (not many days after Mr. *Stanian*’s Arrival) to *Neufchatel*; with Instructions to join with the *British* Envoy and Count *Metternich* in all proper Measures for supporting the King of *Prussia*’s Title. The Letter from the States General to the Governor and Counsellors of State of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, was as follows:

The States
 General’s
 Letter to
 the Governor
 and
 Council of
 Neufcha-
 tel.

Gentlemen, and most dear Friends and Neighbours,

‘ **A**S We do not doubt, in the least, but that
 ‘ you are fully inform’d of his Majesty the
 ‘ King of *Prussia*’s lawful Right to the Succession of
 ‘ the Principality of *Neufchatel*, after the Death of
 ‘ the Dutches of *Nemours*; so we are already en-
 ‘ tirely perswaded, that you will take Care, that
 ‘ his Majesty be maintain’d in it, and that you will,
 ‘ no ways, suffer him to be frustrated of it, either
 ‘ by Force, or other illegal Means, nor even thwar-
 ‘ red

red in his just Pretensions: Nevertheless, as we are tied to his Majesty the King of Prussia, by the Bonds of a strict Friendship, as well as by our Alliances, and therefore it would be very grievous to us, if, contrary to all manner of Justice and Equity, the least Wrong should be done him in this Affair; And because, on the other hand, past Transactions give us just Apprehensions, that France will endeavour, by all manner of ways and means, to prejudice his Majesty's lawful Rights; So we could not forbear, as his good and faithful Allies, amicably to desire you, to take such Measures, that not only his Majesty the King of Prussia's just Rights be preserv'd in all respects, but also that he may have a full Enjoyment thereof; and that you will never permit any thing to be attempted, by sinister and illegal means, that may be contrary to him. We flatter our selves, Gentlemen, that you will your selves be convinced, that what we desire of you, is entirely consonant to the true Interest of your State; And besides that, it cannot but be very agreeable to us, as being concern'd in this Affair, by Vertue of our sincere Friendship for his Majesty, and our Alliance with him, which obliges us to support him in this Affair, jointly with our other Allies, against all Violence and Injustice: We therefore expect from your Prudence and Equity, that nothing will be done, that may prejudice his Majesty, or give him any just Cause of Complaint: As for the rest, we assure you of our sincere Affection for your State, and of the Desire we have to advance its Prosperity, &c. Hague, June 15. 1707. N. S.

Sign'd,

Gentlemen,

Your good Friends,

The States General of the United Provinces.

And countersign'd, by their Command,

F. F A G E L.

It

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It added no small Weight to the Recommendations of Great Britain and Holland, That the King of Sweden thought fit to declare himself in favour of the King of Prussia, in the following † Letter to the Canton of Bern.

The King of SWEDEN'S
Letter to the Canton of Bern.

CHARLES, &c.
H A V I N G been inform'd by publick Fame, That upon the Decease of the Dutchess of Ne-
mours, several Controversies were arisen about the
the County of Neufchatel, of which she had been
possess'd; And the King of Prussia having made
it appear to us, that the said County belongs to
him, by a clear Title of Succession; and desired,
at the same time, that in order to have Right done
him, we would interpose our good Offices with
your Republick, which being join'd in a strict
Alliance with the State and City of Neufchatel, is
justly reputed to have a great Interest with them:
Where-

† The Original was as follows :

CAROLUS, &c.

CUM publicâ innotuisset famâ, defunctâ, Duce Nemorij, varias de Comitatu Neocomensi, quem tenuerat, ortas esse Contentiones; certiores quoque nos fecit Serenissimus Rex Prussiæ, perspicua Hereditatis derivatione, eundem ad se pertinere, rogavitque simul ut apud Civitatem Vestram, quæ propiori Neocomenses fœdere sibi habet innexos, & proinde multum apud eosdem valere auctoritate non immerito reputatur, ad jus suum consequendum, Officia Nostra interponeremus. Nos igitur, quamvis non dubitaremus, quin præ antiquâ morum integritate, ea statuatis, Sociæque suadeatis Civitati, quæ æqua, justa, ac salutaria videbuntur; non possumus tamen Amici Regis, cum qua arctissimam habemus conjunctionem, desiderijs deesse, quin vobis significarem nos, cum alioquin commodis illius lubentissimè studeamus, hâc tamen in re tanto latiore illi optare Successum, quod Religionis Securitati, hœc pactô non parum istis in locis prospectum iri confidimus. Gratum igitur nobis erit, si nostram Commendationem ad justam, quam habere Serenissimus Rex Prussiæ se existimat, causam tuendam ponderis quicquam attulisse comperiamus, qui vos Vestramque Rempublicam omni prosequimur benevolentia, Divinæque Tutelæ jam commendamus. Dabam in Castris Rastadensibus die 15/2 Aug. 1707.

Carolus,
C. Piper.

Wherefore, altho' we do not doubt, That con-
sonant to your ancient Integrity, you will take
such Measures, and give such Counsels to that
Confederate State, as to you will seem equitable,
just; and convenient; Yet we could not be want-
ing to the Desires of a King our Friend, with
whom we are most strictly united; nor forbear
acquainting you, That as we are heartily con-
cern'd for the Advancement of that Prince's In-
terest, so, in particular. We wish him a good Suc-
cess on this Occasion, the rather because we are
confident, That by that means, Religion will be
greatly secur'd in those Parts. It will therefore
be very acceptable to Us, who entertain all possible
Benevolence towards you and your Republick,
and whom We hereby commend to the Divine
Protection, if we find that our Recommendation
has been of any Weight with you for the Sup-
port of the King of *Prussia's* just Pretension. Given
at the Camp at *Alt-Ranstadt*, Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1707.

CHARLES

And lower, C. P I P E R.

The Three States of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* had
resolv'd to open their Tribunal on the 28th of *July*,
but the Council of State offer'd Reasons for putting
off that Assembly, upon Account of a Dispute about
the Ceremonial between the Prince of *Conti*, and
Count *Metternich*: That Prince not acknowledg-
ing the Royal Title of the King of *Prussia*, and his
Prussian Majesty's Minister not thinking fit to allow
the Prerogatives claim'd by the Prince of *Conti*.
Hereupon it † was resolv'd that the Meeting of the † *July* 29.
Tribunal should be put off; but, in the mean time, N. S.
the Pretenders were invited to deliver their re-
spective Claims into the Chancery, by the Hands
of their Advocates, which they accordingly did the
27th of *July*; and the next Day, the Councils of
State, and of the City being met, the Secretary of
the Chancery read the Memorials given in, in be-
half of the 13 foremention'd Competitors: Which
done, the Council adjourn'd to the 26th of the next
Month; That the Prince of *Conti*, and Count

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Metternich might have Time to receive Directions from the Courts of France and Berlin, upon their Dispute about Precedence.

All this while, the several Competitors were very industrious in promoting their respective Claims; and among the rest, the Prince of *Conti*, in order to remove a main Obstacle to his Election, demanded Relief against a Sentence of the States in the Year 1694, whereby the County of *Neufchatel* was declar'd unalienable; and which unless repeal'd, altogether invalidated that Prince's Pretensions, who claim'd the Sovereignty by a Will of the Abbot of *Orleans*, immediate Predecessor to the Dutchess of *Nemours*. Hereupon a Deputy from the Canton of

(d) Aug.
1. N. S.

Bern (d) came to *Neufchatel*, with Orders to maintain the Inalienability of the Fief; and Instructions to prevent all Disturbances, that might arise from the Prosecution of so many different Interests; and to encourage the Electors to act in this great Affair, without Regard either to the Threats or Promises of the several Competitors. Not many days after, the *Sieur de St. Colombe*, the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Secretary,

(e) Aug.
13. N. S.

deliver'd (e) to the Councils of State, and of the City, the following Memorial about the Dispute between the Prince of *Conti* and Count *Metternich*.

Gentlemen,

The Mar-
quis de
Puisieux's
Memorial
to the Coun-
cils of
Neufcha-
tel.

YOU cannot but be sensible, that the King out of Regard to You, and to avoid giving Umbrage to the laudable Helvetic Body and their Allies, has hitherto been willing to leave the Affair of *Neufchatel* to be judg'd by the ordinary Methods, without declaring himself in favour of his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Conti*, or any other of the French Pretenders. The same Considerations make his Majesty persist in the same Sentiments. But he commands me to tell you, that he cannot see with Indifference, that People in *Neufchatel* dare to be wanting to the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood; That altho' the new Title which the Elector of *Brandenburgh* has assum'd for some Years past, should be universally acknowledged, and better settled, than 'tis at present, yet those that have the Character of Ambassadors

“bassadors from that Prince, ought not to attempt to support so chimerical a Pretension, as that which Monsieur de Metternich forms, with a Design, in all likelihood, to start a Difficulty on the first Pretence he has contriv'd; Therefore his Majesty is persuaded, that it becomes your Wisdom and Prudence, forthwith to take the necessary Measures to hinder that Chimera of the Brandenburg Minister, which is grounded only either on Malice or Ignorance, from going any farther; because if you neglect to apply a speedy Remedy to it, he will be forced to take opposite Methods to the Thoughts of Peace and Moderation, which he has entertain'd since the Affair of Neufchatel has been depending. For, altho' the King, as to the Bottom of that Business, still perseveres in the same Sentiments he has had hitherto, yet he commands me to acquaint you from him, that when the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood is intrenched upon, his Majesty is personally concerned in it, and will use all Means to procure them Satisfaction.

“As for my own Part, Gentlemen, I can no longer conceal from you, the Surprize I have been in, to see you have suffer'd that Mr. Stanian should present to you such a Memorial as you have received from him, since it is full of Invectives against the sacred Person of the King my Master, with whom you have the Honour to be in Alliance. The Regard I have for you, has hinder'd me from acquainting his Majesty with it; being assured, That for the future, you'll use more Caution in Receiving such Memorials as shall be presented to you.

I am, &c.

The States of Neufchatel finding the Prince of Conti and the Prussian Ambassador stiff in their Pretensions to the Precedency, and being apprehensive that this Contest might occasion some Disorder at the Opening of the Tribunal, resolv'd that none of the Competitors should appear in Person in the Assembly, but that the Management of their Interests should be left to their Agents and Lawyers. This Expedient having been proposed to each Pre-

A. C. tender, they all acquiesced in it, except the Prince
 1707. of *Conti*, who refused to comply with that Regula-
 ~~~~~ tion, and presented a Memorial, desiring a Delay  
 might be granted him, till he could receive the  
*French King's* Orders upon the Point in Dispute;  
 \* Aug. 25. because he had his Majesty's positive Commands to  
 N. S. be personally present at the Tribunal. His Request  
 (k) Aug. was \* refused him at first; but his Highness (k) pre-  
 26. N. S. senting a second Memorial to the same Effect, the  
*The Tribu-* Tribunal was farther adjourn'd from the 26th of  
*nal farther* August, to the 6th of September.  
*adjourn'd.*

The Council of State having communicated to  
 the several Pretenders the Articles (f) agreed upon  
 (f) See the by the Three States of the Sovereignty of *Neufcha-*  
 Appen- dix Num. tel, containing their Privileges and Immunities,  
 IX. which their future Princes were to swear to main-  
 tain; the Prince of *Conti* caused the same to be  
 transcribed, with some inconsiderable Alterations,  
 and having confirm'd them under his Hand and  
 Seal, and caused them to be countersign'd by his

† Aug. 14. Secretary, put † them himself into the Hands of the  
 first Burgho-Master, in order to be laid before the  
 Council of the City; with a farther Declaration,  
 'That his Highness would always be ready to con-  
 'cur in all the reasonable Demands the States would  
 'make for the farther Security of their Liberties:  
 'Whereupon the Council sent a Deputation, to re-  
 'turn Thanks to his Highness. Four Days after,

(g) Aug. the Count *de Metternich* (g) deliver'd a Memorial  
 18. to the Council, confirming likewise, the foremen-  
*See the Ap-* tion'd Articles, on the Part of the King of *Prussia*;  
*pendix* and to give a greater Weight to this Confirmation,  
*Numb.* the *Prussian* Ambassador offer'd to the States of *Neuf-*  
 IX. *chatel*, the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain*,  
*The Compe-* and the States General, assuring them, That his  
*titors con-* *Prussian* Majesty would gladly use his Endeavours to  
*firm the* procure them that Guaranty. The Duke of *Vil-*  
*Priviled-* *leroy*, and the Count *de Matignon* presented also Me-  
*ges of the* morials, containing the same Assurances, as the  
*States of* Prince of *Conti* had given, and the Council resolv'd  
*Neufcha-* to return Thanks to the Ambassador, and those  
*tel.* Two Lords, as they had done to his Highness.

The Courier the Prince of Conti sent to Versailles, A. C. about the Order which the States had made, for bidding the several Pretenders to appear before them in Person; being return'd with the French King's *The Tribunal* Approbation of the Expedient for avoiding any *of the* Dispute about Precedency, the Tribunal met according to the last Adjournment, but did not enter upon the Claims of the several Competitors, because *Sept. 6.* the Prince of Conti's Lawyers opened the Session *N. S.* by making Exceptions to Four of the Twelve Judges, which occasion'd Debates, that took up the greatest part of the Day. The Reason for excepting against Three of them was, because they were Judges when the Sentence was pass'd against the Prince of Conti in 1694. and therefore, as it was pretended, could not be thought impartial in their Proceedings towards that Prince. The Fourth was excepted against because his Son was in the King of Prussia's Service; and one of the former Three having likewise a Son-in-Law in that King's Service, it was urg'd as an additional Reason for the Exception that was made to him. When the Lawyers had pleaded on each side, the Four Judges that were excepted against, withdrew, and the remaining Eight, after a very short Debate, declar'd, That the having been a Judge when the Sentence in 1694, was given, was no sufficient Ground of Exception; so that the Three were legally qualify'd to judge in the present Case. And as to the Reasons that were alledg'd against Two of them that had Sons in the King of Prussia's Service, they would take them into Consideration, the next \* Morning; when they \* *Sept. 7.* judg'd them to be of no Weight. Hereupon the *N. S.* Prince of Conti's Council, in order to keep up his *The Prince of Conti* Pretensions, made a formal Protest, grounded on *protests against the Proceedings of the Tribunal* the four following Reasons: 1. That the Tribunal would not suffer his Highness to appear in Person, the better to support his Right. 2. That the Representatives of the City were not allow'd to follow their own Opinions, but were oblig'd to vote as the Council of the City should direct them. 3. That there were Judges in the Tribunal that had already decided the Question against him, in 1694. And 4thly, That the Foreign Barons and Vassals were

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were excluded from assisting at the Tribunal, contrary to ancient Practice. As soon as the Prince of Conti's Council had read the Protest, he retired; and the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Sovereignty, protested against all the Prince's Allegations; as did likewise the Banderet, (or Tribune) in the Name of the City and People. After this was transacted, the Tribunal adjourn'd till the 9th of September, N. S. when in due Form, the Prince of Conti's Protest was declared Void, and himself excluded from all farther Claim. The same Day his Highness left Neufchatel, very much dissatisfied, both with the Tribunal, and the Duke of Villeroy, and Count Matignon, who refused to join with him, in desiring the Redress of his pretended Grievances. His Highness's Lawyers not having demanded that the Protest should be recorded, the Tribunal took Advantage of that Omission, and would neither enter it in their Register, nor give Copies of the Instrument. Two Days before his Departure, the Prince of Conti wrote the following Letter to the Four Swiss Cantons in Alliance with Neufchatel.

His Letter  
to the Four  
Swiss Can-  
tons, in  
Alliance  
with  
Neufcha-  
tel.

*Magnificent and mighty Lords,*  
N Otwithstanding all the Endeavours I have been able to make, to set forth my Right to this Principality, I could not succeed therein thro' the same Obstacles, Intrigues and Cabals, which I met with formerly, and which are sufficiently known to you: Therefore I am reduc'd to the necessity of making a Protestation, whereof the Copy will be annex'd to these Presents. The Justice of my Cause is so well known, as to convince you of the wrong that is done me, and determine you to have no Regard to the unjust Acts already made, or that are actually making in this Country; supposing that People may be so daring, as to offer them unto you, and desire your Recognition. I hope on the contrary, and desire it most earnestly, that you will suspend the same till a more favourable time, when being in a better Condition to act, and with better Success (*which may happen sooner than some imagine*) I shall be in a condition to obtain the real Possession of a State which does so justly belong to me. I shall pre-  
serve



'serve a lively Sense of your good Offices in this  
'Respect, and after having assur'd you of my Gra-  
'titude, I will subscribe my self,

A. Q.

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*Magnificent and mighty Lords,*

*Your good Neighbour, Ally, and*

*Confederate, to do you Service,*

Francis Lewis de Bourbon.

The 10th of September (N.S.) the Tribunal sat again, and publick Notice was given, That all the Pretenders to the Succession, might then lay in their Claims, and produce the Deeds, on which they grounded their Titles. The first who appear'd, were the Descendants of the House of Chalon, viz. the King of Prussia, the Prince of Montbelliard, Madam de Mailly, and the Marquis d'Alegre; After whom were heard the Pretenders that derived their Right from the House of Longueville, who were the Prince of Carignan, the Dutchess of Lesdiguieres, and Count Matignon; but Madam de Saisons made a separate Claim from the Rest, as insining on the Gift of the Dutchess of Nemours. The Tribunal was taken up several Days in reading the Instruments, on which the Competitors grounded their Demands; and, on the 14th of the same Month, the Three Roman Catholick Cantons of Lucern, Friburg, and Solothurn, sent some Envoys to the Three States, who arriv'd just at the time, while the Titles of Madam de Mailly were reading at the Tribunal. They were admitted to Audience, and their Credentials and Letters from the said Cantons read, containing in Substance, 'That the said Roman Catholick Cantons protested against the Three States, for not admitting them, nor their Vassals, as Members of the Tribunal, by Virtue of their ancient Leagues, Alliances, and Comburghership. The Twelve Judges retired into a Room, to examine the Case, and after above two Hours Deliberation, they return'd to the Tribunal with this Sentence, viz. 'That they were surpriz'd, and very sorry to hear, that the Three Laudable Cantons should pretend to decide (with them) the Succession to their Sovereignty, which being Absolute and Independent, no Prince or State had any legal Power or Authority to meddle with it; but

*Three of the  
Swiss Ro-  
man Ca-  
tholick  
Cantons  
protest a-  
gainst the  
Tribunal.*

*Counter-  
protestation  
of the Tri-  
bunal.*



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‘that (after God) the Three States were the sole  
 ‘Sovereign Judges of it: That this Protestation of  
 ‘the Three Roman Catholick Cantons, was not so  
 ‘much as to be put into their Registers: That they  
 ‘should write to the Three Cantons about it, to  
 ‘shew them the Nature of their incontestable Pri-  
 ‘vileges: That they own’d the said Three Cantons  
 ‘for their ancient Friends, Allies, and Comburghers,  
 ‘but that the Succession to the Sovereignty,  
 ‘and the Determination thereof belonged to the  
 ‘Twelve Judges, according to their Fundamental  
 ‘Laws. These Catholick Cantons being remark-  
 ably devoted to the Interests of *France*, and the Pro-  
 test procured by the Pope’s Intercession, in Con-  
 junction with the *French* Ambassador, that Expe-  
 dient had no other Effect than to confirm those  
 who were before in the Interest of the *Protestant*  
 Pretender, and to bring over many who had been  
 zealous for the Prince of *Conti*. At the same time,  
 the Canton of *Bern* communicated to the Three  
 States the before-mention’d Letter they had receiv’d  
 from the King of *Sweden*, recommending the King  
 of *Prussia*’s Pretensions to their Care, at which the  
*French* Faction were not a little surpriz’d; But  
 their Wonder and Uneasiness was still greater, when  
 they heard, that his *Swedish* Majesty had written  
 to the *French* King himself, to desire him, that he  
 wou’d not interfere in that Affair, but leave the  
 Decision of the Dispute to the ordinary Course of  
 Justice.

A great  
 Quarrel  
 between  
 the King of  
 Prussia’s  
 and a  
 dam de  
 Soissons’s  
 Council.

The Tribunal continued hearing the Parties con-  
 cern’d, wherein they were somewhat interrupted by  
 a Quarrel that happen’d the 24th of September, (N.  
 S.) between Monsieur de *Normandie*, one of the  
*Prussian* Agents, and Mr. *Triboulet*, Madam de *Sois-*  
*son*’s Council. The latter, who was a Man of great  
 Confidence, pleading before the Tribunal, in be-  
 half of that *French* Lady, said, His *Prussian* Maje-  
 sty’s Pretensions must needs be very precarious, since his  
 Minister, Count *Metternich*, took such extraordinary  
 Pains to support them, going from House to House, till  
 Eleven of the Clock at Night. Adding, that he (*Tri-*  
*boulet*) had been threatned to be cudgel’d by Mr.  
*de Normandie*, for which he hop’d the Court would  
 order him Satisfaction. Hereupon, Mr. *de Nor-*

man-

mandie standing up, own'd, That having been provok'd by Mr. Triboulet's injurious Reflexions on the King his Master, his Representative Count Metternich, and himself, saying, He had been banish'd Geneva; he told Triboulet, he deserv'd to be bastinadoed for his Insolence; Adding, That since he continued in it, he had Orders from Count Metternich, to threaten him again. The Tribunal being highly offended at the Contempt Mr. de Normandie put upon them, by menacing, in their Presence, a Person of an Eminent Character; the Judges, by the Governour's Direction, withdrew to a private Room to deliberate upon the matter, and about two Hours after, return'd with a severe Sentence they had caused to be drawn up. In the mean time, Count Metternich being inform'd of what pass'd, sent Orders to Monsieur Perole, one of the King of Prussia's Advocates, to disown what Mr. de Normandie had advanc'd; which he did accordingly, before the Sentence was read in Court, desiring withal, that they would alter the same. This Request was granted by the Governour, who directed the Judges to change it, so far as it related to Count Metternich; which was done accordingly, and this Sentence pronounc'd, That whereas Mr. de Normandie, in Contempt of the Court, had offer'd a high Affront to Mr. Triboulet, pretending he did it by Orders from his Excellency Count Metternich, which his Excellency had absolutely disown'd, the said Mr. de Normandie should ask the Tribunal's, and Mr. Triboulet's Pardon in open Court. Mr. de Normandie, who was a Person of a very high Spirit, refusing to make that mortifying Submission, retir'd immediately to Bern; of which the Judges being inform'd the 27th, by the Officer that was appointed to notify the said Sentence to him, Mr. Perole desired, That the same should be recall'd: But the Governour and Judges being exasperated by Mr. de Normandie's contumacious withdrawing himself, without giving Satisfaction to the Tribunal, resolv'd the Sentence should stand. Upon the Occasion of this Dispute, the Tribunal order'd the Advocates of the several Pretenders to forbear all injurious Reflexions upon one another, and to contain themselves within the Limits of Decency and Moderation. The 26th, the Sieur de la Clausure, the

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French Resident, deliver'd to the Tribunal a Memorial, wherein, in a very haughty Stile, he expostulated about Count Metternich's Proceedings, and dispatch'd an Express to the French Court, with an Account of the Transactions at Neufchatel, and, in particular, of the high Words that pass'd between Messieurs de Normandie and Triboulet. On the other hand, some of the French Competitors produced (d) their Restrictions in Proof against the Pretensions, who claim'd only as Descendants of the House of Chalon, reserving to themselves their other Restrictions, till the Affair should be brought to a Decision; But this Proceeding being contrary to the Sentences formerly pronounced, the States prescribed them to give in their final Restriction the next Day, (Octob. 1st, N. S.) on Pain of being foreclosed; which they not complying with, they were foreclosed accordingly, and excluded by a formal Sentence, from all Pretence of reviving their Claim in any other Conjunction. Hereupon the Duke de Villeroy and Count Matignon, made the following Protest against the Proceedings of the Tribunal:

To Monsieur the Governour, and Messieurs of the Three States.

The Duke  
of Ville-  
roy's and  
C. Ma-  
tignon's  
Protestati-  
on.

Gentlemen,

WE thought our selves oblig'd, as Heirs of the House of Longueville, to repair to Neufchatel, after the Decease of the Dutches of Nemour, to succeed her in the Sovereignty she was possess'd of, and which had belonged to that House these 250 Years since; therefore, after having spent three whole Months in establishing the Rights of Blood, and opposing the Pretensions of a foreign Family, we had cause to hope, that our Reasons would be favourably receiv'd, and that there would remain no other Difficulty, than that of deciding betwixt us, the Prerogative of the Line and Proximity of the Degree: However, we see with Grief, that in Contempt of the most Sacred Laws, most inviolably observed in this State till now, 'tis resolv'd to break the Course of Natural Succession, and transfer to a Foreign Prince, what lawfully belongs to us alone.

Were

Were these Resolutions less publick and certain, we might, in expectation of the Decision, entertain some Hopes still; but what has been transacted here some time since, leaves no longer that Affair doubtful and uncertain. The Means and secret Practices used to stifle the good Cause; are but too well known; and we do, out of a Regard to the Tribunal; forbear explaining the same. Neither shall we mention that Excess of Indulgence shewed to one of the Agents of his \* Electoral Highness, who having had the Insolence publicly to threaten, with the Bastinado, the Advocate of one of the French Pretenders, in the very Discharge of his Function, was condemned, upon good Considerations, (these are the very Words of the Sentence) only to spare himself the Trouble of coming to the Tribunal.

\* King of Prussia.

It would be also needless to complain of the Affection with which, after a Deliberation concerted in the Town, the pretended Deputies of Valengin were brought yesterday to the Audience to sollicite a sudden Judgment, in a Conjunction which is thought favourable to the Party they have espoused. The Motive of this Proceeding is not equivocal; but that which entirely persuades, that all are declared against the Heirs of the Blood, is, the Sentence you passed yesterday, whereby you oblige them immediately to produce all their Proofs, without any Exception, on Pain of being excluded; tho' the immediately foregoing Sentence imported only, that they should do it that Day, and threatened no Exclusion.

A Precipitation so little expected from your preceding Sentences, has given us no room to doubt, that you designed on the same Day, and by the same Act, to confound the Proofs of all the Parties, thereby to procure his Electoral Highness a Title against the Demand we have formed for the Separation of the Causes, and renewed four several times before you, tho' you did not think fit to decree thereupon.

All these Circumstances oblige us, against our Will, not to acquiesce to your Sentence of yesterday, because we should thereby begin to confound our Rights with those of the Heirs of the House of  
Chalons,

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Chalons, which we have as great an Interest to avoid, as his Electoral Highness has to desire it; and so much the rather, because that Sentence does not agree with those of the 17th, 19th, and 23d of the same Month, by which the Heirs of the House of Longueville were not intermixt with those of the House of Chalons.

In this sad Condition we cannot look upon this last Sentence, but as a Snare to render the former useless, and insensibly lead us to a Confusion of Actions, which we have all along opposed, and upon which, notwithstanding all our Instances, the Tribunal would never pronounce definitively. Therefore we have no other Course to take, but to retire without waiting for a definitive Judgment, in which we foresee, that the begged and re-united Recommendations of several Powers shall be more regarded than the ordinary Rules of Justice.

But before we retire, we think our selves well-grounded to protest, as we do here in the best Form as can be, against the Sentence given yesterday, and all others that may be given hereafter to the Prejudice of our Rights, as null and void; desiring all the Assistants to be Witnesses of this present Protestation, and to remember, that the Heirs of the House of Longueville, whose Ancestors have possess'd, for above 250 Years past, this Sovereignty, are oblig'd to retire, to make room for a Stranger: Requiring, moreover, that this Protestation may be enter'd and inserted in the Manual Register of the Three Estates. Given at Neufchatel, Octob. 1. 1707.

We Louis Nicholas of Neufville, Duke of Villeroy, in the Name of the Dutchess Dowager of Lesdiguieres; and we James of Matignon, Knight of the King's Orders, empower the Sieurs Terrasson, and de Fort, our Advocates, to go this day into the great Stove (or Hall) of the Castle of Neufchatel, to read or cause to be read in full Assembly, these present Protestations Given the said first day of October, 1707.

Sign'd,

Louis Nicholas de Neufville,  
Duke of Villeroy, &c.

James of Matignon.

Madam de  
Soissons  
adheres to  
it.

The Duke of Villeroy's and Count Matignon's Council having read this Protestation, Madam de Sois-

Soissons's Advocate declared, that he was order'd to adhere to it: Which done, the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Person on whom the Election should fall, and the *Banderet*, in the Name of the People, made their several Counter-Protests. The Judges appointed the 5th of October, N. S. for the farther Consideration of that matter; and then, upon mature Deliberation, declared the Duke of *Villeroy's*, Count *Matignon's*, and Madam de *Soissons's* Pro-  
*The said*  
 testations *injurious to their Authority, unreasonable in Protest de-*  
*themselves, contrary to Justice, and the Law of Nations, closed null*  
*and therefore null and void*; forbidding the same to be register'd. The Duke of *Villeroy* did not think fit to stay to receive that Mortification in Person, for he set out from *Neufchatel* the 3d, and was followed, the next Day, by Count *Matignon* and Madam de *Soissons*. However, they went no farther than *Pontarlier*, and being encouraged by their Party at *Neufchatel*, solicited the French Court so earnestly to interpose in their behalf, that they at last procur'd Orders to Monsieur de *Puiseux*, the French Ambassador, to make very vigorous and lively Representations to the Three States. Accordingly he sent his Secretary the *Sieur de St. Colombe*, who \* de-  
*\* Octob.*  
*11th.*  
 liver'd to the Governour the following Letter from that Ambassador, to be communicated by him to the Three States.

Gentlemen,

YOU ought to be sensible, that the King, my  
 Master, has kept an exact Impartiality as  
 long as his Majesty believed that you had no other  
 Thoughts than to decide the Dispute about the  
 Succession of *Neufchatel*, in favour of one of his  
 Subjects, who only have a legal Claim thereunto,  
 and that you would not deviate in the Course of  
 this Affair, from your ancient Custom and Pra-  
 ctice. But the King being inform'd, that the De-  
 cision of this Affair, according to Law, is no longer  
 the matter in Consideration with you; that the  
 Opinion of every Judge is forejudg'd by the Par-  
 ty they have almost openly espous'd; that the  
 Respect due every where to Tribunals, wherein  
 Justice is administred, is violated; and that the  
 French Competitors, or those employ'd by them,  
 are

*The Mar-*  
*quis de*  
*Puiseux's*  
*Letter to*  
*the Three*  
*States.*



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‘ a speedy Answer thereto, and suffer your selves  
 ‘ no longer to be deluded by the vain Hopes the  
 ‘ Enemies of the King, my Master, give you, seeing  
 ‘ they can have no other End, than to draw upon  
 ‘ you some Misfortunes, which you cannot avoid,  
 ‘ if you do not prevent them by a Conduct more  
 ‘ regular, and more agreeable to Justice.

P U I S I E U X.

Solothurn, Octob. 10. 1707.

The Governour summoned extraordinarily the Three States the 12th, and communicated to them this threatening Letter, which was read in their Assembly; but after some Debates, they resolved that no Innovation should be made in the Sentence given the 1st of that Month, and that no Delay should be granted before the 17th, that is, That they would meet that Day, and consider whether the Letter, or Memorial of the *French* Ambassador, should be publickly read in the Assembly, or no; and what Answer should be returned thereunto. All the Commonalties of the Country of *Valangin*, met also the 12th; and, notwithstanding the Memorial of the *French* Minister was communicated to them, they unanimously resolv'd, That they would suffer no other Delay; that they would maintain the Liberty of the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, and venture their Lives and Fortunes for it; and that the said Commonalties should send their respective Deputies, with full Power to concert with the City, and the Commonalties of *Neufchatel*, the necessary Measures for accelerating the Decision of this weighty Affair. The Council of the City met the 13th, to read the Memorial of the *French* Ambassador; and the *French* Partisans took that Opportunity to magnifie the Menaces of that Minister, and those of the Intendant of *Burgundy*, and the Governour of *Pontarlier*; but those timorous Gentlemen receiv'd a severe Reprimand; and it was resolved, not only that the City should persist in their former Sentiments, but likewise that an Answer should be returned to the *French* Ambassador, to let him know, that he was thoroughly misinform'd; for they believ'd, That if he had known the Truth of the Matters, he would have

Writ-



written to them in other Terms, and shew'd more Regard for a Sovereign Tribunal, which follows no other Rules than those of Justice.

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The Marquis de Puissieux follow'd his Memorial very close; for he arriv'd at Neufchatel the 15th of October (N. S.) in hopes, by his Presence, and Threats, to make the Three States change their former Resolution; And because the City would not shew him more Respect than they had done to Count Metternich, he declared he would not be treated with any Ceremony. The same Day, the Council of State, some of whom, through the Governour's Influence, were not disinclined to France, waited upon his Excellency, and met with a civil Reception; But the Council of the City, who attended him an Hour after, were treated in a very different manner: For after their President had spoke

The Mar-

quis de

Puissieux's

haughty

way of pro-

ceeding, una-

successful.

some few Words, that Minister roughly answer'd, 'That the Business in hand was not Complimental, but Material; Adding, That he had caused a Memorial to be deliver'd in very pressing Terms, and that the Council, instead of answering it immediately, as they in Duty ought to have done, had sent circular Letters to the Corporations of the State, to cause them to repair to Neufchatel in order to oppose joyntly with them, the Delay he demanded, altho' he had made that Demand in the Name of the King his Master: That all their Proceedings were crying Injustices; and that they did nothing but by Faction and Cabal, which his Majesty would not fail to resent. The President of the Burgo-masters reply'd very calmly; but withal, with a noble Firmness, 'That they were sensible that his Excellency had been all along misinform'd; That the Tribunal was not acted by Partiality, as he pretended, but had hither to proceeded according to the known Rules of Justice, and the known Laws of their Country. This vigorous Answer so exasperated that haughty Minister; that he utter'd several Expressions below his Character; and, amongst other things, said, That what they had advanc'd, was as false as Heresie; and he would renounce his Baptism, rather than they should remain unpunish'd: And as the Magistrates, who were tired with hearing such mad and extravagant

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*Ruin is at hand.* All the Commonalties (or Corporations) of that Principality, two or three excepted, having sent their Deputies to *Neufchatel* the 16th, they were invited by the Governour to come to the Castle, where the *French* Ambassador was. Some few of them went thither; rather out of Curiosity than upon any other Account, and that Minister and the Governor used all possible Arguments to dissuade them from joining with the City; but this was to no purpose, for as soon as they came out, they repaired to the Town-House, and declared they were ready to concur in every Thing the City should think fit to propose for accelerating the final Determination of this Controversy. One Deputy alone had the Baseness to declare to the Ambassador, that the Commonalty he represented, was for the *French* Pretenders, but the said Commonalty being informed thereof, disowned that Deputy, and sent the next Day to the Governour to declare, that what he had said was without Orders. Notwithstanding the ill Success of this Invitation, the Governour sent Orders to the Deputies aforesaid, to attend the *French* Ambassador the next Day, but few comply'd therewith, and those that did, were very ill received. That Minister sent afterwards, one after another, for the Judges of the Tribunal, whom he suspected to be in the Interest of the King of *Prussia*, and endeavour'd first to gain them by Promises, and then frighten them with haughty Menaces, but finding both to be equally vain, he loaded them with injurious Names, adding, *That the King would revenge their ill Conduct upon them and their Posterity, to the third and fourth Generation; and that no Corner of the Earth should afford them Shelter from his Wrath.* The 17th being the Day appointed by the Tribunal to proceed to the Decision of the Grand Controversy, the *French* Ambassador presented to the Council of State, and to the Council of the City, the following Memorial.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

I Thought I might have deferred my coming to *Neufchatel*, altho' I had receiv'd the King my *The Mar-*  
 Master's Orders for it, until you had granted the *quis de*  
 Delay I have demanded in his Name, in favour of *Puisieux's*  
 the French Pretenders to the Succession of this *Memorial*  
 State; and given sufficient Assurance, to weigh *to the*  
 the Merits of their Rights, separately from those *Councils of*  
 which are obtruded by the Head of the House of *State, and*  
*Chalons*; but the New Orders that have been sent to *of the City.*  
 me from his Majesty, upon Information given him  
 of the Protestations, with which the said Preten-  
 ders have been oblig'd to content themselves, both  
 by reason of the Irregular and Partial Proceedings  
 of the Tribunal, and of the Practices and Cabals  
 that have been carried on with so good Success  
 to reduce them to that sad necessity: These Or-  
 ders, I say are so precise, that no Consideration  
 was able to supersede them or stop the Execution  
 of them. You ought however to look upon them  
 as a Remainder of the Regard, which his Majesty is  
 still willing to preserve for your State; to the end  
 that being timely, and by Me inform'd of his  
 Majesty's Intentions, which are so agreeable to  
 Justice and Equity, you may have no Pretence of  
 Complaint, if, against his own Inclination, he  
 finds himself obliged to come to Extremities, which  
 you cannot prevent, but by a Thorough-Change  
 of your Way of Proceeding till this present Time;  
 and by doing full Justice to the French Pretenders,  
 whose unquestionable Right does absolutely quash  
 the Vain and Chimerical Pretensions of a Prince,  
 who is his Majesty's Enemy. 'Tis plain, he re-  
 poses his Confidence on the Support which the  
 Concurrence of his Allies gives to an Ambitious  
 Project, as contrary to his Majesty's Interest, as  
 fatal to the Happiness and Tranquillity of this  
 State; On the *Interposition and Influence of a Poten-*  
*tate, who flatters himself thereby to heighten his Credit*  
*and Authority*; On the Sums he lavishes away, and  
 the Favours he promises, of which his Manifesto  
 makes a pompous Enumeration, rather than on  
 any Shadow of Right, that might give him Hopes  
 to succeed in it, by lawful Ways. For altho' tis

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not my present Business to discuss his Pretension yet I think I may say in general, That it has no other Foundation, but the Fancy of those who have put that Project in his Head, and in particular, of some Persons, who finding themselves long before engaged by the Pensions they have receiv'd, and the Favours that have been promis'd them, have a Mind to consummate their Work, at the Expence of the Repose and Happiness of their Country, without any Regard to Justice, or the most Inviolable Laws.

And indeed, *Gentlemen*, what can be more Extraordinary than to see at present the Elector of *Brandenburgh* among the Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufchatel*? Has he any Title or Claim to the Succession to the Dutches of *Nemours*, whose Ancestors have peaceably enjoy'd this State for near three Ages past? Is not the Right he pretends to the Inheritance of the late King *William* of *England*, still undecided, and even contested, in relation to the Territories situated in the Low-Countries, by the States General, who nevertheless assist him by their Offices and Interposition? Does not he himself own, That he is an absolute Stranger to the House of *Chalons*, whose Rights he pretends to administer? In fine, what can one say of his Pretending to obtain by Right of Inalienability, an Estate which he cannot claim, but by supposing it to be Alienable, since 'tis only from the Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, in favour of *William* his Cousin, who never had a Share in the Blood of the House of *Chalons*, that he forms the Colour of his vain Pretension? These are so evident Contradictions, that they cannot be reconciled but in the Head of Men hurried away by Passion, Cabal or Interest; And without examining in what manner this State may be bestow'd among the *French* Pretenders, the King having always entertain'd, and still preserving an entire Impartiality in that Respect; May not I, with Confidence, say, That 'tis with design to impose upon the Religion of Simple, Credulous, and in these Matters, Unskill'd Men; to abuse the Facility of People; and to deceive Justice

Justice it self, that so sacred a Name is made use of, to consummate such a Work?

But not to dwell any longer upon Particulars that are too well known, and for which the Lovers of Justice, and all good Men, do incessantly groan, after having declared to you the King's Sentiments, about the Elector of *Brandenburgh's* Pretensions, and the Methods used in Prosecution thereof: I content my self, for the present, *Gentlemen*, with insisting on the Memorial, which has been presented to you from me, the 11th instant, both in relation to the sufficient Delay I demand, in the Name and by Order of his Majesty, in favour of the *French* Pretenders, and to the Separation of the Claims of the House of *Chalons*, from those of the House of *Longueville*.

If, contrary to my Expectation, it should fall out, That your Answer should not be conformable to it, and that the Prepossession which has appear'd in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, should yet blind you so far, as to prefer him before such of the *French* Pretenders, as shall be found to have the best Title to the Succession of *Neufchatel*; I have still fresh Orders from his Majesty to assure you, That as he cannot look upon such a Conduct, but as a formal Declaration against his Interests, in so lawful a Demand, so nothing shall be able to stop the Effects of his Indignation, or save you from the just Vengeance he proposes to exercise. I cannot persuade my self, That you can hear with Indifference, the Menaces of his Majesty's Resentments, deliver'd by his Ambassador; and the Impression thereof ought to be the more lively, because all the World knows how easy it will be for him to put them in Execution. The Love you ought to have for your Country, and for the Repose and Tranquillity of this State; The Reflexions you will not fail to make, on what you may fear or hope from his Majesty; The Conveniencies of so useful and advantageous a Neighbourhood; the Testimonies he has hitherto given you of the Honour of his Good-Will, should be more than sufficient Motives to determine your Choice: But if to this be added, the Concern several Persons among you have express'd, at different times, upon the with-

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drawing of the *French* Pretenders, and the Knowledge you cannot but have of the Justice of their Claims, so agreeable to his Majesty's Intentions: All these Considerations will not suffer me to doubt of the favourable Dispositions, which I shall find during my stay at *Neufchatel*, for the full Execution of the same; at which Rate only, you can merit the Continuation of the said Good-Will. I wish, for my own part, that you may furnish me with Occasions to assist you to maintain yourselves in it.

Sign'd,

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This Memorial having taken up the Council of State, and the Council of the City all the Morning, afforded an Opportunity to the Partial Governour to adjourn the Tribunal to the 18th. The *French* Ambassador desired the 16th, an Audience of the Council of State for the 18th, which was granted him, and Mr. *Stanian* and the *Sieur Runckel*, Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, desired, at the same time, an Audience for the same Day. This was likewise granted, but the Cabal of the Governour being very powerful in the Council of State, they pretended to make such a Difference in the Ceremonial between the *French* Ambassador and the *British* Envoy, that the latter did not think fit to comply therewith, for fear of prejudicing his Character; and so Mr. *Stanian*, and the *Sieur Runckel* sent that Day the following Memorial to the Council of State, in order to be communicated to the Three States.

Memorial  
of the British  
and Dutch  
Envoys.

Gentlemen,

HER Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High-Mightinesses, having given us very express Orders carefully to watch for your Safety, and repeat to you the positive Assurances of their Protection, as often as you may stand in need of it; 'Tis our Duty to give you fresh Proofs of their sincere Affection in the present Juncture, in which the Ambassador of *France* uses you with so much Haughtiness and Indignity, and in which he labours to divert you from the Administration of

of Justice, by the heap of Threats, that are contain'd in his Memorial.

Altho' nothing can be more outrageous, unjust, and contrary to the Engagements of *France*, than that Memorial; you ought, indeed, to be offended, but not surprized at it. For, on this occasion, the Minister of *France* does but follow the constant Method he has practis'd in all his Negotiations in *Switzerland*. 'Tis grown into a Habit with him, to insult, without either Reserve or Regard, all Persons of most eminent Merit or Distinction in the Nation; who loving their Country and Religion, courageously oppose the dangerous Designs of *France* against their Liberty. Such Persons, according to his Opinion, are ill Patriots, or seduced by Foreign Powers, or hurry'd on by a Passion capable of ruining their Country; and he likewise determines, that such of the laudable Cantons that will not fall into the Snares he lays for them, and blindly follow the Desires of *France*, are courting their own Ruin, by exposing themselves to the King's just Resentment. But the World is already so used to that Cant, that his injurious Reflexions upon private Persons, serve only to establish their Reputation, and shew that their Integrity is proof against all Assaults. As to his Menaces, no Man of Sense takes now any more Notice of them; and altho' he has had less to negotiate with you, than with the rest of *Switzerland*, yet you have seen so many Contradictions in many things he has at divers times told you, that you ought no more mind his Harangues, than the other Part of the laudable Helvetick Body do. Doubtless you sufficiently remember all the Sights he put upon you in the Year 1699, and the Haughtiness with which he threatned you at every Turn. The Troops of *France*, he pretended, were ready to enter into the Heart of your State, in case you should not grant to the Prince of *Conti* the new Tribunal he demanded; But being Men of Courage as you are, you did not suffer your selves to be frightned by Threats void of all Justice. When they saw your Firmness, they let you alone, and the Prince of *Conti* withdrew.



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‘ Some time after, the Affair of the Minister Girard happen’d; It was not the Marquis de Puiseux alone, that spoke in his behalf, for the French King himself wrote to the laudable Evangelick Cantons, that except you did forthwith restore that Minister, he would send back the Prince of Conti to this Country, to set again on foot the Pretension that had occasion’d such violent Commotions amongst you. Nothing could be more positive, than the Menaces contain’d in that Letter, and in all those that were dispers’d in the Name of France. But when they saw you were not in the least intimidated thereby, they were silent, and gave you no farther Disturbance.

‘ Nevertheless, France was not then engaged, as she now is, in a War so violent and so dangerous to her. On the contrary, she was at the highest Top of her Grandeur and Power: But as she sufficiently foresaw, that her ambitious Designs upon the Monarchy of Spain would suddenly involve her in a new War, she was wiser than to put her Threats in Execution, which might have added to the Enemies she was going to draw upon herself, if not all the laudable Helvetick Body, at least all Protestant Swisserland: She too plainly saw the Dangers to which such a Conjunction would expose her.

‘ If the French King’s positive Threats against you had no Consequence at that time, those of his Ambassadors will have much less at this Juncture, when France is distracted by such pressing Perplexities; when she sees her Ambition and Haughtiness have armed almost all Europe against her; and that God has, on so many signal Occasions, blessed the just Arms of the High Allies. Moreover, if you consider, Gentlemen, the French Ambassador’s Conduct since the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours, you will find that he sometimes contradicts himself, sometimes the Court, which sufficiently shews how little Notice ought to be taken of what he says.

‘ The Letter he sent the 14th of July, to the four Cantons in League with your State, and which some of them took care speedily to communicate to you, did even then threaten you with Contribution,

bution, and several other Calamities, in case you did not acknowledge one of the *French Pretenders*, for your Sovereign. But seeing how little you regarded so unjust a Threat, and that so preposterous an Imperiousness, instead of intimidating Men of your Firmness, serv'd only to exasperate you, he wrote a Letter to the Governour, which was sufficiently made publick, in which, in a very moderate stile, he explain'd that which had been sent to the Cantons, and gavē it a quite different Construction from what it visibly had; and the *Sieur de la Closure*, in the Memorial he has since deliver'd to you, affirms, That the *French Ambassador's* Letter is so far from containing Threats, that it shews you the Regard and Affection his King has for you.

Certainly nothing can be more ridiculous, than the *Sieur de la Closure's* Suggestion in that Respect. For can any sensible Man look upon the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Letter, in the manner the Resident of *Geneva* would have it construed? But however, we see thereby, the evident Contradiction between the Memorial deliver'd to you, by the *Sieur de la Closure*, by order of the Court; and the *Marquis de Puisieux's* Letter to the laudable Cantons, in League with this State.

You likewise remember the *French Ambassador's* outrageous Threats against you, upon your suffering, as he pretended, *that any body durst be wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of the King's Blood*. And endeavouring to make you answerable for the Competition about Precedency, between his Excellency the Count of *Metternich*, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Conti*. The *Marquis de Puisieux* told you, *That if you neglected speedily to remedy the same, his King would be oblig'd to take Measures quite opposite to the Thoughts of Peace and Lenity, he had always entertain'd in relation to the Affairs of Neufchatel; adding it was by his Orders, he told you, that when you were wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood, his Majesty was personally concern'd therein, and that he would use all means to procure them in all Places the Honour due to them.*

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According to the plain and unquestionable Sense of that Letter, the King of *France* was upon the point of making use of open Force in your very Territories to oblige his Excellency the Count of *Metternich* to yield the Precedency to the Prince of *Conti*, if you yourselves did not decide against the just Pretensions of his *Prussian* Majesty's Ambassador.

You made, Gentlemen, no manner of Account of a Menace so ill-grounded, and your wise Regulation in that Respect, has been quite opposite to what the Marquis *de Puiseux* would despotically have exacted from you: You know that the Court of *France* instead of embracing the Marquis *de Puiseux*'s violent Sentiments, which, in the mean time, he gave out, in the name of the King his Master, and as the immediate Result of his Order; they have entirely approved your Conduct in that Particular; and even the *Sieur de la Closure* has positively told you as much, in the name of his Master.

But, Gentlemen, here is something more. The French King himself, has lately written to the four Cantons in Alliance with this State; and his Letter, dated the 5th of October, barely contains these Words: *Knowing that our Subjects alone, have a Legal Right to the Succession, (He means of Neufchatel) We assure our selves, that being as Just as you are, you will, with Pleasure, use your good Offices to exclude those whose Pretensions are not grounded on any valid Title. We leave it to your Wisdom, to consider the Misfortunes they might bring upon that State, if they should become Masters of it, and we are persuaded that you will use your utmost Endeavours to prevent it.*

Let the Marquis *de Puiseux* reconcile, if he can, the Letter of the King his Master, with the outrageous and virulent Memorial, he has lately deliver'd to you.

Consider, Gentlemen, that altho' this Letter of the French King, which is so opposite to the Violences, with which his Minister threatens you, and which only slightly glances upon future and distant Dangers, should be as harsh, as the Marquis *de Puiseux*'s Memorial is, yet you would have no reasonable Ground to be alarm'd at it. For it would only be the meer Result of the repeated and pressing Sollicitations of the French Pretenders, to whom

whom they would give this Satisfaction of inter-  
 posing for them with some Air of Vigour. There  
 are few among you, but know the Design that was  
 laid at the House of one of them, to procure  
 threatening Letters from Court to you. 'Tis even  
 known, that the desired Letter was drawn up  
 here, and by whom. The very hour at which  
 the Courier set out to carry it to Court, is known  
 likewise. Nor are we ignorant, that in hopes of  
 causing Distraction and Confusion among you,  
 and of stopping the free Course of Justice, they  
 begged as a Favour of the *French* King, that he  
 would be pleas'd to make, in behalf of his Subjects,  
 some steps that might strike Terror among the  
 People. The same Pretender, at whose House  
 this Letter was contriv'd, (it's *Monsieur de Ma-*  
*tignon* we mean) as well as his Agents and Crea-  
 tures, has endeavour'd to suggest every where, a  
 bundance of chimerical Fears; and judging of  
 your Courage by his own Weakness, which he  
 has plainly shewn by his Departure, and the Road  
 he has taken, he thought that Menaces would  
 make the like Impressions with you, as they would  
 have made upon his Mind. The strict Relation  
 he has with one of the Principal Ministers at the  
*French* Court, being well known, it ought not to  
 have been surprizing, if with earnest Supplications,  
 he had, by his means, obtain'd a pretty sharp Let-  
 ter. These are a sort of Experiments, which the  
*French* Court makes at all Adventures, and which  
 have no farther Consequence, than according to  
 the Weakness of People in believing that they may  
 be attended with any Reality.

Not only all the *French* Pretenders have own'd  
 the Sovereignty of your Tribunal, as well as the  
*Sieur de la Closure*, in the Memorial he has deli-  
 ver'd to you; but the *French* King himself has so-  
 lemnly acknowledg'd the same. For *Monsieur*  
*Amot*, his former Ambassador, having sent hither  
 the *Sieur de la Boulaye*, gave him a Memorial dated  
 the 25th of February, 1698, sign'd with his own  
 Hand, and which was deliver'd to *Messieurs Sinner*  
 and *Willardin*, Deputies of the laudable Canton  
 of *Bern*, whereby he declares, That his Majesty de-  
 sign'd to let the Law and the Tribunals of the Country  
 have

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have their free Course, for the Decision of the Differences that might arise from the several Pretensions upon Neufchatel; That his Majesty having prescribed himself that Rule, had reason to expect, that the Cantons in League with Neufchatel would, in that regard, continue in the same Indifference, since they had no Inspection nor Superiority over that Country: And afterwards the King did write the 13th of March, in the same Year, to the Laudable Canton of Bern, a Letter of the same Tenor with his Ambassador's Memorial, and which invincibly proves that it was deliver'd by his Order. And indeed, by what Title would France arrogate to herself the Power of regulating your Tribunal? Had this Country ever any Dependence upon that Kingdom? How can France dictate Rules to Judges that are in no manner subject to her? And what would she say, if any Power should pretend to give Laws to her Tribunals, and regulate their Decisions, either with respect to the Order, or to the Bottom of the Affair?

You have, Gentlemen, always, with reason, look'd upon the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, as what is most dear to you, and most necessary for your Preservation. But the Marquis de Puiseux will now extinguish it, with despotical Authority: He would have you grant to the French Pretenders, who have deserted their Cause, a sufficient Delay, in order to return and sue their Claims; that is to say, as much time as they shall demand. He would have you oblige yourselves to cause the Pretensions of the House of Longueville to be judged separately from those of the House of Chalons; and in order to obey him, entirely to subvert the Rules of your Judicatory; and besides, he would be assur'd, that you shall chuse none but a French Pretender. 'Tis on these Conditions only, you can preserve his King's Benevolence: But, if you fail herein, the Prohibition of your Commerce is already ordain'd, and nothing shall hinder France from Revenging her self openly on you. Neither the King of Sweden's Recommendations, nor any Regard for the laudable Protestant Cantons, shall shelter you from her Vengeance. Who can read, without Indignation, so unjust and vain Menaces?

Will

Will the Court of *France*, who see the Abyſs of Miſeries, into which they have plung'd that Kingdom, by the little Regard they had for their Neighbours, and the Oppreſſions they have made them undergo, for ever ſuffer their Miniſters, with ſo much Imperiouſneſs, to make uſe of Threats, as ſoon as their Will is not follow'd? Have you not ſufficiently convinced them, that the Courageous Love you have for your Religion, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, is too deeply rooted in your Hearts, as that you ſhould be deterr'd from it by any Threats? Has not the Experience of what is paſt, ſufficiently evidenced your Firmneſs? The Fruits you have reap'd from it, are a ſure Earneſt of the Advantages that will now accrue to you from it. Do they not ſee, with how much Affection and Cordiality the Republick of *Bern* is ready to perform whatever her Engagements and Alliances with you exact from them? And they almoſt daily give you repeated Aſſurances of it, in as poſitive a manner as you can deſire. Is not all Proteſtant *Swiſſerland* concern'd in your Fate, and in the Preſervation of your Religion and Liberties? And can it be believ'd that *France*, in her preſent Circumſtances, will add that powerful Body to the many Enemies her Ambition has rais'd againſt her? Does ſhe not know that the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours, have not yet been able to uſe themſelves to that ſevere Slavery, to which they have been reduc'd, and that they will embrace with Pleaſure and Eagerneſs, any Opportunities of ſhaking off a Yoke which is ſo inſupportable to them? What Troops would ſhe make uſe of to inſult you? Thoſe employ'd againſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*? But they could not hinder the taking of *Suza* in their Sight, and the Garrifon's being made Priſoners of War; And the way is now open for the ſame Army which has driven the *French* out of *Italy*, to come thro' *Savoy*, and ſupport you as ſoon as occaſion ſhall require. You know that the Poſture of Affairs in *Germany* is entirely changed; That the *French*, who at the Beginning of the Campaign had there ſome Advantage, find it pretty difficult to maintain themſelves there, and that 13 of their Squadrons have been

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been lately entirely defeated. Nothing is more false than the pretended Detachment, which, as the *French* Emissaries give out, is coming from *Germany* to the County of *Burgundy*, in order to support the *French* Pretenders; But if such a thing should happen, the Army of the Empire would, in that Case, approach *Switzerland*, to be near at hand to support you; And you may, *Gentlemen*, be fully persuaded, that should *France*, contrary to all Probability, and her most visible Interests, abandon herself to her unjust Passion against you, her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, would furnish, both to the Laudable Protestant Cantons, and to you, Supplies, either of Money, Officers, Troops, or such Things as could be desired; And that they would assist you all in such a manner, as you should think most consistent with your Interest, and with your Situation; and that with all the Expedition, which those Powers, so zealous for Religion, the publick Good, and the Safety of *Europe*, know so happily how to employ, when the Preservation of Religion, and the Support of the Oppressed, is in Question.

We do not mention to you the Succours his Majesty the King of *Prussia* would immediately procure for you, by his Money, his Alliances with the Princes of the Empire that are your Neighbours, and by his own Troops; and even he has 8000 Men of the best Infantry at hand, who in seven days may be on the Frontiers of the Country of *Vaux*. You may easily judge, that he would not omit any thing towards supporting his own Subjects, and defending a Country which should be attack'd only for having done him Justice.

But altho' we here, solemnly and pursuant to our Orders, do renew to you, the Assurances of most effectual, real, and speedy Succours on the behalf of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, and that you may safely and solidly depend upon them, if you should stand in need of them; yet we plainly see, that such a Case will not happen. For all the Threats that have been used against you, have certainly no other Tendency, than to try, if by that means you may be diverted from your true Interests, and Administration of Justice: And be persuaded, that



that all the Efforts that are now made to distract you, will cease; and that Tranquillity will be perfectly restor'd among you, as soon as you shall have acknowledg'd his *Prussian* Majesty for your Sovereign, pursuant to his Rights.

Your Repose will be the more secure, because *France* cannot attack you, without an open Violation of her Alliances, with the laudable *Helvetick* Body, of which you have always been a Part; and without destroying a Neutrality so necessary to her Safety. The King of *Prussia* having already declared, and solemnly obliged himself, that he did no ways pretend to recede from that Neutrality, in reference to the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he consents it should be constantly observ'd, in the same manner, and with the same Exactness as the laudable Canton of *Bern* observes it; Will not the *French* King, to whom all possible Security shall be given in that respect, (seeing by that Means the County of *Burgundy* for ever cover'd on this side, and his Kingdom in a Condition to reap all the Advantages it has hitherto drawn from the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*) be glad to see things settled in such a manner, as may give him no Umbrage?

*France*, 'tis suggested, will not, perhaps, make an open War, but only put the Country under Contribution. What does such a Suggestion mean? Is not the putting a Country under Contribution, making War against it? And can she go about such an Attempt, without drawing upon herself a War with the laudable Canton of *Bern*, by Reason of your Alliances and Comburghership? All *Protestant-Switzerland* would joyn with them, and consequently *France* could not enter upon those Measures, without undoing herself, considering the dangerous Circumstances she is in. And would not the Country of *Burgundy* be obliged to reimburse, with Interest, the Contributions that should be impos'd upon you, and which might be extended infinitely farther than your Country? You ought to be the more secure in that respect, because his Excellency the Count *de Metternich*, in the Quality of Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, will, if it be thought necessary, engage himself to repay to you

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‘ all the Contributions you shall be obliged to pay  
 ‘ to *France*, and indemnifie all private Persons for  
 ‘ the Losses they shall sustain from her. And as to  
 ‘ the Prohibition of your Commerce, wherewith  
 ‘ you are so much threatned, we have already  
 ‘ shewn you, not only that *France* cannot do it with  
 ‘ Justice, but that even such a Prohibition would,  
 ‘ at this Juncture, cause but very little Inconveni-  
 ‘ ency in your State ; besides, that *France*, who  
 ‘ would suffer by it infinitely more than you, and  
 ‘ from whom, by way of Reprisal, you might stop  
 ‘ part of her Effects, that pass over your Lake,  
 ‘ would first be weary of it, and would soon sollicite  
 ‘ the Restoration of Free-Trade.

‘ Upon the whole Matter, you may easily judge,  
 ‘ *Gentlemen*, what little Regard you ought to have  
 ‘ for the frivolous Menaces of the *French* Minister,  
 ‘ and ought to consider besides, that should they  
 ‘ produce the Effect he desires, it would be his con-  
 ‘ stant Practice to make use, at every turn, of this  
 ‘ Means to oblige you to do any thing he should  
 ‘ exact from you. If the Town and People of *Neuf-*  
 ‘ *chatel* would preserve their ancient Liberties and  
 ‘ Privileges, he would decide them to be unjust  
 ‘ and chimerical, with the same Assurance he makes  
 ‘ the like Determination concerning the Rights of  
 ‘ his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and would de-  
 ‘ spotically ordain you to wave them; otherwise  
 ‘ the King his Master, would he say, should be o-  
 ‘ bliged to support a Prince, his Subject, against the  
 ‘ Enterprizes of his disobedient People; and *France*  
 ‘ would be as ready to furnish him with Means to  
 ‘ abolish your Privileges, as she was not long ago,  
 ‘ to give Troops to the Prince of *Montbeliard*, on  
 ‘ the like Occasion. If the Preservation of your  
 ‘ Spiritual Liberties was in question; it would be  
 ‘ decided, That the *French* King cannot tolerate  
 ‘ them, because they might serve to entertain He-  
 ‘ resie in his Kingdom: This was the Phrase they  
 ‘ used in reference to *Orange*; a Precedent which  
 ‘ can never be deeply enough engraven in your  
 ‘ Minds. Have you not seen his Royal Highness  
 ‘ the Duke of *Savoy* compell’d by *France* to drive  
 ‘ those of our Religion out of the Valley of *Lucern*,  
 ‘ and to have Foreign Troops employ’d in his own  
 ‘ Ter-

‘ Territories, for extirpating Subjects that were so  
 ‘ faithful to him, and with whom he was so well  
 ‘ satisfied? Indeed, that great Prince having after-  
 ‘ wards, by his invincible Courage, withdrawn him-  
 ‘ self from that Dependency, to which *France* en-  
 ‘ deavour’d to subject him, has restor’d such of  
 ‘ those poor People that did not perish by the Arms  
 ‘ of that Power, to their Country and Estates. We  
 ‘ have seen a Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of  
 ‘ *Sedan*, a Sovereignty distinct and separate from  
 ‘ the Kingdom of *France*, seized for Matters that  
 ‘ did not regard his Principality, but solely con-  
 ‘ cern’d him, as being by his Birth, a Subject of  
 ‘ the *French* King. Nor could he get out of Pri-  
 ‘ son, but by surrendering his Sovereignty to the  
 ‘ Crown of *France*: And *Sedan*, that City so famous  
 ‘ for its Zeal for Religion, for its excellent Preach-  
 ‘ ers and Professors, and the Concourse of so many  
 ‘ young Scholars that repaired thither, to be in-  
 ‘ structed, sees, at present, its Temples demolish’d,  
 ‘ its Inhabitants dispers’d, and such of them as staid  
 ‘ behind, obliged to profess the Catholick Religion.  
 ‘ Can any among you, that has a Zeal for his Re-  
 ‘ ligion, but be struck by all those Examples? And  
 ‘ who, among you, can doubt, but that all these Ef-  
 ‘ forts, which the Minister of *France* makes to hinder  
 ‘ you from Administring Justice freely, and to ob-  
 ‘ tain Delays, which will involve you in the most  
 ‘ dangerous Distractions, aim at the Overturning of  
 ‘ our Religion and your Liberty? And who, again,  
 ‘ among you, can deny, that if the Menaces used  
 ‘ against you, should now produce a Slackning in  
 ‘ your Resolutions, but that they will continue to  
 ‘ make use, with an insupportable Imperiousness, of  
 ‘ the same Means, until they have entirely brought  
 ‘ you under the Yoke?

‘ But to make some particular Reflexions on the  
 ‘ Delay demanded of you; we desire you to con-  
 ‘ sider, that in a Law-case, ’tis an indispensable Duty,  
 ‘ to follow the Forms of the Process, without suf-  
 ‘ fering your selves to be diverted from them, and  
 ‘ that you can grant no Delay at the Instances of  
 ‘ the *French* Ambassador, ( who is so far from ha-  
 ‘ ving a Right to set up here, as he does, for an  
 ‘ Umpire, that he cannot even be look’d upon as a

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a Party concern'd ) without reversing the former  
 Judgments of your Tribunal; without giving the  
 King of *Prussia* a just Cause of Complaint, and con-  
 sequently to his High Allies, who so earnestly  
 concern themselves in his behalf: For, in short,  
 we must freely tell you, that her Majesty of *Great*  
*Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, will look  
 upon such a Delay as a Piece of Complaisance for  
*France*, which would be absolutely opposite to Ju-  
 stice; and they would be sensibly affected, if you  
 should have more regard for the unjust and violent  
 Demands of the *French* Ambassador, than for the  
 affectionate Remonstrances of their Ministers, and  
 for their Oppositions.

Moreover, all the Delays you might grant, will  
 never satisfy the *French* Ambassador, unless you  
 not only permit, that Pretenders, who have fore-  
 judged themselves, that have deserted their Cause,  
 and have made use of such injurious Protestations  
 against you, come in again, against all Rules of  
 Justice, to sue their Claims; but likewise unless  
 you decide in favour of a *French* Pretender: For the  
*Marquis de Puisieux* explains himself clearly e-  
 nough about it, so as to leave you no room to  
 doubt it. If you will not do all that, the De-  
 lay which is demanded of you, and which may  
 occasion numberless Troubles, Misfortunes and  
 Divisions among you, without contenting the *French*  
 Ambassador, will only render his Proceedings more  
 vehement and outrageous. Therefore is it not much  
 better for you, by deciding the Affair, as speedily  
 as the Consideration of the Right will admit, to be  
 certain of your Fate, than to leave it any longer  
 doubtful by so preposterous and dangerous a Com-  
 plaisance?

We hope, *Gentlemen*, you will do us the Justice  
 to believe, that having an entire Regard for you,  
 we have seen, with sensible Grief, and with true  
 Indignation, the outrageous Manner, in which the  
*French* Ambassador treats you. Does he think,  
 that because he is honoured with the Character of  
*Publick Minister*, he is allow'd so unjustly, and  
 with so much Violence, to accuse your Sovereign  
 Tribunal of open Partiality? Of having done no-  
 thing but crying Injustices since the Death of the  
*Dutchess*

‘ Dutcheſs of Nemours ? Of having ſuffer’d them-  
 ‘ ſelves to be led by Cabals ? Of judging no more  
 ‘ according to the Laws ? And to ſay, that the  
 ‘ Judges were no more known, than by the Party  
 ‘ they had openly embrac’d ? There is no Perſon in  
 ‘ the State, but ought to reſent ſuch an Affront, offer’d,  
 ‘ without any Ground, to a Sovereign Tribunal.

‘ All the Sentences the Three Eſtates have given,  
 ‘ to that of the 30th of *October*, have been accepted  
 ‘ by all the *French* Pretenders, who remain’d here  
 ‘ after the Prince of *Conti*’s Departure ; and they  
 ‘ have, in all Places, commended the Wiſdom and  
 ‘ Juſtice of the ſame. But becauſe ſome of the  
 ‘ ſaid Pretenders, ( who found ſo wiſe the former  
 ‘ Sentences ) have been pleas’d ſuddenly to croſs the  
 ‘ Cudgels, deſert their Cauſe, and complain, in the  
 ‘ moſt odious Terms, of the Sentence of the 30th  
 ‘ of *October*, which, however, was but a Confirma-  
 ‘ tion of that of the 27th, which they had accept-  
 ‘ ed, and to which they had adhered, the Marquis  
 ‘ de *Puiſieux*, inſtead of diſallowing ſo irregular a  
 ‘ Conduct, does ſtill go beyond them ; advances  
 ‘ that the Tribunal *has done nothing but crying Inju-*  
 ‘ *ſtices, ſince the Death of the Dutcheſs of Nemours ;*  
 ‘ and, without any Reſerve, and againſt open Truth,  
 ‘ uſes the moſt violent Expreſſions againſt the Re-  
 ‘ putation of Men of Honour, and, by the moſt  
 ‘ heinous Accuſations, endeavours to prostitute  
 ‘ to the whole World the Judges of a Sovereign  
 ‘ State. We ſtill repeat it, What Perſon in *Neuf-*  
 ‘ *chatel* can ſee ſuch a thing, without Indignation,  
 ‘ and without being transported with the moſt live-  
 ‘ ly Reſentment ? In particular, What does the  
 ‘ Marquis de *Puiſieux* mean, by thoſe Cabals, by  
 ‘ which he pretends, the Judges have ſuffer’d them-  
 ‘ ſelves to be led ? If their Integrity had not been  
 ‘ Proof againſt all Temptations, and they had been  
 ‘ capable of ſuffering themſelves to be ſeduced by  
 ‘ Cabals, Monſieur de *Matignon* had, long before  
 ‘ now, been Prince of *Neufchatel* ; for, by this time,  
 ‘ every Body knows what Measures had, long be-  
 ‘ fore, been taken in *France*, to ſupply his ill-  
 ‘ grounded Pretenſions. ’Tis known that the *Quie-*  
 ‘ *tus* of ſome of the Judges was already drawn up ;  
 ‘ becauſe the Court of *France* was too well acquaint-

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‘ed with their Firmness, to hope to dispose of them  
 ‘according to their Wishes; And if the Dutches  
 ‘of Nemours had fallen one Day later into the de-  
 ‘perate Disease that carry’d her off, the thing had  
 ‘certainly been done.

‘Thereupon, *Bouret* came hither, that Man who  
 ‘during the Life of the Dutches of Nemours, was  
 ‘the Sovereign Dispenser of all her Favours, and  
 ‘made no other use of them, than to raise Creatures,  
 ‘and strengthen the Party he should espouse: He  
 ‘took up his Lodgings in the Castle, and from  
 ‘thence has been the great Director of all the In-  
 ‘trigues of Monsieur *de Matignon*. What Depen-  
 ‘dance may not such a Man expect to have here,  
 ‘who had for so long a time dispos’d of all the prin-  
 ‘cipal Places of the State?

‘During the Prince of *Conti*’s stay here, the *Sieur*  
 ‘*de la Closure* has acted with a great deal of Re-  
 ‘servedness and Indifference, and has observ’d a  
 ‘sort of Neutrality between the French Pretenders;  
 ‘but immediately upon the Prince of *Conti*’s Depar-  
 ‘ture, he has been observ’d to act with great Vio-  
 ‘lence, and has openly declar’d for Monsieur *de*  
 ‘*Matignon*; insomuch that even the Duke of *Vil-*  
 ‘*leroy* has complain’d to several among you of this  
 ‘immoderate Partiality of the *Sieur de la Closure*.  
 ‘The Governour of *Pontalier* has made no Scruple  
 ‘to say, That he came hither to support the Inte-  
 ‘rests of the said Monsieur *de Matignon*, and that  
 ‘he had Orders from a Minister, to whom he can-  
 ‘not deny any thing, to use therein his utmost En-  
 ‘deavours; And ’tis sufficiently known, how large  
 ‘his Offers were to the private Persons he labour’d  
 ‘to bring into the same Interest. But nothing of all  
 ‘this having been able to divert upright Judges,  
 ‘such as are the Gentlemen of the Three States,  
 ‘from an exact Administration of Justice, Monsieur  
 ‘*de Matignon* seeing their Incorruptibility, is indeed  
 ‘gone away; but, at the same time, has taken with  
 ‘his Friends, all the Measures he has thought most  
 ‘proper to trouble your State, and cause Distraction  
 ‘among you; and you have seen the Steps that  
 ‘have been made pursuant to those Measures, in or-  
 ‘der to bring about so pernicious a Design.

‘ The Prince of *Conti*, who, by the eminent Qua-  
 ‘ lities he is Master of, has gain’d a general Esteem  
 ‘ through all *Europe*, has, after his Departure, acted  
 ‘ in a manner worthy of his great Spirit; for seeing  
 ‘ that his Pretensions could not take place, he has  
 ‘ waved his Suit, without making any Effort in  
 ‘ *France*, to trouble your Repose; And the Duke  
 ‘ of *Villeroy* has likewise made it appear, in all his  
 ‘ Proceedings and Discourses, that he knew how to  
 ‘ abandon, with a good Grace, a Pretension that  
 ‘ prov’d ill-grounded; and that he had no Design  
 ‘ to cast you into Perplexities or Trouble. But  
 ‘ certainly *Monsieur de Matignon* has not acted in the  
 ‘ same manner.

‘ We cannot, before we conclude, forbear shew-  
 ‘ ing our Surprise, that the *Marquis de Puisieux*  
 ‘ should bring the Affair of the *Sieur de Normandie*  
 ‘ again upon the Stage. We were silent as to the  
 ‘ Memorial deliver’d to you by the *Sieur de la Clo-*  
 ‘ *sure*, on that Subject, because we saw very well,  
 ‘ that he was altogether ignorant of the Rights of  
 ‘ Ambassadors, and we thought it would be useless  
 ‘ for him to be instructed therein. But is the *Mar-*  
 ‘ *quis de Puisieux*, who has so long been an Amba-  
 ‘ sador, ignorant that there is no Tribunal that ar-  
 ‘ rogates to itself the Right of exercising Justice  
 ‘ over Persons that belong to a Minister honour’d  
 ‘ with that Character? Does he not know, that  
 ‘ when the Court of *Rome* will, in the least, strike at  
 ‘ the Privileges and Prerogatives of Ambassadors,  
 ‘ those of the Powers, at War amongst themselves,  
 ‘ always unite in such a Case, in order jointly to  
 ‘ oppose it? Would he permit that Persons of his  
 ‘ House, should be punished by others than himself,  
 ‘ for want of Respect to Magistrates? Can he deny  
 ‘ but that the Count *de Metternich* has given suffi-  
 ‘ cient Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of the Three  
 ‘ States, not only by publicly disowning the *Sieur*  
 ‘ *de Normandie*, but even by causing him immediate-  
 ‘ ly to leave the County of *Neufchatel*? And lastly,  
 ‘ does he not know, that if it be true, that the *Sieur*  
 ‘ *de Normandie* has suffered himself to be transported  
 ‘ by a very blameable, and very disrespectful Pas-  
 ‘ sion; ’tis true likewise, that he was highly pro-  
 ‘ vok’d by the *Sieur Tribolet*’s repeated Petulancy.



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‘We had, *Gentlemen*, been less prolix in this Memorial, had we not been sensibly affected with the injurious and outrageous Manner, in which you are treated. We shall end with renewing to you the positive Assurances of the high Protection of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and of their High Mightinesses; By promising you, in their Names, all the necessary Succours for maintaining you against the Oppression of France, when you shall stand in need of them; by exciting you to Resolution and Union among your selves; by conjuring you, as you love your selves, not to be diverted, by any Threats, from the Paths of Justice; And by exhorting you carefully to avoid the Snares that are laid for you, by the Demand of Delays; For ’tis thereby, that they pretend to put your Country into Confusion; divide you amongst your selves; strike Terror into the People; and have an Opportunity to form all manner of Cabals among you, and draw you into Disputes and Debates, that may occasion your Ruin.

‘We beseech God to inspire you with the most proper Resolutions for your own Preservation, and of our holy Religion; and we desire you to be fully persuaded, that we will eagerly seek all Opportunities to give you Proofs of our Respect for you. *Given at Neufchatel, this 16th of October, 1707.*

A. STANIAN.

J. LEWIS RUNCHELL.

Besides this Memorial, which was in Answer to that of the Marquis de Puisieux, of the 11th of that Month, the British and Dutch Envoys presented, at the same time, the following Addition:

*Gentlemen,*

‘WE have already told you our Thoughts about the Marquis de Puisieux’s Memorial of the 11th Instant, and because that of yesterday is relative to it, and contains likewise nothing but injurious Expostulations and Threats, we shall not dwell upon it. But altho’ Passion and Violence be

be inseparable from the Ministers of *France*, who, A. C.  
 wherever they are, arrogate to themselves the 1707.  
 Right of commanding with absolute Power, it  
 could not; however, have been imagin'd, That  
 amongst a free Nation, they would have plaid  
 such *Mad Pranks*, as the Marquis de *Puisieux* has  
 done, in sending for several among you to his  
 own House to load them with opprobrious Names  
 and Menaces. Did ever any Minister prostitute  
 his Character at this rate? Were ever Judges of  
 a Sovereign State treated so unworthily? And  
 if those Menaces should make any other Impressi-  
 on on your Minds, than such as ought to result  
 from a just Resentment with resolute Men, who  
 are tender of their Honour; and if, after all this,  
 you should grant a Delay which is so unjust in it  
 self, the whole Liberty of your Tribunal, Gentle-  
 men, would be extinguish'd, and, by his Violences,  
 the *French* Ambassador would assume a Right  
 to put fresh Affronts daily upon you; and to treat  
 a Nation, absolutely independent upon *France*,  
 with more Haughtiness and Violence, than he  
 would dare to shew to the very Subjects of his  
 King, altho' that Nation be brought under a dis-  
 mal Slavery. And whereas her *Britannick* Ma-  
 jesty, and their High Mightinesses are fully re-  
 solv'd to maintain all their Engagements with  
 the King of *Prussia*, and could not look upon  
 the Delay, tho' never so short, which you should  
 grant to the Ambassador of *France*, but as an Act  
 extorted from you by Violence, they would find  
 themselves obliged to take just Measures with  
 the King of *Prussia*, to maintain his Rights, a-  
 gainst the Violence *France* uses against you; And,  
 in the Name of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and  
 of their High Mightinesses, we do absolutely op-  
 pose whatever the Ambassador of *France*, who is  
 no Party concern'd, and has not the least Right  
 to interpose in this Affair, would exact from you,  
 as being unjust Things, which you cannot grant  
 him, in any manner, without affording just mat-  
 ter of Complaint to the King of *Prussia*, and con-  
 sequently to her *Britannick* Majesty, and their  
 High Mightinesses, in whose Names we have the  
 Honour to speak to you. We repeat to you the

A. C. 'Assurances of our Esteem for you. Given at Neuf-  
1707. 'chatel, Octob. 18.

Sign'd,

A. STANIAN.

LEWIS RUNCKELL.

The Reading of these Memorials took up so much Time, that the *French* Ambassador, who was to have his Audience at Nine of the Clock, could not go thither till Noon. He was conducted in the Governour's Coach with six Horses, and made a short Speech, much to the same purpose as the Memorial he had presented the Day before. The Audience being over, the Advocates of the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Carignan* opposed the Delay demanded by the *French*; but those of the Prince of *Montbeliard*, Monsieur *d'Alegre*, and Madam *de Mailly* insisted on the same; and the Advocate of the latter had the Impudence to say, That if the Judges did not grant the Delay, they would thereby declare themselves sold to Iniquity. This Expression was highly resented, and as the Judges were removed into the Chamber of Consultation, to consider of a proper Method to punish it, that Advocate slipped out of the Assembly, and took Post, to retire into the *French* Territories.

The 19th, the States met to proceed to the reading of the Memorial of the *French* Ambassador, and that of the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers, tho' the Governour and the Council of State left no Stone unturn'd to hinder the latter from being read publicly, being sensible that the pretended Reasons of the first were so strongly confuted, and the Cabals and Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction so lively represented, that that Reading could not but turn to the Disadvantage of the *French*. Monsieur *de Puisieux's* Memorial being nothing but meer Stuff, was laugh'd at by the Assistants; but People were very attentive when they proceeded to the Reading of the *British* and *Dutch* Memorial: The Governour and his Faction only appearing uneasy. The Prince of *Montbeliard's* Council made a new Motion for a Delay; and after a long Debate, the

the States adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, having first pass'd the following Resolution :

A. C.

1707.

THE Gentlemen of the Three States having examin'd the Memorial presented by his Excellency the Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, they have been highly concern'd to see the harsh and hard Expressions contain'd therein, and that the Conditions on which a Delay is desir'd, is contrary to, and an Attempt against the Authority and Liberty of this Sovereign and Independent Tribunal; the Rights and Competency whereof, they are oblig'd, both by Duty and their Oath, to maintain. And considering the formal Oppositions made on the Part of some of the High and Illustrious Pretenders, the said Gentlemen of the Three States, in order to follow the judiciary Way, and the Course of the Cause, the Proceedings being already finish'd, declare, That they adjourn themselves to *Monday* next, when they will begin to proceed to the Reading of the said Proceedings, that the contending Parties may plead on the same, and draw their Conclusions. As to the Demand made on the Part of his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Montbeliard*, the said Three States find the same ill-grounded, reserving, however, to the said Prince the Faculty, if he has any just Cause of Recusation, to propose now the same to the Audience. This Resolution being communicated, the same Day, to the *French* Ambassador by the Council of State, that Minister fell into a great Passion, not only because he saw his Demand rejected, but chiefly because he was made sensible, that the Three States resented the ill Language of his Memorial, and were not afraid to pass a publick Censure thereupon. He dispatch'd a Courier with the said Resolution to the Court of *France*; and the States being met again the 24th, upon the producing of two Letters, one from the Prince of *Nassau Siegen*, and the other from the young Prince of *Montjoye*, the Tribunal was put off to the next Day. The *French* Ambassador having written to the Four Cantons allied to *Neufchatel*, to desire them to joyn with him in his Demand of a Delay, the Canton of *Bern* return'd a mortifying Answer

A. C. Answer to that Minister; importing, 'That far  
 1707. 'from prescribing Rules to the Sovereign Tribunal  
 of *Neufchatel*, they had nothing else in view, than  
 'to support its Liberty and Authority, and main-  
 'tain all its Sentences, conformably to their Alli-  
 'ance and Comburgherhip. And the same Can-  
 ton wrote to the other Three, to dissuade them  
 from joyning with the Ambassador of *France* in his  
 Demand, representing it as a thing entirely injuri-  
 ous to the Liberty of a Sovereign Tribunal.

The 25th, the States met again at 8 in the Morn-  
 ing, and notwithstanding the Intrigues of the Go-  
 vernour and his Faction, the Three States order'd,  
 that the Proceedings should be read; and they  
 began to do it accordingly. The next Day, Mon-  
 sieur *Molondin*, the Governour, and his Party re-  
 newed their Intrigues to prevent the Continuation  
 of the reading of the Proceedings of the Tribunal,  
 which took up some time; and the Partisans of the  
 King of *Prussia* designing to regain it, caused the  
 Clock to be put back. The Governour expected  
 impatiently that it should strike Twelve, the usual  
 Hour of the Court's rising; and perceiving by  
 his Watch that there was Legetdemain in the Case,  
 he got up in a great Passion, and said, That *it*  
*was only a Trick fit for School-Boys*; and declar'd,  
 That he adjourn'd the States to the 29th. He  
 pass'd several Reflexions on the Council of the  
 Town, and retired with his Friends, notwith-  
 standing he was desired to continue in the Assem-  
 bly. The Four *Ministreaux*, or Chief Magistrates,  
 met in the Afternoon to reprimand him for his pre-  
 suming to adjourn the Assembly; and as he pre-  
 tended to have done nothing but what he had a  
 Right to do, the Council of the Town, and the  
 Deputies of the Commonalties were summoned the  
 27th, to consider how to oppose those dangerous  
 Pretensions of the Governour, who had the Day  
 before desir'd the City to withdraw the Garrison  
 from the Castle, as useless. As that Gentleman  
 was, in the mean time, perpetually talking of the  
 Danger the Country was expos'd to, this Proposal  
 surprized the Town, and instead of having any  
 Regard thereto, they order'd the Captain of the  
 Guard to take more Men into the Castle, stand on  
 his

his Guard, and examine all Persons coming in; and he was likewise forbidden to eat with the Governor. The day (k) before, the Marquis de *Puisieux*, receiv'd an Express with Orders from his Court to leave *Neufchatel*, which he did accordingly the 27th in the Morning, without leaving any Memorial, or saying a Word to any Person; but he wrote to the Canton of *Zurich*, to demand the Convocation of a General Diet of the Cantons, at the French King's Expence. Madame de *Mally* went away, the same Day, in great Hurry, for *Pontarlier*; thence to proceed with the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Matignon*; who, by the same Courier, had Orders to return to Court.

A. C.  
1707.  
(k) O&. 26. N. 5.  
The French Ambassador retires from Neufchatel. O&. 27. N. 5.

The 29th, The States met again, and the Governor produced the Protestations of that Lady and Monsieur d'*Alegre*, which were declared void, as well as that delivered on the Part of the Prince of *Montbeliard*; and then proceeded to the Continuation of the Proceedings of the Court; but the Governor pretended once more to adjourn the Assembly by his own Authority. The *Banderet* of the Town, and the Advocate of his *Prussian* Majesty opposed the same; whereupon the States being retired into the Chamber of Consultation, resolved to adjourn themselves to the 31st, as they did by a Sentence, which was pronounced in open Court. The Governor believing that this was an Invasion of his Prerogative, stood up, resigned his Place, and quitted the Assembly: Grounding his Abdication upon the Slight put upon his Character; the Liberty taken by the States to adjourn themselves without his Advice; and the Menaces made by some inconsiderate People, that they would oblige him with Cannon Balls to remove from the Castle. The Council of State met immediately after, and sent to desire Monsieur *Molondin* to assist therein, whereupon he repair'd thither, and renewed his Abdication, without hearkening to the Reasons that were alledged to persuade him to continue in his Place. He sent back the same Day the Great Seal to the Chancellor, and the 30th he set out with his Family for *Solothurn*, and was followed by some turbulent Persons, who put him upon these Violences. The Council of State being informed of his Retreat,

met

A. C.

1707.

(d) O&amp;.

31 N. S.

met the 30th in the Evening, and appointed Monsieur *Triboulet*, a Counsellor, to preside in the Assembly in the Room of Monsieur *Molondin*. That Gentleman was in the *French Faction*, but having a considerable Place in *Neufchatel*, he durst not openly shew his Partiality; so that the next (d) Day the States met again, and after the Reading of several Papers, the King of *Prussia's* and Prince of *Carignan's* Councils spoke in behalf of their respective Clients. The Tribunal being fully convinced of his *Prussian Majesty's* legal Title, resolv'd to pronounce Sentence in his Favour, and grant him the Investiture of that Principality; and for that purpose adjourn'd to the 3d of *November*, N. S. a memorable Day in *Neufchatel*: For as it was upon the same Day 177 Years before, that they banish'd by Decree the *Romish Superstition* out of that Country, so by their deciding the Dispute about that Sovereignty in Favour of the King of *Prussia*, on the like Day, they extinguish'd the Hopes, the Papists entertain'd, to reestablish their Worship in their Territories.

(k) O&amp;.

22. N. S.

Decree of  
the Parlia-  
ment of  
Besançon  
arrogating  
to them-  
selves the  
Decision of  
the Affair  
of Neuf-  
chatel.

The *French Court* had fondly thought that they might deter the Tribunal of *Neufchatel* from proceeding any farther in that Affair, by causing the Parliament of *Besançon*, at the Instance of the Attorney General, to make (k) a Decree, ordaining, 'That the Pretenders to the Succession should be summon'd before them, to see it declar'd that the County of *Neufchatel*, with its Dependencies, belong to the *French King* exclusively of all others, as reunited to the Crown on Account of the County of *Burgundy*, and because the Barony of *Arlay*, situate in the County of *Burgundy*, is the Paramount Fief of the County of *Neufchatel*, not having in Form and according to Usage, perform'd Fealty and Homage; his Majesty may take the Advantage; the said Decree forbidding the Pretenders to have Recourse elsewhere than to the Parliament of *Besançon*, and likewise forbidding the Governour, Council, and Judges of *Neufchatel* aforesaid to take any manner of Cognizance of the Disputes concerning that Succession, on the Pain of Nullity and Cassation: Which should be signified to the Governor and Attorney-General of *Neufchatel*; and in the mean time the Revenues Rights and Emoluments should be sequestred into the King's Hands, and the Profits arising there-  
from



‘ From carry’d into the Royal Treasury. But whether this Decree, which was a manifest Invasion of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, was notified to the States, or no, ’tis certain that the Tribunal took no manner of Notice of it; for on the 3d of November, N. S. they met, according to their last Adjournment to proceed to the final Decision of the Controversy that had been so long depending. There were great Debates on this Occasion; and Four of the Twelve Judges made all possible Instances, That the Decision should be referr’d till after the Conclusion of the General Peace. They represented, That the *French* King having threatned them with his highest Resentment, it was their Interest to prevent the Effects thereof, by putting off the Affair: Urging, That the *French* Troops being ready on the Frontiers, they might easily invade and waste the Territories of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, before they could take, with their Allies, any Measures to prevent it; and that they should have no other Satisfaction than a Treaty or Promise to the Cantons, that the like should not be attempted for the future. This Advice, though not altogether impertinent, was rejected; nor did the Tribunal shew any Regard to the Protestation of the Deputies of *Landeron* and *Cressier*, (whose Inhabitants are the only Papists in the Principality of *Neufchatel*) declaring, that their Corporations had never been under the Dominion of the House of *Chalons*. The Three Estates, having caused the Sentence to be drawn up, sent a numerous Deputation to Count *Metternich*, Mr. *Stanian*, Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain, and the *Sieur Runckel*, Minister of the States-General, the Two latter being at that Time with the *Prussian* Minister; and they were all conducted to the Hall of Audience, in the Castle. Count *Metternich* went first, attended by two Counsellors of State, Members of the Tribunal; Mr. *Stanian* went next, conducted by two Members of the Tribunal, representing the Third State; and the *Sieur Runckel* went last, conducted by the two first Officers of the State. The rest of the Gentlemen, and the Retinue of the said Ministers closed the March, every one according to his Rank, and the Streets, from the Ambassador’s House to the Castle, were lin’d with People, who expressed all  
imagi-

A. C.

1797.

*The Investiture of the Principality of Neufchatel granted to the King of Prussia.*  
Nov. 3.  
N. S.

imaginable Joy upon the happy Conclusion of that Affair. The Ministers being arriv'd at the Hall of Audience, Count *Metternich* was plac'd in an Elbow Chair, to the Right of the President of the Assembly; the Envoy of *Great Britain* had also an Elbow Chair on the Right of the *Prussian* Ambassador, and next to him sat the Deputy of *Bern*, upon a Chair, and the *Sieur Runckel* next to the said Deputy; likewise on a Chair. The Secretary of State proceeded to the Reading of the Sentence of Investiture, in favour of the King of *Prussia*; which done, the Prince of *Carignan's* Council protested against it: But his Protest being declared null, the President of the Assembly yielded his Place to Count *Metternich*, with the Scepter. Thus the King of *Prussia* was solemnly invested with the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; after which, the whole Assembly, with the Count *de Metternich* at their Head, went to the Cathedral Church, to return God Thanks for the happy Issue of so important an Affair. All usual publick Demonstrations of Joy were given upon this occasion; a good number of Medals, and a great Sum of Money thrown among the People, and the same Night Count *Metternich* took Possession of the Castle. The next day (Nov. 4. N. S.) he received the publick Homage of the Magistrates and People, who, after the Ambassador had sworn, on the part of his *Prussian* Majesty, to observe all their Rights and Privileges, took an Oath of Allegiance to their new Sovereign. Count *Metternich* presently after notified these Proceedings to the four Cantons allied to that State, viz. *Bern*, *Solothurn*, *Friburgh* and *Lucern*: And on the 8th, his Excellency went to *Valangin*, to take the usual Oath as Prince, in the Name of the King his Master; and at the same time to be present at the taking the Oath of Fidelity there. The other Corporations having perform'd the like Duty, there were Bonfires the 10th, throughout the Principality, except at *Landeron*, and *Cressier*, which refused to swear Allegiance to his *Prussian* Majesty; but were, a Fortnight after, compell'd to it, notwithstanding the Protestation of the Canton of *Solothurn*. On the 18th, an Embassy from the Canton of *Bern* arrived at *Neufchatel*, consisting of Three Senators of the little, and Three Members of the great Council,

Council, attended by a numerous Retinue. The next Morning they were conducted in State to the Castle, where they had Audience of Count *Metternich*, in which they acknowledged, on the part of their Republick, his *Prussian* Majesty for lawful Prince of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*. The Republick of *Geneva* made the like Acknowledgment by a Deputation to Count *Metternich*.

The *French* King who bore with great Impatience the Loss of that Sovereignty, of which he had fondly thought himself almost as sure, as if he had been actually possess'd of it, began to shew his Resentment by causing his Parliament of *Besançon* to make † Nov. 9. † a Decree, prohibiting all Commerce between the N. S. Inhabitants of the County of *Burgundy*, and those of the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*: and afterwards order'd a Considerable Number of Forces to move towards the Frontiers of that Principality, as if he intended to invade it. On the other hand, Count *Metternich* took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of the Country; for in the first Place, he form'd a Regiment of 10 Companies of 120 Men each, out of the Militia, under the Command of experienc'd Officers, and posted them on the Passes near the Frontiers; and when the Ambassadors from the Canton of *Bern* were sent to congratulate his Master's Accession to that Principality, he demanded the three following Points: 1. That the Canton of *Bern* would give 200 Men to serve on the Frontiers, as a publick Testimony that they took the Country into their Protection. 2. That they should give Orders to their Militia to march without Delay to the Succour of *Neufchatel*, whenever they should see their Beacons fir'd: And, 3. That when these Dispositions were made and executed, the Canton would send a Deputation to Monsieur *Puisieux*, to expostulate with him concerning the *French* King's Design on that Subject, and demand a definitive Answer. Whether that Prince was willing that the Country of *Neufchatel* should remain in a Neutrality with him, or, not? The Ambassadors being return'd home, the Great Council of the Canton of *Bern* met, about the beginning of *December*, and had under Consideration, whether their Alliance with *Neufchatel* was still in Force, seeing that Principality

A. C. lity was restored to the House of *Chalons*? Which  
 1707. Question was warmly debated, and carried in the  
 Affirmative by a Majority of 107 Voices, against  
 The Can- 17 that were for the Negative. Hereupon it was  
 ton of Bern resolv'd, That the Comburghership and Alliance  
 resolves to with *Neufchatel* being still in Force, and as obliga-  
 assist the tory as heretofore, they would not only send 200  
 Principali- Men to join the Militia of that Country; but also,  
 ty of Neuf- that, in Case of need, they would assist them with  
 chatel. all their Forces, against whomsoever should attempt  
 to disturb their common Tranquillity. In order to  
 that, they directed Beacons to be set up in pro-  
 per Places, that upon the Firing thereof, their For-  
 ces might draw together; and the Militia of the  
 Countries of *Vaud* and *Nistland* were commanded  
 to march immediately to the Assistance of *Neufchatel*,  
 upon the first Signal that should be made, without  
 waiting for farther Orders. They resolv'd likewise,  
 That the Protestant Cantons should be desir'd to  
 meet in a Diet at *Langenthal*, the 12th of *December*,  
 N. S. to concert farther Measures for the Defence  
 of *Neufchatel*: Which vigorous Resolutions were, in  
 great Measure, owing to the earnest and powerful  
 Interposition of *Great Britain* and *Holland*. The  
*Popish* Cantons, which some days before were assem-  
 bled at *Lucern*, separated without coming to any  
 Resolution about the Affair of *Neufchatel*, in which  
 they wisely declined to concern themselves openly;  
 notwithstanding the *French* Ambassador's Solicitations.

The Prote-  
 stant Can-  
 tons meet  
 at Lan-  
 genthal  
 Dec. 12.  
 N. S.

The Deputies of all the Protestant Cantons, ex-  
 cept those of *Appenzel*, met at *Langenthal* the 12th  
 of *December* N. S. and those of *Bern* having given  
 them a full Account of the Affair of *Neufchatel*, and  
 imparted to them the Advices they had receiv'd of  
 the Motions of the *French* on the Frontiers of *Bur-*  
*gundy*, the whole Assembly declar'd to the Gentle-  
 men of *Bern*, That if any Body offer'd to molest  
 them, in any wise, upon that account, they would  
 not only assist them with their Counsel, but like-  
 wise with all their Troops, that they might repel  
 Force by Force. They propos'd afterwards to send a  
 Deputation to the Ambassador of *France*; but that  
 was put off for some Days, because the Deputy of  
*Bazil* declar'd, that he was not fully instructed to  
 concur therein. That Gentleman set out for *Bazil*  
 the

the same Day, and came back the 16th with full Instructions to concur in that and other Resolutions that should be found necessary for preserving the publick Peace; and so the Deputation was agreed upon the same Evening. The Deputies set out the next Morning for *Solothurn*, but they could not have their Audience of that Minister till the 18th, when they deliver'd the following Speech or Memorial to *Monsieur de Puiseux*.

Y Our Excellency very well knows how careful and provident the Laudable Helvetick Body has always been of the Safety of their Frontiers, in order to preserve them from all manner of Hostilities, and thereby maintain Peace and Tranquillity in our common Country; and the Laudable Cantons still remember with deep Acknowledgment, the important Offices your Excellency has, for that End, so effectually interpos'd on several Occasions. The Laudable Helvetick Body still entertains the same Desire of preserving entire that happy Tranquillity. Upon these Motives, the Laudable Evangelick Cantons have sent their Deputies to this Diet of *Langenthal*, having understood with Sorrow, that his most Christian Majesty has shew'd himself displeas'd, in regard to the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he has even made appear the Effects of his Resentment, by prohibiting all Commerce between *Burgundy* and the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and that besides the said Country is threatned with other Inconveniencies.

Their Memorial to the French Ambassador.

The Laudable Evangelick Cantons having taken this Matter into Consideration, could not dispense with sending to your Excellency, Messieurs *John Lewis Wermuller*, Stadt-holder and Captain-General; *John James Ulrick*, Stadt-holder, both Members of the Council of the City of *Zurich*; Messieurs *John Frederick Willading*, Lord of *Utinen* and *Masteln*, *Banderet*, and *Abraham Tcharnar*, both Members of the Council of the City of *Bern*; Mr. *John Henry Zvucki*, Land-Amptman, and a Member of the Council of the Canton of *Glaris*; and Mr. *John Kokly*, Burgo-Master, and a Member of the Council of the City of *Schaffhausen*, to

A. C.

1707.



‘ have the Honour first to salute your Excellency,  
 ‘ and assure you of their Respects and Services, and  
 ‘ besides, farther to beseech you, that you would  
 ‘ be pleas’d to consider, that the City and County of  
 ‘ *Neufchatel* is allied to the Canton of *Bern*, by very  
 ‘ strict Comburgherships, which have lasted for  
 ‘ above Three Ages; and for that very Reason has  
 ‘ been included in the perpetual Peace, and in the  
 ‘ Alliance of 1663, by the Name of Comburghers.  
 ‘ That besides, that City and County is included in  
 ‘ in the Peace of *Ryswick*, as a Member of the Hel-  
 ‘ vetick Body; that it has always been look’d upon  
 ‘ as *Swissers* in his Majesty’s Service, and enjoy’d the  
 ‘ Privileges of the Nation; and finally, that for  
 ‘ these Considerations, it has always had, in the  
 ‘ same manner, as the other States of *Switzerland*, a  
 ‘ free Commerce in the Empire, altho’ it was under  
 ‘ the Dominion of a *French* Prince.

‘ Wherefore the said Evangelick Cantons most  
 ‘ instantly pray your Excellency, that in considera-  
 ‘ tion of all these Reasons, you would be pleas’d to  
 ‘ interpose your Powerful Offices with his most  
 ‘ Christian Majesty, that the Prohibition of the Free  
 ‘ Commerce with that Country may be taken off;  
 ‘ but above all, that it be not molested by greater  
 ‘ Misfortunes and Inconveniencies: For your Ex-  
 ‘ cellency, by your great Wisdom, may very well  
 ‘ foresee, that thereby the Tranquillity of all *Swiss-  
 land* may insensibly be disturb’d.

‘ The Generous Sentiments which your Excellency  
 ‘ has shewn, during all the Time of your glorious  
 ‘ Ministry, for the Welfare of our Nation, and the  
 ‘ Assurances so often repeated of the Honour of  
 ‘ your good Wishes, permit us not to doubt, that  
 ‘ you will still be pleas’d to favour us on this Occa-  
 ‘ sion; and in this Confidence, we again take the  
 ‘ Liberty to recommend to you, with all possible  
 ‘ Earnestness, the Interest of our common Country.

The Ambassador return’d them the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

‘ I Find, by the Speech you have now made to me,  
 ‘ in the Name of your Superior Lords, That  
 ‘ you interpose your Offices with me, in favour of  
 ‘ those



those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, both in respect to the Prohibition it has pleas'd the King my Master, to ordain about the Commerce they had the Liberty to carry on with his Majesty's Subjects; and to demand, that they be not molested by greater Misfortunes and Inconveniencies, out of Apprehension, That thereby the Tranquillity of all *Switzerland* may insensibly be disturb'd.

I find also, Gentlemen, that the Pretence of that Demand is principally founded on the PRETENDED ALLIANCES of *Comburghership*, that are between the Laudable Canton of *Bern*, and those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and upon other Considerations, whereby you pretend to infer, that the latter ought to enjoy all the Privileges of the *Helvetick Nation*.

I shall begin with telling you, that I have no Orders from the King, that may enable me to return you an Answer to so unexpected a Demand. But I may assure you before-hand, That the King is so far from having any Design of disturbing the Peace and Repose you enjoy, as well as the other Laudable Cantons, that he is as much dispos'd, as ever, to maintain the same on his Part, and to entertain Union and a good Understanding between them.

Therefore, in case it should please his Majesty to make those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* feel his just Indignation upon the crying Injustice they have done to the *French Pretenders*, his Subjects, about the Succession of the *Dutchess of Nemours*, in relation to which, I have yet receiv'd no Orders from his Majesty; you may be persuaded, That he would not have therein any View contrary to the Assurances I gave you just now.

The Surrender which the Laudable Cantons made to *Jane of Hochberg*, in 1529, both for herself, and her Heirs, and Successors, is a sufficient Proof of that Injustice, without inquiring into other Reasons, too long to be explain'd in this Place, and which entirely over-throw the Title that has serv'd for a Pretence to the Investiture given to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, his



A. C.

1707.



‘ Majesty’s Enemy. And altho’ I know not what  
 ‘ Intentions the King may have, in particular, a-  
 ‘ bout the restoring of the Commerce, for which  
 ‘ you seem to be concern’d, I cannot but be fur-  
 ‘ priz’d to see you make such a Step, after what  
 ‘ has pass’d between you and the Laudable Catho-  
 ‘ lick Cantons, the King of Spain’s Allies, about  
 ‘ the Prohibition of Commerce, between the Empe-  
 ‘ ror and the Empire, and the said Cantons, upon  
 ‘ Occasion of the renewing of the Capitulation of  
 ‘ Milan. You are not ignorant, Gentlemen, That  
 ‘ you refused them then your Offices with the Em-  
 ‘ peror ; or, if you had Regard to their just Re-  
 ‘ presentations, which does not appear to me, the said  
 ‘ Prohibition subsisting still to this Day, you  
 ‘ cannot deny but your Endeavours have been in-  
 ‘ effectual.

‘ However, since you require me verbally to give  
 ‘ the King an Account of the Step you have made  
 ‘ towards me, I shall have the Honour to do it,  
 ‘ and to receive his Orders, which I shall commu-  
 ‘ nicate to you.

Sign’d,

Solothurn, Dec.

P U Y S I E U X.

18. 1707.

This haughty threatening Answer, together with  
 the great Warlike Preparations that were carried  
 on in *Burgundy*, made Count *Metternich* redouble his  
 Vigilance and Activity for the Defence of the  
 Principality of *Neufchatel*; for which purpose he  
 demanded Four thousand Men of the Canton  
 of *Bern*. His Demand was back’d by Mr. *Stanyan*  
 and the *Sieur Runkell*, who on the 23d of *December*,  
 presented to that Canton the following Memo-  
 rial.

Memorial  
 of the Bri-  
 tish and  
 Dutch  
 Ministers to  
 the Canton  
 of *Bern*,  
 Dec. 23.  
 N. S.

Magnificent and Potent Lords,

‘ T H E Engagements her Majesty the Queen  
 ‘ of Great Britain, and their High Mighti-  
 ‘ nesses, are entered into with his Majesty the King  
 ‘ of Prussia, in Relation to the Principality of *Neuf-*  
 ‘ *chatel*, as well as their Attention to any thing that  
 ‘ may concern the Safety and Support of the Lau-  
 ‘ dable



‘ dable Helvetick Protestant Body, oblige us to  
 ‘ give herein, in their Names, positive Assurances,  
 ‘ that her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and  
 ‘ their High Mightinesses, will use the most effectual  
 ‘ Means, and such as you will judge your selves  
 ‘ convenient, to maintain the People of *Neufchatel*,  
 ‘ the King of *Prussia*’s Subjects, and your Com-  
 ‘ burghers, and to support your selves against the  
 ‘ Oppression of *France*.

‘ Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and  
 ‘ their High Mightinesses, immediately after the  
 ‘ Investiture was given to the King of *Prussia*, would  
 ‘ have caus’d Troops to march for your Defence;  
 ‘ and, in all Respects, have made the necessary Dis-  
 ‘ positions for the same End; But for the Fear of  
 ‘ giving *France* a Pretence of invading the State of  
 ‘ *Neufchatel*, to prevent, as she would have said, the  
 ‘ Designs which she would have ascrib’d to the Allies;  
 ‘ and to avoid whatever might afford her the least  
 ‘ Occasion of disturbing your Tranquility. Altho’  
 ‘ most Parts of *Europe* have experienc’d what the  
 ‘ Ambition and Passion of *France* suggest to her, we  
 ‘ confess, nevertheless, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*,  
 ‘ that we could not before have imagin’d, That,  
 ‘ in her present Circumstances, she would have at-  
 ‘ tempted any thing against the Country of *Neuf-*  
 ‘ *chatel*. We did not believe, indeed, that she would  
 ‘ be with-held by considering the Injustice of such  
 ‘ an Attempt, and that she should thereby violate  
 ‘ all her Alliances with the *Laudable Helvetick Bo-*  
 ‘ *dy*, as well as the Declarations she made in the  
 ‘ beginning of this War, to let all *Swisserland* en-  
 ‘ joy a perfect Tranquillity: Neither did we think  
 ‘ she would scruple to act against the Acknowledg-  
 ‘ ment she has made, on several Occasions, of the  
 ‘ Competency and Power of the Sovereign Tri-  
 ‘ bunal of *Neufchatel*; and against the Regard she  
 ‘ ought to have for the Com-burghers of a State,  
 ‘ which, like yours, has done her such signal Ser-  
 ‘ vices: Experience has shewn but too well, That  
 ‘ she never stuck at her Alliances, Engagements, De-  
 ‘ clarations, or Sense of the most just Acknow-  
 ‘ ledgments, when the Gratifying her Ambition and  
 ‘ Passion has been in view.

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‘ But when we consider’d the Perplexities she is  
 ‘ in; the exhausted Condition of her Finances;  
 ‘ the Oppression of her People; the Discontent of  
 ‘ the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours; the Necessity  
 ‘ her Troops are under of resting themselves  
 ‘ during the Winter, in order to be able to oppose  
 ‘ our Efforts next Campaign.; the Means we shall  
 ‘ have to support the State of *Neufchatel*, consider-  
 ‘ ing its Situation, and the Season of the Year, if  
 ‘ proper Measures be taken, as well as the Conve-  
 ‘ niency all the High Allies will have of sending  
 ‘ you Succours on all sides; The Necessity she would  
 ‘ drive you to, of supporting ( by Virtue of your  
 ‘ *Comburghership*, and most precious Concerns )  
 ‘ the Country of *Neufchatel*; And the favourable and  
 ‘ just Occasion she would thereby afford you, of  
 ‘ securing for ever your Liberty ( with the Assi-  
 ‘ stance of the High Allies, upon which you may  
 ‘ depend ) by procuring to your selves suffici-  
 ‘ ent Barriers: All these Considerations, *Magnificent*  
 ‘ *and Potent Lords*, would have persuaded us, That  
 ‘ she would never have dared to abandon herself to  
 ‘ so dangerous an Attempt.

‘ Nevertheless, all the Steps she makes, will not  
 ‘ suffer us to doubt any longer, that she designs to  
 ‘ proceed to Extremities. All the Advices from  
 ‘ *France* inform us of it; the Approach of her  
 ‘ Troops, and the great Numbers of Infantry she  
 ‘ has posted in the County of *Burgundy*, a Coun-  
 ‘ try where formerly her Cavalry used principally  
 ‘ to winter; The Magazines of Provisions she has  
 ‘ erected on the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*; The En-  
 ‘ deavours the *Marquis de Puisieux* has used to divide  
 ‘ the Laudable Reformed Cantons from your In-  
 ‘ terest, and engage them to abandon you; The  
 ‘ Answer he has return’d to the Deputies of the  
 ‘ Laudable Evangelick Cantons, wherein he dares  
 ‘ to treat so ancient Alliances, as PRETENDED;  
 ‘ The Liberty he arrogates to his King, of attack-  
 ‘ ing the Country of *Neufchatel*, Part of *Switzerland*,  
 ‘ without troubling, as he pretends, your Tranquil-  
 ‘ lity; The slighting manner in which he treats  
 ‘ your *Comburghers* when he speaks of them; His  
 ‘ Refusal to enter into a Neutrality, that would  
 ‘ have

‘ have secured *France* on the side of *Neufchatel*: All  
 ‘ this sufficiently shews, That that Power suffers  
 ‘ herself to be hurried on by the Passion of a Mini-  
 ‘ ster, who has prostituted his Character at *Neuf-*  
 ‘ *chatel*, by so preposterous Menaces, which he will  
 ‘ maintain; as well as by the Solicitations of the  
 ‘ divers Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufcha-*  
 ‘ *chatel*, who would engage her to gratifie their De-  
 ‘ sires. It can no longer be doubted, but that your  
 ‘ Tranquillity will be troubled, unless you put spee-  
 ‘ dily your Allies in such a Posture of Defence, as  
 ‘ may shew to *France* your Firmness and Courage,  
 ‘ and the Dangers she would draw upon herself, by  
 ‘ such an Attempt. We own, *Magnificent and Po-*  
 ‘ *tent Lords*, that Peace is the most precious Thing  
 ‘ in the World, and that your Situation, in particu-  
 ‘ lar, engages you to endeavour to preserve it. But  
 ‘ your deep Wisdom will sufficiently shew you,  
 ‘ that the most effectual way to maintain your selves  
 ‘ in so blessed a State, is, forthwith to take proper  
 ‘ Measures to baffle your Enemy's Designs. Do not  
 ‘ fear timely Expences, and which may spare you  
 ‘ infinitely greater, and, perhaps, unprofitable Char-  
 ‘ ges, if you should not take speedily the necessary  
 ‘ Measures. Besides, knowing, as we do, how much  
 ‘ her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their  
 ‘ High Mightinesses, are concern'd for your Interest,  
 ‘ we are persuaded, that as soon as we shall have  
 ‘ given them an Account of the Affairs of these  
 ‘ Parts, we shall receive such Orders, as will be able  
 ‘ to satisfy you, as well as Means to put them in  
 ‘ Execution: And we may, moreover, positively  
 ‘ assure you, That they will make all proper Dis-  
 ‘ positions to maintain you in all Respects; unless  
 ‘ *France* be with-held, by the Precautions you will  
 ‘ take for your own Support, and the Defence of  
 ‘ your *Comburchers*. We pray God may bless your  
 ‘ Resolutions, and that the same may turn to the  
 ‘ Welfare of your State, and of our holy Reli-  
 ‘ gion.

The *French* Emissaries left no Stone unturn'd to  
 prevent the Canton of *Bern's* granting Count *Met-*  
*ternich's* Demand, but their Intrigues were so ef-  
 fectually thwarted by the *British* and *Dutch* En-

A. C. 170 voys, that on the 29th of *December*; the Sovereign Council of *Bern*, after a very warm Debate, came to an unanimous Resolution, importing: 'That they would assist and defend the Principality of *Neufchatel* with all their Might, and take all convenient Measures relating thereunto: That they would forthwith assemble 4000 Men, to be sent on the Frontiers of their Canton towards *Neufchatel*, to canton there till farther Orders: That some experienced Officers should be sent to the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*, to view the Passes leading thereinto from *Burgundy*, and see where the Troops of this Canton might be most conveniently quarter'd: That if, in the mean time, *France* should invade the Territories of *Neufchatel*, and its Dependencies, the said 4000 Men should immediately march to the Assistance of the Inhabitants, without waiting for any farther Orders: That 6000 Men more should be commanded to hold themselves in a Readiness, for reinforcing the first Body: That the Council of War should forthwith provide every thing for the March and Subsistence of the said Troops, with the necessary Ammunition: That the Commissaries appointed for the Affairs of *Neufchatel*, should prepare and draw up a Letter to acquaint the most Christian King with the Resolutions of this Canton, which they were to report to the Sovereign Council, in order to be approved and forwarded And, lastly, That these Particulars should be notify'd to all the Cantons, which, according to the Treaties of Alliance, were to be desired to hold themselves in a Readiness to march to their Assistance.

The Town of *Neufchatel* having desir'd the Canton of *Bern* to send them 300 Men for their own Security, the Sovereign Council met the 4th, 5th, and 6th of *January*, N. S. to take that Affair into Consideration; but after a great many Debates, some Members, who were thought to be in the Interest of the *French*, propos'd to put off the farther Consideration of that Affair, till the Return of the Deputies they had sent to view the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*. This was agreed to, but the Council having received, the same Evening, a Letter from

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from those Deputies, dated from *Neufchatel*, importing, That there were 17 Battalions on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, besides several Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons: That 400 Waggon, loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, were arriv'd, the 3d, at *Mortier*, and the like Number at *Pontarlier*: That the *French* Troops were, for the most part, arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place, and quarter'd in the Villages, and chiefly about the Glass-Houses of *Foux*, which are separated from the Glass-Houses of *Neufchatel*, only by a small Brook or Ditch, not three Foot broad: That they were repairing and enlarging the Roads; And, That the *Marschal* of *Villars* had reviewed the Troops: These Advices appear'd so material, that the Sovereign Council thought fit to meet again the 7th; when those very Gentlemen, who, the Day before, had made such pressing Instances for a Delay, were the most pressing for taking Measures against the Designs of the Enemy. It was therefore unanimously resolved, ' That that Canton would assist the Principality of *Neufchatel* with all their Forces: That the 300 Men desir'd for the Security of the Capital City, should march thither, the next Day, being the 8th: That all the Inhabitants of the Canton should be forewarned to hold themselves in a Readiness to march upon the first Signal: That these Resolutions should be communicated to the whole *Helvetick* Body: That all the Protestant Cantons should be, in particular, requir'd to get their Troops ready to march to the Assistance of *Bern*: That these Resolutions should be likewise communicated to the Ambassador of *France*, and that that Canton was resolv'd to venture their All, rather than suffer that the Tranquillity of the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* should be any ways disturb'd. That the Council of War should meet, the 8th, to consider what Measures were to be taken; And, that the same should be laid before the Sovereign Council the 9th. The Letters for the *French* Ambassador and the Cantons, and the Orders for the Bailiffs and other Officers of the Canton of *Bern*, were dispatch'd away the same Evening; so that, the next Morning, the

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Three Hundred Men desir'd by the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, got into that Place.

The same Day in the Morning, the Deputies return'd to *Bern*, and in the Afternoon made their Report to the Council of War, and the next Day to the Sovereign Council; and both were well satisfi'd with the Disposition of the *Neufchâtelois*, for the Defence of their Rights and Country. The Sovereign Council having farther debated that Affair, and received new Advices of the Motions of the *French*, order'd the rest of the Four thousand Men already mention'd, to march into the Country of *Neufchatel*, and joyn the Troops of that Country. They resolv'd also, ' That another Body of ' Troops should be forthwith order'd to the Frontiers for supporting the former; That Ten Pieces ' of Cannon, with a sufficient Quantity of Ammunition, should be likewise sent to *Neufchatel*; That ' every Inhabitant of that Canton, without any ' Exception, unless it were for Sickneſs or Age, should ' hold themselves ready to march: That the Canton should send two of their *Banlerets* to *Neufchatel*, to represent them, and assist in the Councils of War that should be held there: That the Canton of *Zurich* should be desired to cause some of their Troops to be ready at Hand for their Assistance; And, lastly, That the same Deputies who assisted in the Diet of *Langenthal*, should assist in the General Diet, summon'd to meet at *Baden* the 15th of the same Month. According to these Resolutions, the Troops posted in the Frontiers, march'd the 10th and 11th of *January*, N. S. into the Territories of *Neufchatel*.

They send  
4500 Men  
into the  
Principal-  
ty of  
*Neufcha-  
tel*.

Before we conclude the Foreign Affairs of this Year, we shall take notice of some Transactions relating to the Queen's Ministers abroad. On the 18th of *March* (N. S.) Dr. *Newton*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick* Majesty, having made his publick Entry at *Genoa*, went immediately, with a Noble Attendance, to the Senate, where he made a Speech (in *Latin*) which for the Singularity of it, deserves to be preserved to Posterity; and is as follows:



Most Serene D O G E, and Illustrious Senators,

A. C.

THE Queen of Great Britain, A N N E, my  
Mistress, the most Potent of all Queens, both  
by Sea and Land, passionately desires to preserve  
that Friendship, which, without Interruption, has  
been cultivated, for many Ages, to this Day, by  
mutual good Offices, and an inviolable Faithful-  
ness, between the Kingdom of England, and your  
most flourishing Republick. Her Majesty, I say,  
Most Serene Doge, and Illustrious Senators, is fully di-  
posed to preserve that Friendship, and not only  
transmit it to Posterity, but even to knit it faster,  
and carry it to the highest Pitch it is capable  
to attain, for the Common Good of the Two  
Nations, and the Benefit of all Christendom.

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Dr. New-  
ton's  
Speech to  
the Repub-  
lick of  
Genoa.

And why should She not? Her Majesty, and  
the English Nation, which submits so willingly  
to her Empire, and so readily obeys her Orders;  
who is so powerful, and renowned in this Age:  
And in what Age has she not been so, by her  
Arms, and her Victories, obtain'd in the whole  
Universe? Particularly in the Ages past, and at  
the time of the Holy War in the East, when the  
English subdued the Island of Cyprus, preserv'd Sy-  
ria, and would have conquer'd Jerusalem it self,  
and vindicated the Holy Grave, under Richard  
their King, and Hero, if the French, who were  
ever jealous of the English, and against the Com-  
mon Good of the Christians, had not strongly op-  
pos'd it by their Artifices, Wiles, and, at last, their  
Arms. England is, at this Day, the Mistress of  
the Two Seas, the Ocean and Mediterranean;  
and fills the World with her Fleets and Com-  
merce. Wherefore, I say, why should not the  
Queen, my Mistress, and the English Nation, wish  
all manner of Good and Prosperity to the Genoeze?  
A Nation so powerful, and so fortunate in Italy,  
who has formerly so often triumph'd over her  
Neighbours, and those that envied her; and who  
has almost been Mistress of Venice, that great and  
celebrated Republick; Queen of the Mediterrane-  
an, and the Islands, which have formerly been  
obliged to receive Laws from her; And, moreover,  
of

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of those of *Pisa*, who voluntarily offer'd to submit to Your Lordships; but either in regard to your own Dignity, or out of Modesty; the first whereof is an undoubted Sign of Power, and the other of a Spirit that knows how to rule over itself, and (which seldom happens) how to set Bounds to its own Felicity; their Subjection was not accepted, (which is hardly to be believ'd) nor their Prayers receiv'd.

You have carried your Arms and Trophies abroad into *Spain*, *Mauritania* and *Asia*, and into all Parts of the World known by the Ancients, against the cruel Enemies of the Faith and of Mankind, those wicked and impious *Saracens*. All the *Mediterranean*, and its Gulphs, the *Bosphorus*, and the utmost Parts of *Pontus Euxinus*, (or Black Sea) have been overspread with your Fleets and Triumphs, and fill'd with lasting Monuments of your Exploits and Atchievements. The Isles of *Minorca*, *Sardinia*, *Chios*, *Cyprus*, *Corfica*, which is still under your Dominion; *Syracusa* in *Sicily*; *Calabris* in *Euboea*; *Cidon*, and little *Cirra* in *Candia*; *Peram* in *Africa*; *Amistram* on the *Bosphorus*; in *Taurica*, the Towns situated on the *Palus Meotis*; and on the *Tanais*, upon the Borders of *Europe* and *Asia*, and in *Asia* itself. I pass over in silence *Tripoli*, *Biblos* and *Joppa*, three very ancient Towns; *Ptolomais* and *Cesarea* in *Syria*; *Sidon* and *Tir*, the Capitals of the *Palestine*, so celebrated by the Fame of their Navigation and Riches; which have always had the Mastery over the Sea, and formerly been under your Power. In short, where have the *Ligurians* or *Genoeze*, not been heard of? Where has their Name not been celebrated, and their Power known? Even *Jerusalem*, which, in those Heroick Times, has, for so many Ages, been the only Seat of the true Religion, and sacred Worship, was, by your Succours, and by your Arms, deliver'd and restor'd to *CHRIST*, our common Master and Saviour; and in the Holy Grave, the Memory of your Power, and, at the same time, of your Piety, was acknowledged by the victorious King *Baldwin*; and the mighty Succours of the *Genoeze*, were propos'd as an Example to



to all Persons, that went to visit that Sacred Place. These great Things, besides the perpetual Praises you have gain'd for having defended the Christian Name; and spread it among Profane and Rebel-  
 lious Nations, have been rewarded by the Com-  
 merce and Correspondences you have cultivated  
 in all Parts, particularly the Ware-Houses erected  
 at Theodosia, Peram, and Ptolomais, Cities, which  
 in those days flourish'd, and abounded in all man-  
 ner, of Riches; and Genoa it self, which is become,  
 in a manner, the common Port and Mart of  
 all the World. Moreover, both the Indies, which  
 are much more considerable by their Riches and  
 Extent; that new World, which was discover'd  
 by Columbus, one of your Fellow Citizens, and  
 open'd for our Advantage and Use, ought now to be  
 look'd upon as one of your Provinces; and, in  
 some manner, Tributary to the Genoeze. The  
 Gold is, indeed, digged there; and afterwards  
 brought into Europe; but, at last, it is landed in  
 this City, the last Mansion and Residence of St.  
 George, where the Treasures of the West are laid  
 up.

Therefore, what greater Felicity can befall you  
 now, Venerable Senators, than still to enjoy your  
 ancient Renown, your new Riches, your Liberty,  
 and, at the same time, secure your Peace and  
 Safety for the future? This England procures and  
 offers, at present, to all Nations. She does no  
 longer permit them to dread a Haughty, Power-  
 ful, Restless Nation, and which, but lately grasp'd  
 and devour'd in her Mind the Universal Monarchy  
 of Europe.

We English and Genoeze, carry the same Banner,  
 we hoist the same Victorious Crosses of Blood-Co-  
 lour; we respect and honour the same Patron, St.  
 George, every where Conqueror and Triumphant.  
 We have both been the first among the Nations  
 that receiv'd the Christian Faith; and have made  
 Profession of the True saving Worship. Ah! how  
 great are these Motives, and how powerful these  
 Tyes, to oblige us to mutual Love!

We are not known to be, nor have made our  
 selves formidable, by Burnings and Ravages, nor  
 by

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‘ by repeated Violations of publick Faith. Believe  
 ‘ your own Annals; the Conspiracies so often for-  
 ‘ med, and the Arms taken up against your Liberty,  
 ‘ altho’ it has been in vain, and without Success.

‘ When Allies, we do not command; as Masters,  
 ‘ our Confederates. We do not use the Doge, and the  
 ‘ Senate, as our Servant and Slaves; we do not un-  
 ‘ dervalue, and set at nought, the Rights of a free  
 ‘ Government, and the Dignity of the Republick.  
 ‘ We Honour and Respect the *Dorias* and *Spinolas*,  
 ‘ those true Fathers and Deliverers of their Country,  
 ‘ the true Assertors and Preservers of Liberty, who  
 ‘ deserve to be propos’d as Patterns both in Peace  
 ‘ and War. Trade continues in its flourishing state;  
 ‘ it has always been so with us in respect to you,  
 ‘ and will, for the future, be safe and unmolested.  
 ‘ Being just to All, We are formidable only to our  
 ‘ Enemies, and to the Disturbers of the Publick  
 ‘ Peace and Tranquillity. We send abroad our Ar-  
 ‘ mies and Fleets, according as the Common Good  
 ‘ of Nations requires, having only a Regard to the  
 ‘ Benefit of all People, and particularly yours, and  
 ‘ not to our own. This Vertue was almost un-  
 ‘ known to the *Romans*, which consists in relieving  
 ‘ Distress’d Nations, and supporting the Authority  
 ‘ of Kings, oppress’d by a Superior Power and  
 ‘ Force. *Holland*, and even *Germany*, which main-  
 ‘ tains, and with much ado, defends the Place and  
 ‘ Majesty of the Ancient Empire, having been  
 ‘ lately deliver’d and preserv’d; the *Milaneze* lately  
 ‘ restor’d to its rightful Master; *Turin* snatch’d out  
 ‘ of the Enemy’s Hands, and secur’d to its lawful  
 ‘ Prince; *Amedeus* and *Eugene*, those great and in-  
 ‘ vincible Heroes, will willingly and chearfully ac-  
 ‘ knowledge how much they are, in this respect,  
 ‘ beholden to *England*: And *Spain* herself, puffed  
 ‘ up as She is by the Conjunction and Addition of  
 ‘ the New World: Ah! how many Changes and  
 ‘ Revolutions has she not undergone, since she has  
 ‘ been under the *French* Yoke! But the *English* and  
 ‘ *Dutch* join’d together, have at last, broke it down,  
 ‘ as is evident by the Confession of an infinite num-  
 ‘ ber of Witnesses, and by the general Consent,  
 ‘ which is admired and applauded by all Nations.

‘ ‘Tis

'Tis for no other End, that the *English* Fight and Win, at present, so many Battles, both by Sea and Land; and that the Ocean, as large as it is, and as far as it reaches, and the *Mediterranean*, are over-spread and filled by our Naval Armies. I say, 'tis for no other end, than to give back and restore to *Europe*, which has been so miserably, and for so long a time, afflicted with so many Evils, its just Laws; and to preserve to all Nations, and particularly to your Republick of *Genoa*, Liberty, and free Government, by a firm and durable Peace, which is sought after, by a holy, just, and necessary War: For 'tis neither for us, nor our Profit, that we make War and fight; 'tis not for Us, that we conquer; we *English* do not work herein for Ourselves, but rather, for all Mankind.

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Two Deputies of the Council gave Doctor *Newton* Thanks for his Speech, assuring him withal, that the Republick would carefully cultivate their Friendship with *Great-Britain*, and inviolably observe a perfect Neutrality, in respect to the Differences depending at present between the great Potentates of *Europe*. During his stay at *Genoa*, (which was till about the Middle of *June*, when he return'd to *Florence*) Dr. *Newton* was treated with particular Marks of Distinction, that Commonwealth being willing to shew their great Respect to her *Britannick* Majesty, in the Person of her Minister.

Nor did the Republick of *Venice* pay less Honour to Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, of which the *London Gazette* gave the following Account.

The 21st of this \*Month having been appointed \*Sept. for the publick Entry of his Excellency the Earl of N. S. *Manchester*, Ambassador Extraordinary from Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, his Excellency's Servants and Equipage were sent in the Morning to the Island of *Santo Spirito*, about Three Miles from the City; and his Excellency himself, attended with a Train of Gentlemen, repair'd thither at Three in the Afternoon. There was an Apartment richly furnish'd in the Convent for his Reception. About half an Hour

An Account of the Earl of Manchester's Extraordinary Embassy to Venice.

**A. C.** Hour after his Entrance into the Cloister, he receiv'd a Message from the Cavalier *Morosini*, a *Savio grande*, late Ambassador at Rome, That he with Sixty of the Senators were coming to attend his Excellency from the Republick. The Cavalier's Boat was row'd by four Watermen in rich Liveries; each of the Sixty Senators following with the like Number of Oars. At their landing, the Cavalier walk'd at the Head of the Senators, who came after him Two and Two: Sixteen of the Ambassador's Footmen being plac'd in two Ranks at the Sea-side At a little distance from the House, his Excellency's Secretary, and some *British* Gentlemen receiv'd them in the Court. The Lord Ambassador afterwards met them in the middle of the Cloister, where Signior *Morosini* made his Excellency a Compliment; which being return'd, he plac'd himself on the Ambassador's Left Hand, and conducted him to the Gondola, in which he came to wait on his Excellency. When his Excellency was seated, the Cavalier took the Right Hand, the Left being, according to the *Venetian* Custom the superior Seat in the Gondola. The other Senators walk'd on the Left Hand of the *British* Gentlemen to their Gondola's, and plac'd them also on their Left, when on Board. His Excellency's Boats, very beautifully gilded, were row'd empty by Four Men each, and made a magnificent Appearance as they attended on the Side of the other Boats. The Vessel of State bore on her Head a St. George on Horseback, in polish'd Steel; behind which there stood Two large Figures embracing each other, bearing the Crosses of *England* and *Scotland*: And at their Feet were wrought Two smaller Images, supporting the Arms of *France* and *Ireland*. The whole Vessel was cover'd with Figures and Hieroglyphicks suitable to the Occasion: On Two opposite Corners were the UNION Arms, and on the other End those of *France* and *Ireland*. All the Work was at proportionable Distances, richly gilded, entertaining the Sight with much Variety. The Second Boat was painted in a curious manner, and adorn'd with Foliages of Metal finely wrought: The Third bore his Excellency's own Arms; and the Fourth was cover'd

cover'd and lin'd with black Velvet, trimm'd with Fringes of many agreeable Colours. When the Solemnity came near St. Mark's-Place, the Norton Gallies hoisted the UNION Colours, and fir'd all her Guns. The great Canal, was full of Boats, and the Windows and Balconies crowded with Persons in Masquerade. Upon his Excellency's Landing at his own Door, Sixty Mortars were fir'd; which were follow'd by a Consort of Trumpets, Drums and Hautboys. His Excellency ascended the Stairs on the Right Hand of the Cavalier, and the *English* Gentlemen on the Right Hand of the Senators: But as they were entering the Room of Audience, the Ambassador and *English* Gentlemen gave the Right to the *Venetians*. After a magnificent Entertainment, his Excellency, and the Gentlemen of his own Nation, attended the Cavalier and Senators to their Boats. On the Twenty Second, the Cavalier came, attended in the same manner as the day before, to his Excellency's Palace, having signified his Arrival by an Officer of the Republick. His Excellency's Secretary, accompanied by other *British* Gentlemen, received him in the Hall; and the Ambassador met him on the middle of the Stairs. The Cavalier conducted his Excellency, as did the Senators the *British* Gentlemen, into their Gondolas, his Excellency's Boats attending the Ceremony. Upon the Ambassador's entering the College, the Doge and all the Assembly rose from their Seats: And his Excellency making his Approach, according to the Ceremony, ascended the Steps of the Throne, and placed himself on the Right Hand of the Doge. As soon as his Excellency was seated, and had delivered his Credentials to the Doge, he made a Speech in *English*, giving the Translation to a Secretary, who read it in *Italian* to the College: His Excellency was conducted to his own House in the same Manner that he came to the Assembly. On the Twenty Fourth he was brought with the usual Ceremony to receive the Answer of the Doge and Senate; and was afterwards re-conducted to Rialto, where he took Water, and return'd to his Palace.



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1707.

*The Praises  
of Queen  
Anne, and  
the Union  
celebrated  
at Leip-  
sick, Aug.  
6. N. S.*

The Sixth Day of *August* (N. S.) being the Festival of *St. Anne*, was celebrated at *Leipsick* with great Solemnity. It was begun in the Morning with Ringing of Bells, while the whole University assembled in one Body. Then the Rector of the University, both the Burgomasters of the City, the Professors, and above One Hundred Graduates, all drest in their proper Habits, went in Procession to the Church of *St. Paul*, where a new Pulpit was erected, very finely set out with the Arms of *Great-Britain* and other Ornaments: And at the Door of the Church a Guard was plac'd to prevent all Disturbances that might happen. The Procession was receiv'd by Eight Mareschals, most Noble-Men, by whom also the Foreign Ministers, viz. the Ambassador of *Denmark*, Monsieur *Jessen*; the *British* Envoy, Dr. *Robinson*; the Envoys of *Holland* and *Hannover* Monsieur *Cranenburgh*, and Monsieur *Goor*; and the *Prussian* Minister Monsieur *Setman*, were receiv'd and conducted to their Seats, which were prepar'd for them on an eminent Place over against the Pulpit and hung with fine Tapestry, where they were seated under a Canopy. After the Company had been for a while entertain'd with a very fine Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick by Three Choirs (the Words sung, were taken from the Hundred and Third Psalm, which was compos'd into an elegant Latin Ode) D. *John Burchard Menke* History Professor, and a Member of the Royal Society of *Great-Britain*, as the Orator for this Solemnity appointed by the University, pronounc'd a very excellent Oration, in Praise of her Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and the Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, which was receiv'd with great Applause from the whole Auditory: The Concourse of People being exceeding great on this Occasion. The Solemnity being over, the *British* Envoy Dr. *Robinson*, gave a very noble Entertainment, at which were both the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty, the Counts of *Wratisslaw* and *Zintzendorf*, and all other Foreign Ministers residing there, the Rector Magnificus, Two Professors of each Faculty, the Orator Dr. *Menke*, besides Fifty

Fifty Persons more of the best Quality. Through the whole City was observ'd a general Joy; every Body wishing her *Britannick* Majesty a long and prosperous Reign, and to the united Kingdoms uninterrupted Prosperity.

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Having run thro' all the Material Transactions abroad, let us now bestow our Attention on the Occurrences at Home, under which Head, we shall comprehend some remarkable Events at Sea. On the 27th of *March*; her Majesty in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, appointing the first of *May* next ensuing, to be observ'd as a Day of Publick and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for 'the wonderful and happy Conclusion of the Treaty for the UNION of Her Majesty's Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, a Work, (as the Proclamation express'd in), of so much Difficulty and † Necessity, in its own Nature, That till now all Attempts which had been made towards it, in the Course of above an Hundred Years, had proved ineffectual. Not many Days after, (k) the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops

Trans-  
actions at  
Home.

Proclama-  
tion for a  
Publick  
Thanksgiv-  
ing for the  
Union.

(k) Apr. 6.  
Congratu-  
latory Ad-  
dress of the  
University  
of Cam-  
bridge, a-  
bout the  
Union.

† The two following Latin Epigrams upon the UNION, were sent to the Author of these Annals.

**P**laude, Licet, Magno Latine Successibus Anna:  
Sed magis AUGUSTÆ plaudere, Britannie, Tuae.  
Scilicet Ipsa jubet Saturnia Regna reduci,  
Cogit & Imperio Fata Subesse suo.  
Nec minus Invisam si jam pendere Bonorum  
Congeriem Spectas, quis, nisi Diva, dubit?  
Præteriti Centum debent quos Legibus Anni,  
ANNÆ speratus reddet is Annus Opes.  
Annus est Hæcroum toto feliciter Aëvo,  
Quæ major cunctis ANNA coruscet Avis.  
UNIO nonne Micat Sacri labor inalytus inde,  
Unde petat Pastor, Æra Britannia novus?

Alterum.

Junxerat ante ROSAS Henricus; REGNA Jacobus;  
Ex binis UNAM Gentibus, ANNA facit.

A. C. of Norwich and Peterborough; and attended by the  
 1707. Vice-Chancellor, several of the Heads of Colleges,  
 Doctors, and other Members of the said University,  
 in their Habits, presented to Her Majesty the fol-  
 lowing Congratulatory Address, upon that happy  
 Event.

*May it please Your most Sacred Majesty,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
 Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and  
 Scholars of Your University of Cambridge, do  
 humbly beg Leave to testify our unfeigned Joy  
 for the Accomplishment of the great and happy  
 UNION between Your Two Kingdoms of Eng-  
 land and Scotland, to the mutual Advantage and  
 Satisfaction of both Nations, and the Prevention  
 of those Mischiefs that might hereafter have arisen,  
 (as it has often happen'd in Times past) when-  
 soever Two distinct and independent Sove-  
 reigns should have reign'd at once within this  
 Island.

We are firmly persuaded, That Your Majesty's  
 earnest Zeal in promoting so desirable a Work,  
 was the Effect of that tender Concern for the  
 Happiness of your Subjects, which has appear'd in  
 so many remarkable Instances through the whole  
 Course of Your wise and gracious Administra-  
 tion.

And we beseech the Divine Providence, which  
 has enabled Your Majesty to overcome those Diffi-  
 culties that were thought insuperable, and which  
 had baffled all former Attempts of this Nature,  
 still to prosper all Your great and good Designs,  
 and make every Year of Your Auspicious Reign  
 productive of new Wonders, as those we have al-  
 ready seen. May Your Arms be still victorious  
 abroad, and Your Government undisturbed at  
 home: May you long continue to reign over us,  
 and late exchange this Earthly, for a Heavenly and  
 Eternal Crown.

To which Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer.

*My Lords,*

I Thank you Heartily for your Address, and your Congratulations upon the Union of the Two Kingdoms.

I make no doubt, but I shall receive the same Marks of your Loyalty and Affection upon all other Occasions.

The Address of the University of Cambridge, was both preceded and followed by others, on the same Subject, from all the Cities, Towns and Corporations of England, but not to tire our Readers, we shall only set down here four more, and first that of the Corporation of East-Retford, in the County of Nottingham; which was presented to her Majesty, by Robert Moleworth, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

THE frequent and extraordinary Occasions *Address of*  
which your Majesty's most unparallel'd *East-Ret-*  
Reign affords your loyal Subjects, of laying their *ford.*  
heartly Congratulations at your Feet, will (we hope)  
entitle us to your Majesty's gracious Pardon for  
our repeated Presumptions of this kind. The  
Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, in those ma-  
ny Acts of Piety, signal Victories by Land and  
Sea, wholesome Laws, and inimitable Administra-  
tion, had so eminently appear'd, that we thought  
nothing could have been superadded to our own  
Felicity, or to those Glories which must for ever  
crown your Majesty's Name in History; when,  
to our Astonishment, we behold accomplish'd a  
Work of a far higher Nature, of greater Difficulty  
and Niceness in the Transacting, and of a more  
lasting Advantage to all your Majesty's Subjects,  
than what had ever hitherto been done for us; the  
entire Union of your Two Kingdoms of England  
and Scotland: A Work of so great and happy Con-  
sequences, that we could scarce reach it even with

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our Wishes, being that which compleat all those Securities for our Religion and Liberties, which your Majesty and your Royal Predecessor (of glorious Memory) had formerly granted, to the earnest Requests of your People.

But this inestimable Blessing of the Union, is your Majesty's own peculiar Free Gift to us: 'Tis the Product of an Heart truly Royal, and the Result of the most prudent Administration that any Age can give an Instance of.

Permit us therefore, most Gracious Sovereign, thankfully to accept this surprizing Benefit, and to express our Gratitude in the best manner we are able, both by Words and Actions, tho' very disproportionate to the Greatness of the Occasion.

Your Majesty, by your Royal Example, has instructed your Subjects wherein true Liberty consists, and set our Souls free from those narrow Self-Interested Notions which, thro' the Prejudices of an unhappy Education, had so long cramp'd and fetter'd them. We begin now to find that true Christian Charity is extensive to all Mankind, and that loving our Neighbour as our selves is as really our Advantage as 'tis our Duty: We begin to see that we were in a Mistake, when we formerly imagined, that Diffusiveness of Trade, and a Freedom of Commerce, to all your Majesty's Subjects, was prejudicial to particular Towns or Persons; at least we find that it's highly conducive to the Good of the Whole, which ought to be the principal Regard of honest Men.

We therefore promise on our Parts, to cultivate and increase such good Dispositions of Love and Affection for our Brethren of Scotland, that this Union may really prove a sincere and compleat one, every way; whereby Great-Britain, govern'd by such a Queen, cannot fail of becoming the Throne of Liberty, the Sanctuary of the Oppressed, and the Arbitrator of Europe, whose Power (contrary to that of those Tyrants who have long infested and distressed the World) will be exercis'd only in doing Good.

May

' May Heaven continue to pour its Blessings on C. A:  
' your most Sacred Majesty; and grant that you  
' may long reign over your Subjects, who place  
' their greatest Glory, in obeying a Princess who  
' may most justly be stil'd, The Delight of Humane  
' kind.

' In Testimony whereof, we have caus'd our  
' Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 12th  
' Day of April, in the Sixth Year of your Majesty's  
' most happy Reign, *Annoq; Domini* 1707.

The Second Address about the Union, is that of *And of*  
the Town and Borough of *New-Windsor*, which was New-  
as follows: Windsor.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

' WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
' Subjects, do most humbly and heartily  
' congratulate your Majesty's Joy and Satisfaction,  
' in the happy Conclusion of the long desired Union  
' of the Two Famous Kingdoms of Great-Bri-  
' tain.

' A Work so difficult, that while other Princes  
' have glory'd in the Attempt alone, it seems re-  
' served for the peculiar Honour of your Reign,  
' and the Glory of your Ministry, to bring it to  
' effect.

' A Work so happy in its Consequences, that  
' thereby the Succession of the Crown is preserved in  
' the Protestant Line, the best Religion in the World  
' secured and established, and all the Blessings of  
' Peace, Plenty and Liberty, we now enjoy, trans-  
' mitted to Posterity for all Generations.

' The Hearts of Kings are in the Hands of God:  
' It was he that inclined your Progenitors to chuse  
' the Lion and the Unicorn to support their Arms;  
' and it is He certainly, who hath fulfilled the Pro-  
' phetick Emblem, and made Victory and Union  
' the Two Supporters of your Throne.

' We have nothing left to do, but to bless God  
' and the Queen, for the many inexpressible Advan-  
' tages we receive from her Government; to be-  
' seech Him to continue them, by lengthening the  
' Thread of that important Life, on which they

A. C. depend, by adding length of Days to your Glory  
 1707 and Honour, and making the Years of your  
 Reign as numerous as the Blessings we enjoy under it.

*And of the  
 Dissenting  
 Ministers.*

The Third Address is that of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the several Denominations in and about the City of London; introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which runs thus:

*May it please Your Majesty,*

Amongst the rest of your dutiful and loyal Subjects, we beg leave with all Humility to congratulate your Majesty upon the Accession every Year makes to the Glories of your auspicious Reign: and more especially upon the happy Union of your Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

We adore that Divine Providence which hath removed the Difficulties that were insuperable to your greatest Predecessors, even under the Advantages of Peace; and reserv'd to Your Majesty the Honour of making us one flourishing People, through your wise and steady Councils, together with the unparalell'd Judgment, Application and Fidelity, of your Majesty's Commissioners, and your Two Parliaments.

By this entire Union of the Two Nations, we with Joy behold the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Government firmly settled; the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and the Reformed Interest in general, secur'd; the strength and Honour of the whole Island much advanc'd; and our common Safety, both against Attempts from abroad, and Breaches upon our happy Civil Constitution at home, effectually provided for.

Herein we have a repeated Instance of your Majesty's Parental Care of your People; and cannot but hope, that so Illustrious an Example will inspire all Your Protestant Subjects with that generous Love and Charity, that it may never more be

in



in the Inclination of any of them to molest one another, upon Religious Accounts.

May the Great God so prosper your Arms, and those of your Allies, that your Majesty may be the glorious Instrument of re-establishing the Peace, and securing the Liberty, of *Europe*; and, at the same time, of restoring our Protestant Brethren abroad to their ancient Rights.

May your Majesty and your Illustrious Consort, the Prince, be continued in Health.

May your Sacred Majesty be blest'd with a long and prosperous Reign over a People more reform'd in their Manners, and united in Affection, (according to your Majesty's earnest Recommendations) and still reap the Benefits of a Government, which, by the Divine Blessing, you have made so considerable for Safety and Greatness.

May all these our Requests be as fully answer'd, as those we have offer'd to the Almighty for this Union.

Then will our Thanksgivings be lasting; and your Majesty will have the Satisfaction of transmitting Liberty and Union to all succeeding Ages.

The Fourth Address we thought fit to insert in these *Annals*, is from the Borough of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, presented to her Majesty by the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, and the Honourable *Henry Mordaunt*, Esquires, their Representatives in Parliament, which is as follows :

After the little Notice that has hitherto been taken of the Union by those who enjoy the greatest Share, or, at least, an Equivalent of the Advantage, we had some Thoughts of not disturbing Your Majesty at this Time in your grand Concernments for the Liberties of all Europe, had we not been afraid, lest the Malice of the World should have unjustly tack'd us to some of Your mistaken Subjects, who, by their Silence in not Addressing, and their deliberate Resolutions to the contrary, have sufficiently declar'd their Dislike and Distaste to what Your Majesty has own'd Your greatest

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greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction. We therefore most heartily and sincerely congratulate Your Majesty upon this Your Union of your Kingdoms: An Action so entirely Yours, that the greatest of Your Predecessors, with the ablest of their Ministers, tho' often attempted, could never compass; and was undoubtedly, like Your Majesty, only reserved for the Blessing of these Times: At which, if any Mongrel Englishmen do not heartily rejoyce, may they for the future not be reckon'd among Your Trusty Britains, nor pretend to the Honesty and Loyalty of this Your ancient Corporation.

The  
French  
Refugees  
Address  
and Petition  
to the  
Queen.

On Monday the 31st Day of March, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Ministers of the French Churches in the City of London, and Liberties of Westminster, and the principal Persons among the French Refugees, (by private Direction from the Bishop of Salisbury, and some Persons in Power, met in the Royal French Chappel in the Savoy, where Mr. de la Riviere, one of the Ministers of that Congregation, open'd the Assembly by a Devout, Pathetick Prayer to Almighty God, That he would continue his Blessing on the victorious Arms of her Majesty, and make her the glorious Instrument of the Restoration of the Protestant Churches in the Kingdom of France. After this, the said Minister being unanimously chosen Moderator of the Assembly, read to them the Draught of an Address to her Majesty, wherein in an humble and respectful manner, the French Refugees of this Kingdom did congratulate the wonderful Successes with which it has pleased God to bless her most Sacred Majesty's Government both at home and abroad; insomuch that the very Beginning of her Majesty's auspicious Administration exceeded the long Reign of the great Queen Elizabeth, of Glorious Memory. Afterwards they represented, That the Protestant Churches of France, tho' ever struggling under Oppression, did formerly hold a considerable Rank; and that her Majesty's Predecessors had always such a tender Regard for them, as to protect and support them, as far as it lay in their Power: That the famous Edict of Nantz, in favour of the Protestants of France, was, in great measure,



measure, owing to the great Interest Queen Elizabeth had with King Henry IV. of France; That King James I. her Majesty's Great Grandfather, did often interpose, by his Ambassadors, in behalf of the French Reformed Churches. And that King Charles I. her Majesty's Grandfather, intervened as Mediator, in the Treaty which Lewis XIII. made with the Rebels, ( who held the principal Rank among the Protestants of France ) and afterwards, upon the French King's Infraction of that Treaty, begun a War with France upon that Account. Moreover, they set forth, That they found and accounted themselves so happy in living under her Majesty's gentle and equal Government, and among a Nation, where they had been so kindly entertain'd, when driven from their native Country by the Violence of Persecution, That if they had nothing but their own private Interest in view, they would sit quiet and easie, and be contented to share the Felicity of her Majesty's natural born Subjects: But that the just Concern they ought to have for their Brethren, Relations, and Friends, who still grow'd in France, under the Pressure of Persecution, obliged them to lay hold on this Occasion, most humbly to beseech her Sacred Majesty, that when her Thoughts should be employ'd in settling the great Concerns of Europe in a Treaty of Peace, her Majesty would graciously vouchsafe to take into her Royal Care, the Interest of the poor distressed Churches of France, which having been ruin'd by the superstitious Vanity of the Enemy, so it would add solid Glory to her Majesty's Reign, to be instrumental in restoring the same.

This Address having been approved, and signed by most of the Persons there present, was, a Week after, presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Lifford, Son to the late Count de Roze, accompanied by Monsieur le Cap, Monsieur St. Leger, and several other French Protestant Gentlemen, Ministers and Merchants, introduced by the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: To which Address the Queen was pleased to return the following Answer:

A. C. 1707. **I** Have always had a great Compassion for the unhappy Circumstances of the Persecuted Protestants of France.

*I will communicate my Thoughts upon this Matter to The Queen's our Allies, and hope such Measures may be taken, as may Answer, effectually answer the Intent of your Petition.*  
Apr. 7th.

*The French Refugees in Holland, discouraged from Addressing the States.*

The French Refugees in Holland design'd to have had a solemn Meeting among themselves, in order to consult about presenting to the States General, an Address of the same Nature with that which their Brethren in England had put up to the Queen; But having first intimated their Intention, to try how such a Proceeding would be taken by the States, they were given to understand, that it might have dangerous Influences; that the Roman-Catholick Potentates who were in the Grand Alliance, might be disgusted at it; and that it would give some Colour to the false and disingenuous Insinuations of France, that in this War the Allies had Designs of Religion, tho' they had none but for the general Liberty and Safety: But the true Reason was, That their High Mightinesses were too well acquainted with the Interest of their Country, to encourage or forward any Measures that might tend to the Restoration of the Protestants of France, which would infallibly drain Holland and the other Protestant States, of many Thousands of Rich, at least, industrious and trading Inhabitants.

About this time the Court of Great Britain received the melancholy News of the Loss of the *Resolution* Man of War, which was so honourable both to the Commander thereof, and the Officers and Men under him, that we think it proper to do them Justice, by transmitting to Posterity the following Account:

*The Resolution Man of War lost on the Coast of Genoa.*

**T**HE Earl of Peterborough sailed from Barcelona the 13th of March, O. S. for Genoa, together with a Gentleman sent by the King of Spain in the Quality of his Envoy to the Duke of Savoy, on Board the *Resolution* Man of War, commanded by Captain Mordaunt, his Lordship's Son; with whom sailed at the same time the *Enterprize* and *Mitford* Frigats.



Frigats. The 19th, being within Fifteen Leagues of Genoa, they fell in with Six French Men of War, whereof two were of 80, two of 70, one of 68, and the other of 58 Guns, who chased them; upon which his Lordship, with the Spanish Envoy, went on Board the *Enterprize*, got away in the Night, and sail'd for Leghorn. The *Milford* likewise made her Escape, and got to the same Port. The Enemy continuing to chase the *Resolution*, one of their Ships came, about ten at Night, within Gun-shot of her, but did not begin to fire till the twentieth, about six in the Morning, by which time the rest of the Enemy's Ships, they being all clean, and newly come out of Toulon, were all come up with the *Resolution*. Then began a very sharp Fight, which Captain Mordaunt maintain'd with great Bravery and Resolution, till half an Hour after three in the Afternoon; at which time, finding no possibility of getting clear of the Enemy, and his Ship being very much shatter'd, it was thought most proper to run her on Shore, which was done accordingly. The Enemy still pursued her, and kept continually firing upon her; but finding by the Captain's returning their Fire, that he would not quit his Ship, they sent out their Boats to burn her; but those were soon beat back. The Twenty-first in the Morning one of the Enemy's Ships of 80 Guns came very near her, with a design to batter her; but she being full of Water, and the Powder wet, it was resolved to burn her rather than she should fall into the Enemy's Hands; and accordingly by Eleven that Morning all that part of her which lay above the Water, was consumed. The Captain and his Ship's Company got safe on Shore, with what was most valuable on her. He was wounded in his Thigh during the Engagement by a Cannon-Ball, but not dangerously. The *Enterprize* and *Milford* were both attack'd singly as they were going into Leghorn, by a French Man of War of Forty Guns; but she soon left them.

Towards the middle of April, the Earl of Stamford, the Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Robert Monkton, and John Pultney, Esquires, were made Commis-

oners

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\* April

28th.

New Commission of Trade and Plantations.

oners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, who formerly resign'd that Place, and of *William Blithwait*, *John Polloxsen*, and *Matthew Prior*, Esquires, who were put out on different Accounts. Not many Days after, it was \* publish'd in the Gazette, That her Majesty had granted her Commission to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England; *William Lord Comper*, Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and the Lord Chancellor of England, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being; *Sidney Earl of Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Lord High Treasurer of England for the time being; *Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*, President of her Majesty's Council, and the President of the Council for the time being; *John Duke of Newcastle*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and the Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal for the time being; the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being; *Charles Earl of Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and her Majesty's principal Secretaries for the time being; the first Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; the first Commissioner of the Admiralty for the time being; *Henry Lord Bishop of London*, and the Bishop of London for the time being; *William Lord Dartmouth*; *Henry Lord Herbert of Chisbury*; *Henry Boyle Esq*; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being; and *Sir Philip Meadows*, *Knt. George Stepney*, *John Pultney*, and *Robert Monkton*, Esquires, or any Three or more of them, for promoting the Trade of this her Majesty's Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving her Majesty's Plantations in America and elsewhere.

Her Majesty, at the same time, was pleased to constitute *Sir Simon Harcourt* Knight, her Attorney General, in the Room of *Sir Edward North*, and to appoint *Sir James Montague* Knight, to succeed him in the Place and Office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General; And the Honourable *Spencer Compton Esq*; to be Treasurer and Receiver-General to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and Pay.

*Sir Simon Harcourt made Attorney-General, and Sir James Montague Solicitor-General.*

Pay-master to her Majesty's Pensioners, in the Room of Mr. Nicholas.

1707

On the 28th of the same Month *Abmed. Ben Ahmed Cardenas*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Fex* and *Morocco*, had a private Audience of Leave of her Majesty, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State, and conducted by Dr. *Inglis*, Marshal of the Ceremonies. After which, he had a like Audience of Leave from his Royal Highness: To which he was likewise conducted by Dr. *Inglis*. The next Day, a Proclamation was issued out, containing her Majesty's Declaration, That it was expedient, That the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, which stood prorogued to the 30th of *April*, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the Part of *England*. Which Declaration her Majesty was empower'd to make on or before the first of *May*, (on which Day the Union was to take place) by the Twenty-second Article of the Treaty of Union, ratify'd and confirm'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

The Ambassador has his Audience of Leave. Apr. 28th.

Proclamation, declaring, the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of *England*, to be the Members of the respective Houses of the 1st Parliament of Great Britain, on the Part of *England*.

Apr. 29th. Thanksgiving for the Union observ'd, May 1st.

The first Day of *May* being appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the happy Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which commenc'd that very Day, her Majesty went in a Coach of State to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, attended by a magnificent Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of each Nation, to return Thanks to Almighty God for that great Blessing. The Streets were lin'd from *St. James's* to *Temple-Bar*, by the Militia of *Westminster*; from thence to *St. Pauls*, by the City Train'd-Bands; the several Companies in their Gowns being placed on Scaffolds erected for that purpose; and a Battalion of her Majesty's Two Regiments of Foot-Guards made a Lane from the Entrance into the Church to the Choir. The Balconies and Windows of the Houses were hung with Tapestry, and crowded with Multitudes of Spectators. Her Majesty was met at *Temple-Bar* by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities: The Lord Mayor presented to her Majesty

the



A. C. 1707. the City Sword; which the Queen being graciously pleased to return to him, he carried it before her Majesty to the Church. Her Majesty was received at the Entrance into the Church by the Peers; and led up to the Choir by the Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Earl of Seafield carrying the Sword of State before her Majesty. *Te Deum* being sung, and the Office of the Day read, Dr. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford, preach'd an excellent Sermon on these Words out of the 133d Psalm Verse 1. *Behold how good and pleasant a Thing it is, for Brethren to dwell together in Unity.* Divine Service being ended, her Majesty returned to St. James's. The great Guns of the Tower, and those at St. James's Park were thrice discharged; the first time, when her Majesty parted from St. James's, the second at the Singing the *Te Deum*, and the third when her Majesty came back to her Palace. The publick Demonstrations of Joy were suitable to so great an Occasion: and the Day was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Expressions of a General Satisfaction.

Scheme of  
the Arms  
of Great  
Britain.

The Arms of Great Britain were order'd to be disposed according to the following Scheme.

On the 4th of May, her Majesty in Council de-  
clar'd *William Lord Cowper*, formerly Lord Keeper  
of the Great Seal of England, Lord High Chancel-  
lor of Great Britain. Not many Days after, the  
Brigadiers-General, *How, Mordaunt, Brudenell, Far-*  
*rington, and Shrimpton*, were advanced to the Post  
of Major-Generals of her Majesty's Armies; and  
about \* the same time, the Queen was pleased to  
constitute Colonel *Sherrington Davenport, Thomas*  
*Pulteney, William Villiers, George Kellum, Thomas Crow-*  
*ther, and Bartholomew Ogleby*, to be Brigadiers-Ge-  
neral of her Majesty's Forces. *William Douglas,*  
*Alexander Wedderburn, John Montgomery, John Wi-*  
*tham, and David Ross*, Esquires, were, the same Day,  
appointed Commissioners for the Excise in Scotland.  
And her Majesty was pleased to confer a Prebend  
of *Windsor* on the Reverend Mr. *Goddard*, Chaplain  
to the Honourable House of Commons.

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1707.  
The Lord  
Cowper  
made High  
Chancellor  
of Great  
Britain,  
May 4th.  
Promotion  
of General  
Officers,  
May 10th.  
17th.  
Commis-  
sioners of the  
Excise in  
Scotland  
appointed.  
\* May,  
16th.  
The Czar's  
Ambassa-  
dor has a  
private  
Audience.

The Day \* before, his Excellency *Andrew de*  
*Matueof*, Privy-Counsellor, Governour of the Prin-  
cipality of *Farosavia*, and Ambassador Extraordina-  
ry from his Czarish Majesty the Emperor of Musco-  
vy, had a private Audience of her Majesty and his  
Royal Highness: Introduced by Mr. Secretary  
*Harley*, and conducted by Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master  
of the Ceremonies. In this Audience his Excellen-  
cy deliver'd to the Queen the following Letter from  
his Czarish Majesty:

*We send our Friendly and Brotherly Greeting to your*  
*Royal Majesty, the most Serene, and most Potent La-*  
*dy, by the Grace of God, Queen of GREAT*  
*BRITAIN.*

*Most Honoured and Beloved Sister,*

' **A** Lthough 'tis not unknown to your Royal  
' Majesty, yet we have judged it necessary, as  
' Affairs now stand, in a friendly and brotherly  
' manner, to acquaint you, by this Letter, and as  
' briefly as possible, with the Services we have done  
' King *Augustus*, from his first Election to the Crown  
' of the Kingdom of *Poland*. Having by our pow-  
' erful Endeavours, for the Common Benefit of that  
' Crown, hindred the Prince of *Conti*, who had  
Q. been

The Czar's  
Letter to  
the Queen  
of Great  
Britain.

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‘been chosen before by Part of the République,  
 ‘by taking Possession of it ; and even sent a nu-  
 ‘merous Army against the Prince of Conti’s Party,  
 ‘for the Use and Service of those Senators that sided  
 ‘with King *Augustus*, before any League had been  
 ‘concluded with him, or his Entrance into *Poland* ;  
 ‘This Army was immediately, upon his Arrival,  
 ‘put under his Command, that he might be able  
 ‘to punish his Enemies ; Besides which, we threat-  
 ‘ned the contrary Party with Fire and Sword,  
 ‘upon Apprehension whereof many were forc’d to  
 ‘acknowledge him, and so by our Assistance he  
 ‘was firmly settled upon the Throne. Afterwards,  
 ‘by his particular Entreaties, and a Message by  
 ‘General *Carlowitz*, in the Year 1700, We con-  
 ‘cluded with him an Alliance against the Crown of  
 ‘*Sweden*, in which there were no Subsidies of Mo-  
 ‘ney promised him. Moreover, many Affronts  
 ‘and Injuries having been done us, at the begin-  
 ‘ning of the War, by the Crown of *Sweden*, we  
 ‘were prevail’d with by the earnest Sollicitations  
 ‘of his Minister, General *Langa*, in an improper  
 ‘Season, it being the latter end of Autumn, for his  
 ‘Relief, to make the Enemy turn their Arms a-  
 ‘gainst us, to begin the Attack of *Narva* ; And  
 ‘then his Forces, contrary to his Promise, leaving  
 ‘ours in Action, went into Quarters in *Poland* and  
 ‘*Courland*, on which Occasion our Forces suffer’d  
 ‘no small Loss. Notwithstanding which, a League  
 ‘being renew’d with him at *Birsa*, in 1701. not  
 ‘a small Sum of Money was lent him ; besides which,  
 ‘we assisted him with 20000 Foot. Nevertheless,  
 ‘this signify’d nothing, nor were our Armies made  
 ‘use of, according to the Treaty ; but by the  
 ‘Intrigues of the *French* Ambassador, *du Giron*, (to  
 ‘whom, contrary to our Agreement, and personal  
 ‘Protestation confirm’d by us, full Power was, at  
 ‘at that time, given to treat about a separate Peace)  
 ‘those, our Forces, without Necessity, were great-  
 ‘ly fatigued ; the Enemy permitted to pass the  
 ‘*Dwina*, and our Armies dismiss’d, without being  
 ‘supplied with Provisions during their March, for  
 ‘which the said King received Money from us ;  
 ‘which caused great Numbers of them to perish,  
 ‘and

and others to desert. Notwithstanding all this, upon his repeated Assurances and Messages, we renewed a League with him in the Year 1703, and promised him 300000 *Rubles* for the Use of his Forces, and 12000 Foot to be maintain'd at our own Charge, which we faithfully perform'd. And altho' the Subsidies and Auxiliaries were not then specified in that Treaty; nor whether the same should be given yearly, yet we sent him every Year no less than the above-mention'd Sum, not reckoning other immense Charges we were at for preserving the Republick in his Interest. But instead of employing the Forces against the Enemy, he made them march to and fro in *Poland*, whereby they were very much fatigued, and afterwards parting from them, without any Occasion, he permitted them to be driven into *Saxony* together with the *Saxons*; whereby, without any Necessity, half of them were unaccountably lost, and the rest were forced to die with Hunger. And altho' free Winter-Quarters were promised them in the Treaty, yet, on the contrary, 'twas forbidden to supply them with Bread in their Quarters, upon which our Minister Extraordinary, *Van Patkul*, then residing at his Court, and Chief General of those Forces, in order to preserve them from utter and certain Ruin, agreed with the Emperor's Ministers, to put them into his Imperial Majesty's Service, for which, by the Suggestion of the said King's wicked and treacherous *Saxon* Ministers, he was put under an Arrest, contrary to the Laws of Nations; and without our Consent, was cast, like a Traitor, into a loathsome Prison. Altho' we are oblig'd for the Interest of the said King *Augustus*, as well before the Affront offer'd to our Minister, as after the going of the said King out of *Poland*, in order to preserve him upon his Throne, and defend the Republick of *Poland* against the *Swedish* Forces, to leave all our Armies to act for his Interest, and at the Desire of the Republick, by their Extraordinary Embassy, to march with all our Forces into *Poland*, where they were oblig'd to be maintain'd to this Day, to our great Charge, in

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'our own Pay: Yet notwithstanding all this, his  
 'Generals, at their going out of *Saxony* with ours  
 'and their Troops, suffer'd themselves, not with-  
 'out Suspicion of Treachery, to be beaten with-  
 'out any Resistance; and our poor Forces were  
 'so deserted, that only 1600 of them remain'd,  
 'and these, with much ado, saved themselves, and  
 'return'd into *Saxony*. Altho' King *Augustus*, up-  
 'on our repeated Instances and Sollicitations, pro-  
 'mis'd both before and after his infamous Peace,  
 'by his Messages and Protestations made to us by  
 'General *Goltz*, either to deliver up to us, or se-  
 'cretly to set at Liberty, our said Minister and  
 'General *Van Patkul*, yet nothing was perform'd:  
 'Notwithstanding which, without regarding the  
 'intolerable Falshoods of the said King *Augustus*,  
 'his Non-performances of the Treaty made with  
 'us; his imprisoning our Minister, and violating  
 'the Laws of Nations; nor his many secret Mes-  
 'sages to the Enemy, (contrary to our Interest, and  
 'tending to a separate Peace) as well by the *Sieur*  
 '*Oelptimana*, as by Count *Koningsmark*, and after-  
 'wards in Writing by their Secretaries *Nemits* and  
 '*Tiggstone*, from the beginning of the War, and af-  
 'ter their Entrance into *Saxony*; of which Trans-  
 'actions we had Notice given us by several of our  
 'faithful Friends; And notwithstanding we had  
 'those Treaties in our Hands, yet we did not leave  
 'to assist him both with our Forces and Money;  
 'And in the last Campaign, tho' the Season of the  
 'Year was so far advanc'd, it being the latter end  
 'of Autumn, yet being desirous to draw the Ene-  
 'my back, and harraß his Army, we sent our Ca-  
 'valry under the Command of our General Prince  
 '*Menskitof*, to joyn him, and his *Saxon* and *Polish*  
 'Forces; who marching towards *Calish*, met with  
 'the *Swedish* General *Mardefelt*, and the *Poles* of the  
 'contrary Party, under the command of the Vay-  
 'vode of *Kiow*; and by the Assistance of the Most  
 'High entirely defeated them, and took their  
 'Chief General, and many other Inferiour Officers  
 'and Soldiers, Prisoners of War; whereby all *Po-*  
 '*land* was brought under his Obedience. After  
 'this, being fully supply'd with all Necessaries, we  
 'de-

design'd, by the Help of the Most High, to act still in his Defence, which was begun with the Action at *Wybourg* in *Finland*; and did expect many good Consequences from that Defeat, and rely'd on a strict Observance of the Treaty, pursuant to the Assurances we had received from him in two Letters, written since the Battle; the first dated the 31st of *October*, and the second the 20th of *November*; But saw, at first, that he began to take away from our said General *Prince Menshikov*, the General Officers, and other Prisoners we had taken; giving his Royal Word, and many Assurances, that he would either exchange them for our Generals, and other Officers, detain'd in *Sweden*, (for in the Performance whereof, General *Mardesfelt*, with the rest of the Officers, gave also their Parole, and confirm'd the same to our General;) or if it were not possible to effect this Exchange, that he would restore the said Prisoners into our Hands: But, contrary to all his Promises, he let them go, without any Exchange. After this, we understood, to our great Astonishment, that he had already concluded a dishonourable Peace with the King of *Sweden*, and *Lescheinsky*, yielding up all his Rights to the Crown of *Poland*, and surrendering all to the Pleasure of his Enemies, without giving us any previous Notice, that we might have provided for our own Security; in return of the innumerable Favours done him by us. But what shews his Ingratitude in the highest Degree, is, That the Agreement was confirm'd by him many Days before the Battle; after which, by his Letters, he gave us earnest Assurances of his firm Adherence to the Treaty. The Inconstancy of his Promises, Non-performance of the League, and Forgetfulness of our many Favours and Assistance, we leave to the righteous Judgment, and Vengeance of Almighty God, upon whose powerful Assistance, in our just Cause, we firmly rely: Protesting against the said King *Augustus*, and his Subjects; and leave also to all the World, to judge impartially of our faithful Performance of the League to the very last. Moreover, we are extremely surpriz'd at three Articles in the aforesaid League, viz.

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' the 11th, 12th and 20th, in which he, the said  
 ' late King *Augustus*, promises to deliver up our  
 ' publick Minister and Plenipotentiary, residing at  
 ' his Court, into the Hands of our Enemies, in an  
 ' unheard-of manner, and to his utter Ruin, upon  
 ' Pretence of his being a *Swedish* Deserter. Secondly,  
 ' In the 12th Article he maliciously obliges himself  
 ' to deliver up to the Enemy, as Prisoners of War,  
 ' the Remains of 12 Regiments, *viz.* 1600 Auxiliary  
 ' Tröops, who, for his Preservation, have often  
 ' exposed their Lives, and were then sent by him as  
 ' Auxiliaries into the Empire, which is not only  
 ' contrary to Divine and Human Laws, but even  
 ' to the Customs and Laws of *Barbarians*. Thirdly,  
 ' In the 20th Article he stipulates for himself, in  
 ' case of Peace, between us and the Enemy, full  
 ' Satisfaction; and afterwards, He, the said *Aug-*  
 ' *ustus*, in that Treaty, obliges himself to procure  
 ' your Royal Majesty's Guaranty. Therefore We, in  
 ' a Brotherly and Friendly manner, desire your Royal  
 ' Majesty, that, through your innate and wonted  
 ' Goodness, you would be pleased not to consent  
 ' thereunto, nor countenance his dishonourable Acti-  
 ' ons. It would have been necessary we should, be-  
 ' fore this time, have exhibited this our Protestati-  
 ' on, both to your Royal Majesty, and other Po-  
 ' tentates, in Writing, which we already would  
 ' have performed by our Ministers, had we not been  
 ' deluded, as we have made it appear, by the fresh  
 ' Assurances he sent us by Major-General *Goltz*,  
 ' who among many other false Assurances of Friend-  
 ' ship, engaged for the Performance of the League;  
 ' and solemnly assur'd us, That our Minister should  
 ' never be deliver'd up; and that, in case it should  
 ' come to the last Extremity, King *Augustus* would  
 ' either privately set him at Liberty, or detain him  
 ' in *Köningstein* till the Departure of the *Swedes*,  
 ' and afterwards deliver him safe into our Hands;  
 ' But we have since, with Wonder and bitter Grief,  
 ' understood, that that Prince forgetting his Ho-  
 ' nour, has deliver'd up our innocent publick Mi-  
 ' nister, contrary to the Laws of Nations, and  
 ' even Customs of *Barbarians*, and without the Fear  
 ' of God, into the Hands of his Enemies; for which  
 ' Reason



Reason we have the rather thought fit to acquaint your Majesty with all the Premises, and, in a Friendly and Brotherly Manner, to desire, that you would be pleased, by your good Offices, to procure the Liberty of our said Minister *Van Patkul*; or, at least, that he may be used by the King of *Sweden*, as our Minister, and not as his Subject, which we are confident his *Swedish* Majesty will grant, at your Royal Majesty's Desire, whereby he will gain, with all the World, the Name of a *Magnanimous Monarch*, instead of giving an Example of so wicked and barbarous an Action. But if, on the contrary, *Van Patkul* be hardly dealt with, and not used as our Minister, we shall be forced to seek Opportunities to return the like Usage, trusting that in our just Cause, we shall receive all Assistance from the Most High. We hope likewise by your Majesty's good Offices, to obtain from the King of *Sweden*, the Liberty of our General Officers, and others our Subjects detain'd at *Stockholm*, and now under Arrest, viz. the same Number, and of the same Rank as were those that were permitted to go on their Parole, from our General Prince *Menshikov*, namely, his General *Mardefeldt*, and other Officers and Soldiers, by order of King *Augustus*, and on the Parole of the rest of the *Swedish* Officers. The said *Augustus* having thus evidently, before all the World, violated his Vows, and the Laws of Nations, by his unheard of, dishonourable Proceedings, contrary to the Dictates of Conscience, as appears by those Treaties, we shall be oblig'd to do our selves Justice, and seek for entire Satisfaction of him, as the Elector of *Saxony* and a Member of the *Roman* Empire, which our fair Proceedings, and steadfastness to the League, entitle us to; the rather, because by the 20th Article, contrary to his own Conscience, he proposes to seek for full Satisfaction from Us. The remaining part of our Auxiliary Troops now upon the Rhine, we put under your Royal Majesty's Protection, and desire that they may either enter your Majesty's Service, or that of your Allies; or, at least, we

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‘intreat your good Offices, that they may have  
 ‘leave to return home with safety. Hoping you  
 ‘will favour us with your Concurrence and Affi-  
 ‘stance in these our just Desires, We, the Imperial  
 ‘Czarist<sup>h</sup> Majesty, pray God to grant your Royal  
 ‘Majesty, many Years Health, and a Happy  
 ‘Reign over your Majesty’s Dominions. Given at  
*Zolkiow, April 27. 1707. and in the 25th Year of*  
 our Reign. Your Majesty’s Affectionate, Loving  
 Brother.

P E T E R.

(b) May  
 19th. The  
 Venetian  
 Ambassa-  
 dors make  
 their pub-  
 lick Entry.

Three days (b) after, The Chevaliers *Erizzo*  
 and *Pisani*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the  
 Commonwealth of *Venice*, made their Publick En-  
 try. They were received at *Greenwich* by the Earl  
 of *Cholmondeley*, and Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master of  
 the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of  
 Her Majesty’s Privy-Chamber, and brought by  
 Water in her Majesty’s Barges to the Tower.  
 Their Excellencies were complimented by the Com-  
 manding Officer at their Landing there, and saluted  
 with a Discharge of the Cannon, and a Standard  
 display’d. From thence they were conducted to  
*Somerset-House* in her Majesty’s Coach, follow’d by  
 a Coach of his Royal Highness Prince *George of Den-*  
*mark*. Fifty Footmen in Velvet Liveries, richly  
 Lac’d, walk’d before: After whom rode on Horse-  
 back a Courier of the Republick, Twelve Pages,  
 and Two Trumpets. Next the Coach of his  
 Royal Highness, follow’d Six Coaches of their Ex-  
 cellencies the Ambassadors Extraordinary, One  
 drawn by Eight, and Five by Six Horses; and  
 Three of his Excellency *Signior Cornaro*, the Am-  
 bassador in Ordinary, preceded by Eighteen Foot-  
 men, and Six Pages on Horseback. After which  
 follow’d a long Train of rich Coaches and Equi-  
 pages of the Nobility. When their Excellencies  
 arriv’d at *Somerset-House*, they were complimented  
 from her Majesty by the Lord *Herbert of Cherbury*;  
 and from his Royal Highness by the Lord *Delaware*,  
 First Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Groom of  
 the Stole to his Royal Highness. To conclude the  
 Honours of the Day, they were attended to a  
 fump.

Sumptuous Banquet, and very magnificent Apartments prepar'd for their Reception in that Palace where they were entertained for three Days in the most splendid manner, with all Distinctions due to their Characters.

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The next day (c) *James Duke of Montrosse, James (c) May Earl of Seafield, John Earl of Mar, and Hugh Earl of Loudoun*, were, by her Majesty's Command, Sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took, their Places at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty order'd likewise the Duke of *Queensberry* to be Sworn of Her most Honourable Privy-Council; but want of Health prevented his Grace's Attendance. At the same time, the Queen was pleas'd to appoint a new Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, wherein the Party, who of late distinguish'd themselves by the Name of *Moderate or Low-Church-Men* had a greater share than in the former.

20th.

Scotch

Peers ad-

mitted into

Privy

Council.

New Lieu-

tenancy

for the City

London.

The Twenty Second of the same Month, the Two Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, came from *Somerset-House* in Her Majesty's Coach to *St. James's*, conducted by the Earl of *Grantham*, and Sir *Charles Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in his Royal Highness's Coach; after which follow'd the Equipages of their Excellencies, and a great Train of Coaches of the Nobility. At the Gate of her Majesty's Palace they were receiv'd by the Deputy Knight Marshal, and the Marshal of the Ceremonies; and as they pass'd through the Court, were saluted by the Officers of the Foot Guards, at the Head of their Guard. When they had ascended to the Guard-Chamber, they were receiv'd there by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and afterwards by his Grace the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; and at the Door of the Room of Audience, by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. Signior *Pisani* complimented the Queen in a Speech, and the Audience being over, their Excellencies were reconducted to the House of Signior *Cornaro*, Ambassador in Ordinary, where all the Company were mag-

The Vene-

tian Am-

bassadors

have a

publick

Audience.

May 22d.

A. C. magnificently entertain'd. On the 25th of May,  
 1707. Signior Erixzo and Pixani had a private Audience of  
 Leave, introduc'd by Mr. Secretary Harley, in the  
 Absence of the Earl of Sunderland.

And a private Audi- On the Fifth day of June was publish'd her  
 ence of Majesty's Proclamation, declaring her Majesty's  
 Leave. Pleasure for holding the First Parliament of Great-  
 May 25th Britain, at Westminster, on the Twenty Third of  
 Proclama- October next. The same day (June 5th) The  
 tion for Duke of Queensberry was Sworn of the Privy-Coun-  
 holding the cil, and took his Place at the Board accordingly ;  
 1st Parlia- And on the 6th of the same Month, the following  
 ment of Persons were appointed Commissioners under the  
 Great- Seal of Great-Britain for managing the Equivalent  
 Britain. due to Scotland, according to the Treaty of Union:  
 Commis- Sir Andrew Hume, William Dalrymple of Glenmure,  
 sioners for the Esq; Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson, Sir Thomas Bur-  
 Equiva- net of Leys, Sir John Erskin of Alva, Sir James Camp-  
 lent ap- bel of Aberurbill, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, Sir  
 pointed. James Smolet of Bowhill, Sir Patrick Johnston, late  
 June 6th. Provost of Edinburgh ; Sir Francis Grant, Advocate ;  
 George Baily of Ferviswood, John Halden of Glenagies,  
 John Bruce of Kinross, William Seaton of Pittmeden,  
 Junior, John Clark of Pennycook, Junior, Alexander  
 Abercromby of Glasscock, Mungo Graham of Gorthy,  
 John Pringle of Hanying, John Graham of Dougalston,  
 - - - - Douglass of Kellhead, Daniel Campbell of Arn-  
 tennet, Esqs; Sir John Cope, Kt. Jacob Ranaridson,  
 John Bridges, James Houblon, Esqs;

The Lords  
 Chancellor  
 and Treas-  
 urer rein-  
 vested.

On the 23d of June, at a Council held at Wind-  
 sor, her Majesty was pleas'd to make a new Ap-  
 pointment (on occasion of the Union) of the  
 Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treasurer; their  
 Lordships, for some time, left their Places of Post  
 at the Council Table, and sat only according to  
 their Rank of Peerage, till her Majesty was pleas'd,  
 after the reading a Publick Instrument which took  
 up near half an hour's time, to reinvest them with  
 the Titles of the Lord Chancellor and Lord High  
 Treasurer of Great-Britain, and new Parents pass'd  
 the Seal for that Purpose. A Week † after, the  
 Queen and Prince, who went to Windsor the 12th,  
 came from thence to Kensington ; and on the first of  
 July his Royal Highness took the Oath in the High  
 Court.

† July 30.  
 \* Prince  
 George  
 takes the  
 Oath as  
 High Ad-  
 miral.



Court of Chancery, as Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations; And the same Evening Her Majesty and the Prince return'd to *Windsor*. His Royal Highness, by a new Commission, appointed Sir *David Mitchel*, Knt. *George Churchill*, Esq; the Honourable — *Walpole* Esq; and Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be of his Council in the Affairs of the Admiralty.

On the 27th of *June* the new Lieutenancy of the City of *London* open'd their Commission, and chose for their Colonels, Sir *William Ashurst*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Sir *Jeffery Jefferys*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, Sir *Charles Thorold*, and Sir *Samuel Stanier*; for their Clerk, *Nicholas Baker*, Esq; and for their Muster Master, Mr. *Joseph Hide*. About three Weeks after, the Lord Mayor, and the rest of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy, † presented to her the following Address:

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That it is not without the most unspeakable Joy and Satisfaction that we find more frequent Occasions given in Your most auspicious Reign for the Acknowledgments and Gratulations of Your People, than ever were given for Petitions for redressing of Grievances, or than were ever taken by the People, when they had the greatest Disposition to complain.

*Their Address to the Queen*  
† July 22.

There has scarce been a Campaign since Your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne that has not afforded us fresh Matter of Praise to Almighty God, for giving Your Majesty a most compleat Victory over Your Enemies; and at the same time the true Wisdom and Goodness to make no other Use of it, than to become a most Illustrious Example of those Princely Virtues, that are render'd so very difficult by an uninterrupted Series of Successes.

Your Majesty's Triumphs having indeed far exceeded those of Your most Renowned Predecessors: But 'tis Your Majesty's Moderation that has put them entirely beyond all Competition. Whilst all the Confederate Princes and States of Europe

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‘ *Europe* are acknowledging the Benefits they receive  
 ‘ from Your wise Administration, and are making  
 ‘ their Applications to You for Your Powerful Pro-  
 ‘ tection and Assistance, Your Majesty don’t allow  
 ‘ Your Self to forget the meanest, the remotest, or  
 ‘ the most unfortunate of Your People, nor the Op-  
 ‘ press’d in any Part of the World.

‘ Your Majesty is contending against Bigotry and  
 ‘ Faction at Home with the same Zeal and In-  
 ‘ tenseness that You are disputing the Liberties of  
 ‘ *Europe*, with an overgrown Oppressor Abroad.  
 ‘ We beg Leave upon this Occasion, with all Hu-  
 ‘ mility to assure Your Majesty, That we want  
 ‘ Words to express the Exultation it has rais’d in  
 ‘ us, to see your Majesty’s unwearied Endeavours  
 ‘ in this glorious Contest crown’d with such amazing  
 ‘ Success. Your Majesty has had the singular Fe-  
 ‘ licity to unite Your Two Kingdoms into One  
 ‘ Body, and to take the only sure Method of bring-  
 ‘ ing all Your People to be of one Mind; having in  
 ‘ Your great Wisdom already made it their mutual  
 ‘ Interest to agree in pursuing those Measures that  
 ‘ make for the Common Peace and Happiness, and  
 ‘ in bearing with one another in their Differences  
 ‘ about those Things, from which, if it be possible  
 ‘ that any Hurt at all can accrue, yet at least none  
 ‘ can to any but themselves.

‘ And we make no Question, but the same Great-  
 ‘ ness of Mind, which has carried Your Majesty to  
 ‘ make so just an Improvement of all the Advan-  
 ‘ tages that it has pleas’d Almighty God to give You  
 ‘ over Your Enemies, will engage Your Majesty to  
 ‘ redouble Your Efforts, where it has seem’d good  
 ‘ to Divine Providence to give a Check to the Glory  
 ‘ of Your Undertakings, till Your Majesty has put  
 ‘ King *Charles* the Third, into the quiet Possession of  
 ‘ the Throne of *Spain*.

‘ We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That we  
 ‘ think our selves bound upon all these Accounts, by  
 ‘ all the Ties imaginable, to do every thing on our  
 ‘ Parts, to facilitate the Execution of all those  
 ‘ great Designs with which it has pleas’d Almighty  
 ‘ God to inspire Your Mind. We take the Liberty  
 ‘ with all Submission, to promise an unfeigned

Loy:

Loyalty to Your Majesty's Person ; a most chear-  
 ful Submission to your Government ; a sincere  
 Love and Affection to all our Fellow Subjects,  
 especially to those with whom Your Majesty in  
 Your great Goodness has been pleas'd to unite  
 us ; and a faithful Execution of the great Trust  
 Your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to vest  
 in us, to the Utmost of our Power, for those Pur-  
 poses for which Your Majesty has thought fit to  
 give us this Commission: And, last of all, that  
 we will pray without ceasing for the Continuance  
 of Your Majesty's Life, that so you may long re-  
 ceive the Acknowledgments of a grateful World,  
 and a most obedient People ; that You may have  
 the Satisfaction to see all Distinctions abolish'd a-  
 mong us, but those which shall arise from a Con-  
 scientious and Dutiful Regard to Almighty God,  
 and to Your Majesty, and the Want of so happy  
 a Disposition: And that so we may still have the  
 Continuance of one of the greatest Blessings Hea-  
 ven can bestow ; and Your Majesty may late,  
 very late, receive that Reward which will make  
 up for the vast Deficiencies of the best Returns  
 that can ever be made to Your Majesty by the  
 World, or Your own People.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

*I* Thank you for your Address ; and I don't que-  
 stion but you will answer the Trust and Confidence I  
 have reposed in you, for the Safety and Quiet of the  
 City.

The Queen having on the 17th. of April, de-  
 clared in Council, That She thought fit to appoint  
 the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of her Ma-  
 jesty's Council, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,  
 his Excellency set out for that Kingdom about the  
 middle of June, and arrived at Dublin the 24th of  
 that Month, about Ten of the Clock in the Mor-  
 ning. Upon immediate Notice of his landing, the  
 Lords Justices and Privy Council appointed Four

*The Queen's Answer.*

*The Earl of Pembroke appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

*He arrives at Dublin, June 24.*

of



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of their Members, Two Lords, and Two Commons, to compliment his Excellency at *Ring's-End*: Whither also great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry repair'd to attend his Excellency to the Council-Chamber. Upon his Entrance into the City, the Guns were fired from the Castle, and the Streets lin'd by the Militia, and the Two Regiments on Duty there. His Excellency was sworn at 11 of the Clock, and at 12 came into the Castle, attended by the Nobility and Gentry, in the usual manner.

*The Parliament of Ireland met, and the Lord Lieutenant being come to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses:*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The Lord  
Lieutenant's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

THE QUEEN through the whole Course of her Glorious Reign, has not only shewn her great Care for the Preservation of the Liberties of Europe, but has been always intent on whatsoever may contribute to the Good of all her Subjects; and to the utmost of her Power, has endeavour'd to unite them in Love and Affection: And now in particular, to manifest her tender Concern for you, of this her Kingdom of Ireland, she has again call'd you together, to consider of such Laws as may be thought necessary for the farther Prosperity of this her Realm; and in all Things to provide for the Security of it against Foreign and Domestick Enemies: And in order to the attaining of these Blessings, I am commanded by her Majesty to recommend to you Unanimity amongst your selves: And to inform you that her Majesty considering the Number of Papists in this Realm, would be glad of any Expedient for the strengthening the Interest of her Protestant Subjects in this Kingdom.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The Publick Service requiring that several Regiments upon the Establishment should be sent abroad, I am commanded by her Majesty to inform you, that she intends to supply the like Number of Forces for the Security of this Kingdom

dom; and I don't doubt but you will make Provision of the necessary Supplies for Payment of the Army, as well as for defraying the Charges of the Government: And that you may have a perfect View of what is owing, I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare and lay before you an exact State of the Revenue.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In order to the attaining and establishing the Safety and Welfare of this Kingdom, I should think my self extremely Happy, if, during my Administration, all Matters should be conducted with that Temper and Prudence, as may justly entitle you to the Continuance of her Majesty's Affections: For my own Part (though a great Honour to serve in this Post) I can propose no Satisfaction in it, without your Happiness and Prosperity, the which I shall sincerely endeavour to promote, and hope (but chiefly by your Assistance) to secure the Good of this Kingdom, and shew, in our several Stations, That we are United in our Affections to each other, as well as in Duty to the best of QUEENS.

The Commons being return'd to their House, resolv'd, First, That the House do address her Majesty on the Accomplishment of the great Work of UNITING her Majesty's Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; And 2dly, That the Thanks of this House be return'd to the Lord Lieutenant for his Speech. They also order'd, That leave be given to bring in the following Bills, viz. 1st, For preventing Expence and Delays in Suits in Law and Equity. 2d, For the Publick Registry of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills that should be made of any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments. 3d, To explain and amend an Act, Entituled, An Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. 4th, For lessening Sheriffs Fees on Executions. 5th, For the more effectual preventing, and taking away, and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. 6th, To prevent the Disorders that may happen by marching of Soldiers, and

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of the Com-  
mons.*

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and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their March; And 7th, for Explaining and Regulating Privilege of Parliament. The following day they ordered, 1st, ' That a Bill be brought in to enable Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, to make Leases to Protestants only. 2d, To prevent Imprisonment of the Subjects upon Account of Criminal Matters beyond Seas, in the Dominions Belonging to Great Britain. 3d, To qualify and enable Tenants having particular Estates to make Leases. 4th, For suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables; and 5th, For the better Application of Money, and the Profits of Lands given, or left to Superstitious Uses.

The next Day, the Commons waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, with Two Addresses, the First to her Majesty, which was as follows:

*The Commons Address to the Queen.*

*May it please Your Majesty,*

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled, crave Leave cheerfully to lay hold of the earliest Opportunity, humbly to address Your Majesty with our most hearty and sincere Congratulations for the inward Joy and Satisfaction you are blessed with, and the Glory You have acquir'd by accomplishing the Union of Your Majesty's Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

This great and glorious Work, which Your Ancestors with their utmost Endeavours labour'd to compass, lay above the Reach and Wisdom of former Times, and seems reserved by Heaven for Your Majesty's Reign, as one great Reward of an Exemplary Piety and Heroick Virtue, signally demonstrated in what You have resolutely undertaken, and successfully carry'd on, to procure the general Happiness, and secure the Liberty of Europe.

The Difficulty of the Attempt required the greatest Genius to surmount it; and we cannot but highly honour and admire the Wisdom of those Councils that have by it given a farther Security

curly to the Peace and Safety of Your Majesty's Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Church by Law Establish'd in England and Ireland.

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May God long preserve that Life, on which Your People's Happiness so much depends; may he put it into Your Royal Heart, to add greater Strength and Lustre to your Crown by a yet more comprehensive Union; may the Successes and Blessings which have attended Your Reign be daily multiply'd; may you see the Power of the Insolent Enemy of Mankind broken in pieces, and in due time the World blessed with an honourable and lasting Peace; and after you have long liv'd in the Enjoyment of it, and the greatest Glory, may Your Piety be rewarded with an immortal Crown in the Kingdom of Peace.

This Address having afterwards been presented to the Queen, by the Earl of Sunderland, her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty returns her hearty Thanks to the House of Commons for their Address: They may be assur'd nothing shall be wanting on her Part to make the Union of all her Subjects as extensive as is possible. And her Majesty is very glad to find, they are so well satisfied with her Endeavours for their Advantage and Happiness.

The other Address of the Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows:

May it please your Excellency,

WE her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our hearty Thanks for your Excellencies Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

R

And

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‘ And to assure your Excellency, That as the unparalleled Successes of her Majesty’s Reign, have rais’d in us the highest Esteem and Admiration of the Wisdom of her Councils, and Power of her Arms, so her Generous Concern for the Liberties of *Europe*, the Safety of her People, and for the Uniting her Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom, in Interest, Love and Affection, has inspir’d us with the deepest Sense of Duty to so Glorious, so Gracious a Sovereign.

‘ We thankfully acknowledge the Benefits we enjoy in this happy Opportunity of Meeting under Your Excellencies Government, to enact such Laws as are yet wanting to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

‘ And we assure your Excellency, That we are met with firm Resolutions, to improve this Opportunity to the utmost of our Power, to disappoint the Designs of those who endeavour to give Advantage to our Common Enemy, by creating Misunderstandings amongst Protestants.

‘ In all our Debates, we resolve to lay your Excellencies most extraordinary Pattern of Temper and Moderation before us, and to pursue those Methods which are most effectual to supply the Deficiency of the Revenue, so far as the present Circumstances of this Nation will allow.

‘ And we humbly beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as you are pleased to signify to us, That our Happiness and Prosperity, is the great Satisfaction you propose in the Government of this Kingdom ; so, we will endeavour to attain the same by such Methods as we hope may be to your Excellencies Satisfaction.

‘ Thus we shall best express the grateful Sense we have of her Majesty’s tender Regard for the true Interest of this Nation, manifested in her Choice of so Eminent and Wise a Governor.

‘ And thereby convince the World, that we have nothing more in our Desires, than her Majesty’s Service, and the Success of your Excellencies Administration for the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Thereupon

Thereupon his Excellency was pleas'd to give the Answer following.

Gentlemen,

THE Queen's Gracious Intentions of doing all things for the Good of this Nation, with the Assurance you give, leave me no room to doubt every thing will succeed to her Inclinations, which is your Happiness, and I have only to concur in it.

His Excellency's Answer.

Two Days † after, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address to the Queen :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do with all Humility congratulate the Glorious Success of Your Majesty's Endeavours, for securing by Your Arms Abroad, the Liberties of Europe; and the Welfare of Your Subjects at Home, by uniting Great Britain into One Body, under the same Protestant Succession, to the Throne of all Your Dominions.

Address of the Lords to the Queen.

We are sensible how effectual a Means that will prove to prevent the Attempts of Papists from disturbing the Quiet of Your Majesty's Empire, and more particularly of this Kingdom, that has been so often endanger'd by them.

May You go on, and extend Your Favour to all Your Subjects, till none are excluded from so great a Blessing, but such as by their own Frowardness or Disaffection to the Publick Good, debar themselves from the general Advantages of Your Majesty's Glorious Reign: And do hope, Your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness and Wisdom will conquer even those, and make them sensible of their true Interest.

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‘ We with Joy observe the Assurances of Your continued Affection to the Church, in putting us of this Kingdom on the same Foot as to Religion with *England*, by obliging all Your Successors at their Coronation to take and subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement thereof in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, as by Law Establish’d in this Realm.

‘ We with the same Gratitude acknowledge Your Majesty’s tender Concern for our Temporal Happiness, manifested in so many Instances, particularly in Your choosing for our Chief Governors those that have shewed the greatest Regard for our Prosperity; and for this last signal Instance, in sending his Excellency the Earl of *Pembroke* to be your Lieutenant here, whose Integrity and Prudence in managing many great and different Trusts have been so eminent, that they leave no room for us to doubt, but that the like Success will attend his Government here, which has accompanied him in all his other Employments.

‘ Your Majesty’s putting this Kingdom into the Hands of one so able to execute Your gracious Intentions, is a fresh Evidence that Your Majesty designs yet greater Favours for us.

‘ We with loyal and chearful Hearts, promise Your Majesty, That, to the Utmost of our Ability, we will contribute to carry on the Common Cause of *Europe*, in which Your Majesty is so eminently and happily engaged, and all other Your Majesty’s pious and generous Undertakings: And that we will avoid, with our greatest Care, contending among our selves about any other thing but who shall be most zealous for Your Majesty’s Service, and most earnest in our Prayers to God for the long continuance of so great a Blessing, as we are convinc’d Your Majesty’s Life is to the World.

Which Address having also been presented to the Queen, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majesty return’d this Answer: ..

ANNE R.



ANNE R.

A. C.

HER Majesty returns their Lordships Her hearty Thanks for their Address, and is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service. Her Majesty is also very well pleased with the Satisfaction their Lordships express in their Endeavours to unite all her Subjects.

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The Lords at the same time, presented to the Lord Lieutenant the following Address :

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Excellency, our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Excellent Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

*The Lords  
Address to  
the Lord  
Lieutenant*

We are highly sensible of her Majesty's most Gracious Disposition towards this Kingdom, by many repeated Instances, particularly by sending a Person so valuable to her Majesty, and all her Subjects, to be our Governor. And we shall be encouraged by the great Character your Excellency bears with all People, entirely to concur with your Excellency's Sentiments, and to confide in your Conduct. And, pursuant to her Majesty's Commands, shall endeavour to promote, with our utmost Care, UNANIMITY amongst our selves: And, we hope, with your Excellency's Assistance, to find out such Expedients to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, as may secure Us from the Dangers of Popery.

My Lord, we cannot, but with all imaginable Gratitude acknowledge your Excellency's Goodness, enjoining our Happiness and Prosperity with your own Satisfaction, which must always go together under your Excellency's most Prudent Administration.

His Excellency's most Gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

I Am extremely pleased with the true Sense your Lordships have expressed concerning the Queen's Disposition for the Good of this Kingdom; and I shall in every thing contribute with your Lordships towards it.

*His Excellency's Answer*

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On the 10th of July, the Commons order'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Explaining and Amending an Act, entituled, *An Act to prevent the Proceedings farther Growth of Popery*; And having on the 14th of the Com- appointed a Committee to inspect the publick Accounts, unanimously resolv'd, the next Day, to agree to the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, That a Supply be granted to her Majesty. The 28th of the same Month, the Committee of the whole House went on the Supply, and resolv'd, *First*, 'That the Funds formerly granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the Kingdom, were sufficient to support the Government, and discharge the Publick Debts to and for Michaelmas, 1707. *Secondly*, That the Supply granted to her Majesty be a Sum sufficient to make good the necessary Branches of the Establishment, from Michaelmas, 1707, to and for Midsummer, 1709: To which Resolution the House agreed.

A Supply granted.

July 29.

A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon censur'd.

The next \* Day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal resolv'd, 'That it is the Opinion of this House, that a Pamphlet, entituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding it*, is a false, scandalous, and seditious Libel, design'd to vilify and lessen a most Reverend Prelate in England, and Reflective on several other Reverend Prelates, and on the Clergy of Ireland in general, and tending to the Disturbance of the publick Peace in both Kingdoms. And order'd, on Motion, That the Pamphlet, entituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding it*, be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the Tholsel of the City of Dublin, and at the Parliament-House Door, on Thursday next, between the Hours of Twelve and One.

On the 4th of August the Commons resolv'd to grant 135000 Pounds to her Majesty, for the Support of the necessary Branches of the Establishment for one Year and three quarters, from the 29th of September, 1707, to the 24th of June 1709. And the following Days went on Ways and Means to raise the said Supply.

On

On the 5th of that Month, the Commons re-  
solv'd; 'That any Protestant Guardian that permits  
'a Papist to educate and dispose of his Ward, does  
'thereby betray the Trust repos'd in him, evade  
'the Law, and propagate Popery. Resolved, That  
'any Papist who shall take upon him to manage  
'and dispose of the Substance and Person of any  
'Infant, committed to a Protestant Guardian, is  
'guilty of a notorious Breach of the Law. Re-  
'solved, That altering a Protestant Guardian duly  
'appointed, without sufficient Reason, is a Dis-  
'couragement to the Execution of the Act against  
'the farther Growth of Popery.

Four Days after the Report from the Committee  
of the House of Commons, for stating the Publick  
Accompts of the Nation, being read, it was re-  
solved, 'That this Kingdom has been put to excess-  
'sive Charge, by Means of great Arrears of Rent  
'and Debts, return'd by the late Trustees, to be  
'due out of the forfeited Estates of this Kingdom;  
'and that most of the said Arrearages return'd, ap-  
'pear to be unjust Charges on the Subject, and  
'false Returns, by Receipts under the Hand of  
'the Trustees, or their Receivers, or Entries in  
'their own Books. Resolved, That an humble  
'Representation be laid before her Majesty, of the  
'great Charge and Pressures the Kingdom lies un-  
'der, by the said Returns, and several other, the  
'oppressive Proceedings of the late Trustees: And  
'appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a  
'Representation on the said Resolution.

This Session of the *Irish* Parliament was several  
times interrupted, and prolong'd, by Adjourn-  
ments, occasion'd by divers Bills being sent to  
*England* for the Royal Approbation. On the  
6th of *October*, the Commons pass'd a Censure  
upon Mr. *Thomas Putland*, an under Officer of  
the Treasury; and resolved, 'That having no-  
'toriously betray'd his Trust, he was unfit to serve  
'in any publick Employment in the Kingdom of  
*Ireland*.

On the 18th of the same Month, Mr. *Caulfield*  
reported from the Committee of the whole House,  
to whom a Bill entituled, *An Act for Explaining and*

A. C. 1707. *Amending an Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, was committed, That they had gone thro' the Bill, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to all of them, except one (by which the Sons of Papists that should turn Protestants, might be injur'd) to which the House disagreed, and rejected the Bill. Then Mr. Caulfield, according to Order, presented to the House, Heads of a Bill for the better Securing the Protestant Religion and Interest, in this Kingdom, against Popery; which were received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.*

*A Bill for the better Security of the Protestant Religion.*

*Act pass'd, Oct. 24.*

On the 24th of the same Month, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, in the usual manner, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. 'An Act for granting to her Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnens, Muslins, and other Goods and Merchandizes. 2. An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, that shall be made of any Houses, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments. 3. An Act for cleansing the Port, Harbour, and River of Dublin, and for erecting a Ballast-Office in the said City. 4. An Act for lessening Sheriffs Fees on Execution. 5. An Act for explaining and limiting the Privileges of Parliament. 6. An Act for Partition of Lands. 7. An Act to explain and amend an Act entituled, An Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. 8. An Act against murdering Bastard-Children. 9. An Act for Civil Bills. 10. An Act for settling the Estate of Anne, Lady Viscountess Dowager of Clanmalier, on Richard, Lord Bellew, Baron of Duleek, and for raising 3000*l.* thereout, for the Portion of Mary Nugent, Niece to the said Lady Clanmalier, and Wife of Francis Bermingham, eldest Son of Edward, Lord Baron of Athentrec.

Upon presenting the Bill of Supply, Alan Broderick, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, made the following Speech to his Excellency:

May it please your Excellency,

THE Commons, with extreme Satisfaction,  
 present themselves before your Excel- *The Speaker*  
 lency, to make a publick and grateful Acknow- *of the Com-*  
 ledgment of the Great Blessings they enjoy un- *mons's*  
 der her Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, of *Speech.*  
 which they count it not the least, to have Una-  
 nimity and Unity in Love and Affection among  
 themselves, so earnestly Recommended and In-  
 culcated from the Throne.

Her Majesty's Consummate Wisdom convin-  
 ces her, that no People ever was, or can be hap-  
 py, without it : And her Goodness towards her  
 Loyal Subjects of this Kingdom, hath set over  
 it a Person, who, by a peculiar Happiness of  
 Temper, and the healing Influence of his own  
 Example, is most likely to bring so desirable a  
 Work to Perfection.

How great are the Obligations this Nation  
 lies under to their Gracious Sovereign, who, at  
 a time when Affairs of the last Importance and  
 Difficulty are in Agitation in another Kingdom,  
 vouchsafes ( for the Good of this ) to deprive  
 her self of your Excellency's Advice and Atten-  
 dance in Council, where, with Universal Sa-  
 tisfaction and Applause, you happily pre-  
 side !

May your Excellency's Administration here  
 redound as much to your Honour ; may it  
 create as many Admirers of your Indefatigable  
 Application of Mind, Wise Conduct, and  
 Watchfulness for the Good of the Publick, as  
 your successful Negotiations in Foreign Parts,  
 and faithful Discharge of all other Weighty  
 and Honourable Trusts, have already done.

This the whole Kingdom heartily wish, and  
 assuredly promise themselves.

And I beg leave to say, That as it is of  
 great Benefit to the Publick, that the Commons  
 have been able to detect and redress several  
 of the Grievances, under which Multitudes  
 have suffer'd, by Exorbitant Deductions out of  
 Payments

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‘ Payments made by Under-Officers in the Treas-  
 ‘ sury : So it is for the Honour of your Excellen-  
 ‘ cy’s Government, that a Practice so pernicious,  
 ‘ and so long used, hath been brought to Light,  
 ‘ and remedied under your Excellency’s Admini-  
 ‘ stration.

*May it please your Excellency,*

‘ The Commons have chearfully and unani-  
 ‘ mously granted an Aid to her Majesty, by pas-  
 ‘ sing a Bill, entituled, *An Act for Granting to her*  
 ‘ *Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-*  
 ‘ *Waters, Calicoes, Linnens, Muslins, and other*  
 ‘ *Goods and Merchandizes.*

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Assent to the Bills presented to him, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses :

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The Lord  
 Lieuten-  
 ant’s  
 Speech to  
 both Houses.*

‘ It is with great Satisfaction I have observ’d  
 ‘ your Chearfulness in the Prosecution of her  
 ‘ Majesty’s Service in this Session of Parliament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ By your Unanimity in Granting the necessa-  
 ‘ ry Supplies for the Establishment, it appears  
 ‘ you had nothing more at Heart than her Ma-  
 ‘ jesty’s Service and the Common Safety : And  
 ‘ I shall not be wanting to represent to the Queen,  
 ‘ your Zeal and Affection for her Majesty’s Per-  
 ‘ son and Government.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I am very sensible how much your Appli-  
 ‘ cation has given Dispatch to the Publick  
 ‘ Bills ; and I must desire the Continuance of  
 ‘ it, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit  
 ‘ of such Laws, as are still under your Consi-  
 ‘ deration.

The

The Commons being return'd to their House, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journals, and that an Address of Thanks should be presented to his Excellency, which they did accordingly the 29th, and was as follows:

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*May it please your Excellency,*

WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled, do return your Excellency our most humble Thanks for your most Excellent Speech from the Throne, to both Houses in Parliament. *The Commons Address to his Excellency.*

Her Majesty's faithful Commons have nothing more at Heart, than her Majesty's Service, and the Common Safety of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom; which are so interwoven, that what strikes at the one, necessarily proves prejudicial to the other.

We crave leave to take this Opportunity of assuring your Excellency, that we shall, in all Instances, endeavour to deserve the Continuance of your Excellency's Favour, in representing our Zeal and Affection for the Person and Government of the best of Queens.

And we shall (as hitherto we have, with the utmost Application) give dispatch to the publick Affairs still before us, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit of those many good Bills, your Excellency has been pleased to transmit into GREAT BRITAIN.

We gratefully acknowledge her Majesty's tender Regard of our Welfare, in placing your Excellency over us, whose prudent and equal Administration, hath justly raised in us, the highest Esteem for your Excellency's Person and Government. Which Address his Excellency answer'd to this Effect:

*My Duty to her Majesty, and Satisfaction in your His Excellency's Prosperity, will always be a sufficient Inducement for me to use my best Endeavour; and I am always pleased when it's agreeable to you; and therefore heartily thank you for this Address.*

The



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\* Octob.

30th.

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons.

The next \* Day the Commons came to these unanimous Resolutions:

I. That the Thanks of this House be return'd to his Grace, *Narcissus*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of all *Ireland*, for his Noble, Charitable, and most useful Bounty, by the Erection of a publick Library.

II. That *Lewis Cromline* has been eminently useful to this Kingdom, in promoting the Linnen Manufacture thereof.

III. That all Popish Priests within this Kingdom, are obliged to take the Oath of Abjuration, by the Laws in force in the Kingdom; and all such Priests refusing or neglecting to take the same, ought to be prosecuted for such Refusal or Neglect.

IV. That it is the indispensable Duty of all Judges and Magistrates, to put the said Laws in Execution against Popish Priests.

\* Octob.  
30th.

The same \* Day, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

' An Act for the Encouragement and Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture.

' An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice. An Act

' for explaining and amending Two several Acts against Tories, Robbers and Rapparees. An

' Act for the continuing and perpetuating of divers Laws and Statutes heretofore Temporary:

' And for amending of the Law, in relation to Butter-Casks. An Act to impower Justices of

' the Peace to determine Disputes about Servants Wages, and to oblige Masters to pay the same;

' and to punish idle and disorderly Servants. An Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen

' by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their

' March. An Act to supply the Defects, and the better Execution of an Act, entituled, An

' Act for the avoiding of Privy and Secret Outlawries of his Majesty's Subjects in personal

' Actions. An Act for the more effectual prevention.

venting the Taking away, and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. An Act for suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables. An Act for the Encouraging the Exportation of Corn. An Act for Settling, and Preserving a publick Library for ever in the House for that purpose built by the Archbishop of *Armagh*; and to some private Bills. After which his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is with very great Satisfaction that I now put an end to this Session of Parliament, wherein you have conducted all Affairs with due Regard to the Crown, and in it the Good of your Country; and I cannot doubt but you have a grateful Sense of many good Laws the Queen has now given you.

*The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Before we part, I cannot but observe among all the Qualifications with which her Majesty is endowed, her Subjects have been most eminently bless'd by her Majesty's Vigilance, Moderation and Justice; and by practising them in your several Stations, the first will prevent all Foreign Attempts, the second, by healing your Divisions, will strengthen the Protestant Interest, and secure your Peace at Home; and by the good Administration of Justice you will suppress Profaneness and Immorality, and altogether make a flourishing and happy People, to which End I earnestly recommend them.

*The Parliament prorogued.*

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Thursday* the sixth of *May* next.

\* *Novem. 29th.*

About a Month after the Lord Lieutenant embark'd for *Great Britain*, and the next day landed near *Chester*.

*The Lord Lieutenant returns to Great Britain.*

To

A. C.  
1707.

*Russia*  
*Ships ta-*  
*ken by the*  
*French:*

To return to *Great Britain*: On the 12th of *August*, the Admiralty-Office publish'd the following Account which they had receiv'd, relating to the Ships bound to *Russia*, which lately fell into the Enemy's Hands on the Coast of *Lapland*. Admiral *Whetstone* convoy'd the *Russia* Fleet between the Islands of *Shotland*, and kept them company until they were out of sight of the said Islands, when he left them: And two Days after the Commander in Chief of the *Russia* Convoy, Captain *Haddock*, made a Signal, by hoisting and lowering his Colours Eleven times one after another, which the Masters of the *Russia* Ships did own they took, was to acquaint them that there were Eleven Sail in sight but they (namely the Masters of the Ships which were taken) hearing no more of them for two Days after, and being within 100 Leagues of *Archangel*, did trust to their sailing, and made the best of their way; and some time after they fell into the Enemy's Hands, they saw the three *English* Ships of War, with the rest of the Fleet, lying by in order to engage the Enemy's Squadron; in the interim whereof the *Russia* Ships made the best of their way towards *Archangel*; but that our Ships finding those of the Enemy declined to give them Battle, did soon make after the Merchant Ships, in order to conduct them in Safety into their Port. This confused Account was clear'd by a private Letter, importing, 'That Fifteen Merchant Men were taken on the Coast of *Lapland*, in the Island of *Kildine*, in the Latitude of 69 Degrees, 40 Minutes the 11th of *July*, And that the rest of the Fleet, consisting of above Forty Ships, with their Convoy of Three Men of War, had a great Deliverance by a hard Gale, and a thick Fog.

*The Duke*  
*of Devon-*  
*shire dies.*

On the 18th of the same Month, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, his Grace *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Lord Lieutenant

nant of the County of *Derby*, &c. died at his House in *Piccadilly*, in the Sixty-seventh Year of his Age. His natural and acquired Accomplishments, both in Person and Mind, made him a great Ornament to the Peerage, and his Eminent Zeal for the *English* Constitution, and the Protestant Religion, which he exerted, on several Occasions, in the most difficult Times, will render his Memory famous amongst the greatest Patriots of this Nation. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son *William Cavendish*, Marquis of *Hartington*, whom he left his sole Executor, and whom her Majesty was pleased,

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1707.

His Character.

Three Weeks † after, to appoint Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, in the Room of the late Duke his Father; which Favour her Majesty heighten'd by her gracious Expression, *That she had lost a Loyal Subject, and good Friend in the Father, but did not doubt to find them both again in the Son.* Two Days \* afterwards, the new Duke was sworn one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, and some † time after constituted Lord Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum*, of the County of *Derby*, and Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all the Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens beyond *Trent*.

He is succeeded by his eldest Son.

† Sept. 6th.

The Queen's gracious Expression to the new Duke.

\* Sept. 8th.

† Octob. 29th.

On the 15th of September, *George Stepney*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary from her Majesty to the States General of the United Provinces, and one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, departed this Life in the Forty-fourth Year of his Age: He had served his Country in Foreign Courts for the space of Twenty Years, having successfully acquitted himself in many difficult and important Negotiations, for which he was qualify'd by extraordinary natural Abilities, improv'd by a great Knowledge in all the politer Parts of Learning, and long Experience in Business.

Mr. Stepney dies. Sept. 15th.

On the 24th her Majesty and the Prince came from *Windsor* to *Kensington*, and on the last Day of that Month went from thence to *Newmarket*. The Day before the Common Hall of the City of *London*, according to Custom, proceeded to

The Queen and Prince go to Newmarket, Sept. 30th.

the

1707. the Election of a Lord Mayor ; and having re-  
 A. C. turn'd Sir *William Withers* and Sir *Charles Dun-*  
 comb to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimously  
 Sir W. made choice of the first, who was accordingly,  
 Withers declared Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

On the 4th of October, Dr. *Balderston* Vice-  
 Lord May. Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, accom-  
 or of Lon- panied by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, Pro-  
 don, ctors, and many others, waited upon her Ma-  
 Sept. 29th. jesty ; and being introduced by his Grace the  
 Duke of *Somerset*, their Chancellor, made a Speech  
 full of Duty and Affection to her Majesty's  
 Sacred Person and Government : To which her  
 Majesty was pleas'd to return a most gracious  
 Answer, and they were afterwards, by her Ma-  
 jesty's Order, splendidly entertain'd by the Board  
 of Green Cloth. The 17th of the same Month  
 her Majesty and his Royal Highness return'd  
 from *Newmarket* to *Kensington*.

The *Lis-* A *British* Fleet of about 130 Vessels bound for  
 bon Fleet *Lisbon* with Merchandize, Provisions, Stores of  
 attack'd, War, and 1000 Horses bought in *England* for  
 and three the King of *Portugal*, which sailed from *Plymouth*  
 of the Con- the 9th of October, under Convoy of the *Cumber-*  
 voys taken, land, Commodore, the *Devonshire*, *Royal-Oak*,  
 and one *Chester* and *Ruby*, fell in the next Day, off of the  
 blown up. *Lizard*, with the *Brest* and *Dunkirk* Squadrons,  
 making in all Fourteen Sail, under the Com-  
 mand of Count *Fourbin*, and Mr. *du Guay-Trouyn*.  
 The *British* Convoy, to give the Merchant-men  
 the better Opportunity to escape, engaged the  
*French*, and fought with great Courage and Ob-  
 stinacy, but the *Cumberland* having lost her Masts,  
 and being over-power'd, was taken by Mr. *du*  
*Guay*, as were also the *Chester* and *Ruby*, by Mes-  
 sieurs *de Courserac*, and *de Nesmond*. The *Devonshire*  
 maintain'd a running Fight against Five Men  
 of War, till the Dusk of the Evening, when  
 ( by what Accident is unknown ) she was blown  
 up, and two of her Men only were saved. Mr.  
*de Beauharnois*, Commander of the *Achille*, board-  
 ed the *Royal-Oak*, but both their Bolt-sprits be-  
 ing broken, the *British* Ship made off, and with  
 some few Vessels, made the Harbour of *Kin-*  
*sale*.

sale, having lost only Twelve Men kill'd, and Twenty-four wounded. The Bravery and stout Resistance of the *Devonshire* favour'd the Escape of most of the Transports and Trading Ships, which safely arriv'd at *Lisbon*.

Not many Days after, *Great Britain* sustain'd a much greater Loss at Sea. On *Michaelmas-day* Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* sail'd from *Gibraltar* with Fifteen Men of War of the Line of Battle, Five of a lesser Rank, and one Yacht, viz. the *Association*, Admiral; the *Royal Ann*, Sir *George Bing*, Commander; *St. George*, Lord *Dursley*; *Somerset*, Captain *John Price*; *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*; *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*; *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*; *Swiftsure*, Captain *Griffith*; *Rumney*, Captain *Coney*; *Panther*, Captain *Hubbart*; *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*; *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*; *Lenox*, Sir *William Jumper*; *La Valeur*, Captain *Johnson*; *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*; the *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*; the *Vulcan*, Captain *Hockman*; the *Phenix*, Captain *Sansom*; the *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*; the *Weasel*, Captain *Gulman*; and the *Isabella* Yacht, Captain *Riddel*.

Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* having made an Observation the 21st of October, and having the next Day Soundings in Ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from Twelve till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up fresh at S. S. W. the Admiral made the Signal for sailing; The Fleet steering E. by N. and supposing they had the Channel open, some of the Ships were upon the Rocks to the Westward of *Scilly*, before they were aware, about Eight of the Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Distress. The *Association*, in which Sir *Cloudestly Shovell* was, struck upon the Rocks call'd, *The Bishop* and his Clerks, and was lost with all the Men in it, as were also the *Eagle* and *Rumney*. The *Firebrand* was likewise dashed on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and Four and twenty of his Men, saved themselves in the Boat. And Captain *Sansom*, who commanded the *Phenix*, be-

Sir  
Cloudestly  
Shovel  
drowned,  
and his  
Ship the  
Associati-  
on, with  
the Eagle,  
Rumney,  
and Fire-  
brand, lost.  
Octob.  
d.

A. C. 1707. ing driven on the Rocks with the Island, saved all his Men, but was forced to run his Ship ashore. The *Royal Ann* was saved by great Presence of Mind, both in Sir George Bing and his Officers and Men, who in a Minute's Time, set her Top-sails, one of the Rocks not being a Ship's length to Leeward of her, and the other on which Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* was lost, as near as in a Breach of the Sea. Nor had the Lord *Dursley*, Commander of the *St George*, a less miraculous Escape; for his Ship was dash'd on the same Ridge of Rocks with the *Association*, and the same Wave which he saw bear out all Sir *Cloudefly's* Lights, set his own Ship a-float.

Sir  
Cloudefly  
Shovell's Cha-  
racter, with  
a short Ac-  
count of his  
principal  
Actions.

Sir *Cloudefly Shovell's* Body being the next Day after this Misfortune, taken up by some Country Fellows, was stripp'd and buried in the Sand; But on Inquiry made by the Boats of the *Salisbury* and *Antelope*, it was discover'd where he was hid; from whence being taken out, and the Earth wash'd off, he appeared as fresh as if alive, tho' he had lain interr'd from the 22d to the 26th, on which Day he was brought on Board the *Salisbury*, embowell'd, and the 28th of that Month brought into *Plymouth*, from whence he was afterwards carried to *London*. This was the fatal End of one of the greatest Sea-Commanders of our Age, or, indeed, as ever this Island produced; Of undaunted Courage and Resolution, of wonderful Presence of Mind in the hottest Engagements, and of consummate Skill and Experience: But more than all this, he was a just, frank, generous, honest, good Man. He was the Artificer of his own Fortune; and, by his personal Merit alone, from the lowest, rais'd himself to almost the highest Station in the Navy of Great Britain. To enumerate all the Actions he was concern'd in, would bear and require a Volume; and therefore being stinted to a very narrow Compass, we shall content ourselves with touching upon the most remarkable. He gave early Proofs of his Valour, on the 14th of January, 1674-5, when being Lieutenant to Sir

John



John Narborough, Admiral of the *English* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, he burnt in the Harbour, and under the Castle and Walls of *Tripoly*, Four Men of War belonging to the Pirates of that Place, which forc'd them to accept such Conditions of Peace, as Sir John Narborough was pleas'd to prescribe them. He distinguish'd himself in the first Sea-Engagement that happen'd in the late War, in *Bantry-Bay*, on the first Day of *May*, 1689. for which he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, being then Commander of the *Edgar*. He was soon after advanc'd to the Rank of a Flag-Officer; and upon the breaking out of the present War, in 1702. he was sent with a Squadron of about Twenty Men of War, to join the Grand Fleet, and bring home the Galeons and other rich Booty taken by the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* at *Vigo*. The next year he was promoted to a higher Post, being appointed to command in Chief the Confederate Fleet design'd for the Streights consisting of Thirty-five *English*, and Fourteen *Dutch* Men of War; and being come into *Leghorn-Road*, maintain'd the Honour of the *English* Union-Flag, and forc'd the Governour of that City to give him a Royal Salute, which he had at first refus'd. In that Expedition Sir *Cloudesty* sent two Men of War to endeavour to supply the *Cevennois* with Money, Arms, and Ammunition; but for want of Intelligence, the *Cevennois* not coming to the Sea-shore, the Admiral express'd a great Concern, that he could not relieve them; having always been a warm Stickler for Liberty, and the Protestant Religion. In the Month of *June*, 1704, he joyn'd the Grand Fleet commanded by Sir *George Rook*, in the *Mediterranean*, had his Share in the Honour of taking of *Gibraltar*; and by his admirable Conduct, Bravery, and Success, in the Sea-Fight that happen'd soon after, between the Confederate and *French* Fleets, oblig'd the Enemies Van to bear away out of the Reach of his Cannon; and Count *Toulouse* to follow the Example of his Van,

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A. C. and tow out of Danger from Sir George Rook.  
 1707. In a Word, Sir Cloudestly, tho' but the second then in Command, yet got the principal Honour of that Day, and contributed most to the Preservation of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet: For which signal Piece of Service, he was some Months after (*January 170<sup>4</sup>*) appointed Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's FLEET, in Conjunction with the E A R L of P E T E R - B O R O U G H. King C H A R L E S resolv'd to try his Fortune with those two Brave and Daring Men, to whose unanimous Counsels, and invincible Courage, he was soon after indebted for the sudden, unexpected, and most important Conquest of *Barcelona*. In the Year 1706. Sir Cloudestly Shovell, commanded the whole Confederate Fleet, which had on Board Ten Thousand Men, under the Command of the Earl Rivers, design'd for a Descent upon *France*, but being detain'd by stubborn, contrary Winds, in *Torbay*, till the first of *October*, the Admiral, according to his new Orders, sail'd for *Lisbon*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where having set on shore the Land-Forces, he return'd to *Lisbon*, to prepare for a greater Expedition in the Year 1707. Accordingly, about the latter End of *June*, Sir Cloudestly Shovell, with the Confederate Fleet under his Command, cast Anchor in the Road of *Nice*, where he nobly entertained the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers on Board his Ship, and with them concerted Measures for the Attack of *Toulon*. The Reasons that induced the High Allies to that stupendous Undertaking, with the unforeseen Accidents, and unsurmountable Difficulties, that occasion'd its Miscarriage, have already been laid open, but we may here once more observe, That as the Winds and Waves are subject to no other Authority, than of the great Director of all human Affairs, so, according to the Duke of *Savoy's* publick Testimony and Declaration, the Operations at Sea were carried on with all the Dili-

*Diligence and Success, that could possibly be expected from the Roughness of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather*; and that his Royal Highness gave particular Marks of his Esteem and Gratitude to Sir Cloudesty Shovell; who, before he left the Harbour of Toulon, had the Satisfaction to see Eight of the Enemy's Capital Ships burnt and destroy'd. Upon the whole matter, as his eminent Services have merited a publick Monument for his Ashes, so his Memory ought ever to be dear to this Nation, and his Example proposed to the Imitation of all British Seamen.

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About this time the Court receiv'd, and publish'd an Account of Captain Underdown, Commander of the *Falkland's* successful Expedition against the Enemy's Fisheries in the North of America, in which the French sustain'd the following Damage, viz. Two Ships taken, One of Thirty Guns, and an Hundred and Ten Men, another of Twenty Guns, and an Hundred Men; One Ship taken and burnt of Twenty Guns, and Eighty Men; Two Ships burnt by the Enemy, one of Thirty-two, and another of Twenty-six Guns; Two hundred and Twenty-eight Fishing-Boats burnt; Four hundred and Seventy Boats and Shalloways, that were not employ'd in the Fishery this Season; Twenty-three Stages, and Twenty-three Train-Fats burnt; Seventy seven thousand Two hundred and eighty Quintals of Fish, and One thousand Five hundred and sixty eight Hogsheads of Train-Oil destroy'd. But all this was too inconsiderable to alleviate the Loss of Sir Cloudesty Shovell, and of the Ships and Men that perish'd with him.

Captain

Under-

down's

successful

Expedition

in the

West-Indies.

On Thursday, the 23d of October, the FIRST PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN met the first time at Westminster, and the Queen being come to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnities, and the Commons sent for up, the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's Command, directed the Commons to return to their House, and chuse a Speaker, and present him to her Majesty, that day sevensnight. Accordingly the

The Parlia-

ment of

Great Bri-

tain meets.

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*John  
Smith Esq;  
chosen  
Speaker.*

*The Queen  
approves  
him, Oct.  
30th, N. S.*

Commons being return'd to their House, unanimously made choice of the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Esquire, Speaker of the last Parliament of *England*, for their Speaker; and then adjourn'd till the *Thursday* following. The House of Lords adjourn'd likewise to the same Day: After Thirteen Peers of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, had been admitted to their Places, by Virtue of their respective Writs, each being introduced by Two Peers of the same Rank, of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*. On the 30th of the same Month, the Queen came again to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, presented to her Majesty, their Speaker, *John Smith*, Esquire, whose Election her Majesty was pleased to approve: And then the Lord High Chancellor, by her Majesty's Command, acquainted both Houses with her Majesty's Pleasure, That they should adjourn to that Day sevensnight, which they did accordingly; and the Queen being then \* come to the Upper House, and the Commons attending, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

*Nov. 6th.  
Her Majesty's  
speech  
to both  
Houses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to my Self, that I meet you here in this first Parliament of *Great Britain*, not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared, as Mine is, to make this Union so prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of our Enemies.

To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince, as soon as possible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the Uniting of our Interests, has not only improved our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary War, till we obtain  
a safe

' a safe and honourable Peace for our selves, and  
' for our Allies.

' In so great and extensive a War as this is,  
' many Things may be usefully undertaken,  
' which are not fit to be communicated before-  
' hand : The Attempt upon *Toulon* was of this  
' Nature, and though it had not wholly its de-  
' sired Effect, has, nevertheless, been attended  
' with many great and obvious Advantages to  
' the Common Cause in this Year, and has made  
' our Way easier, I hope, to greater in the  
' next.

' As the *French* have gained Ground upon us  
' in *Spain*, so they have been wholly driven out  
' of *Italy*, by which it is become more easie for  
' all the Allies to join their Assistance next year,  
' for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his  
' Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the  
' whole *Spanish* Monarchy to his Obedience.

' The Weakness, and ill Posture of Affairs up-  
' on the *Rhine* in the Beginning of the year, has  
' given an Opportunity to the *French* to make  
' themselves stronger in all other Parts ; but this  
' Defect seems in a very promising way of being  
' fully remedied against next Campaign, by the  
' Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Ha-*  
' *nover*, whose seasonable Acceptance of that  
' Command, has strengthened and obliged the  
' whole Confederacy.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

' The just Application of the Supplies given  
' Me by former Parliaments, the plain Necessi-  
' ty of continuing this War, the reasonable  
' Prospect of putting a good End to it, if we  
' be not wanting to our selves, and the Honour  
' of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, are, I  
' make no doubt, sufficient Arguments to incite  
' you to provide the necessary Supplies which I  
' am obliged to desire of you for the ensuing  
' Campaign in all Parts, and particularly for the  
' timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the  
' making

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making good our Treaty with *Portugal*, as also for strengthening the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; All which Services, I don't doubt, but you will think so necessary, that they ought not to be neglected, even though they should require an Augmentation.

The Sums already expended in this War, have been very great, and they are sufficient Proofs how well satisfied my Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Government, of which I am so sensible, as never to ask any Supplies from them, but what are absolutely necessary for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great Happiness, that I have not the least Interest separate from that of all my good Subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In a Work so great and new in its kind as that of the Union, it is impossible but that some Doubts and Difficulties must have arisen, which, however, I hope, are so far overcome, as to have defeated the Designs of those who would have made use of that Handle to foment Disturbances.

There are several Matters expressly made liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Consideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, which, together with such others as may reasonably produce those Advantages that, with due Care, must certainly arise from that Treaty, I earnestly recommend to your serious Consideration.

On my part nothing shall be wanting to procure to my People all the Blessings which can follow from this happy Circumstance of my Reign, and to extinguish, by all proper Means, the least Occasions of Jealousie, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this my United Kingdom can suffer by the Consequences of this Union.



Such a Suggestion shall never in my Time have any Foundation, how restless soever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Artifices to disturb our Peace and Happiness, those Great and Valuable Blessings cannot but be always secure to Us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our present Union; I hope therefore you will suffer nothing to prevail with you to disunite among your selves, or abate your Zeal in opposing the common Enemy.

The Speaker and Members of the House of Commons having spent the 30th of October, and the 6th, 7th, 8th and Part of the 10th of November, in taking the Oaths, making and subscribing the Declaration, and taking and subscribing the Oath of Abjuration, according to the Laws made for that Purpose: Mr. Speaker (c) reported the (c) Dec. Queens Speech, for which they unanimously resolved to return her Majesty Thanks, and appointed a Committee to draw up an Address for that purpose. This done, they appointed proper Days for the sitting of the Five Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges, and Elections: In relation to which last, they made the same Resolutions mention'd in our last Year's (d) *Annals*. Then, upon Motion, several Clauses in the Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Majesty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*, relating to the disabling several Officers to sit in Parliament, being read, it was resolved, 'That every Person, who, by the said Act of the first Session of the last Parliament, was disabled; from and after the Dissolution or Determination of the said Parliament, to sit and vote as a Member of the House of Commons in any Parliament to be hereafter holden, was by Virtue of the said Act incapable of Sitting or Voting as a Member of the House of Commons in this pre-

Several Officers disabled to sit in Parliament.



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present Parliament; And order'd Lists of the Commissioners of Prizes, Commissioners of Transports, Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded, Commissioners for the Wine-Licenses, Governours and Deputy-Governours of the Plantations, Commissioners of the Navy, Pay-masters of the Army, and the Secretaries and Agents under them; as also Lists of the Persons who had Grants of any Offices of Profit or Pensions, to be laid before the House. Whereupon several Members, who were affected by the forementioned Act, resign'd their Places of Profit to preserve their Seats in the House.

(e) Dec.  
11th.

The next (e) Day, Mr. Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported from the Committee, the Address they had drawn up, which being unanimously agreed to by the House, was the Day (f) following presented, by the whole House, to her Majesty at St. James's, and was as follows:

(f) Dec.  
12th.

The Commons Address to the Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do with all Thankfulness and Humility acknowledge the Divine Goodness in making your Majesty the Glorious Instrument of Uniting Your Two Kingdoms.

And we shall never be so wanting in our Duty to Your Majesty, and to the Trust reposed in us by those we represent, as not to embrace all Occasions of confirming and improving the Advantages of this happy Union.

As this cannot fail to strengthen your Majesty's Government at Home, and answer the well-grounded Hopes of all Your good Subjects; so your Faithful Commons are resolved to exert the united Strength of this Island in such a Manner as shall make it a Terror to Your Enemies.

The

‘The Elector of *Hanover* being at the Head of the Army on the *Rhine*, gives us the greatest Hopes of Success on that side, from his Conduct and Authority.

‘And tho’ Your Majesty’s Great and Wise Designs for the Advantage of this Nation, and the Good of the Common Cause, have not had all the desired Effects in the last Campaign, yet we beg leave to assure Your Majesty, That no Disappointments shall discourage us from making our utmost Efforts to enable your Majesty, in Conjunction with Your Allies, to reduce the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of the King of *Spain*, to make good the Treaty with *Portugal*, and to strengthen the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*.

‘Your Majesty has shewn, through the whole Course of your Reign, That You have no Interest separate from that of Your People; who have been so sensible of the many Blessings they have enjoy’d under Your Administration, as never to be wanting on all Occasions to express their Gratitude to the best of Q U E E N S.

‘And we Your United Commons of this Parliament, do faithfully promise Your Majesty, That we will proceed upon publick Business with Unanimity and Dispatch; and give such Effectual Supplies as may carry on the War with Vigour, and by the Blessing of God upon Your Majesty’s Arms, obtain an Honourable and Lasting Peace.

To this Address the Queen was pleased to answer:

Gentlemen,

*The Queen's  
Answer.*

‘I Thank you very kindly for this Address: The Desires you express of taking all Occasions to improve the Advantages of our happy Union are extremely agreeable to Me.

‘As

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‘ As you cannot give a more sensible Proof of  
 ‘ your Loyalty and Affection to me, and my Go-  
 ‘ vernment, than by your Assurances of support-  
 ‘ ing me effectually in a vigorous Prosecution  
 ‘ of the War: So I make no doubt but that  
 ‘ these Assurances will have their due Weight  
 ‘ abroad, and be of the greatest Advantage ima-  
 ‘ ginable to the Common Cause.

(d) Nov.

12. *The  
 Lords do  
 not address  
 the Queen.*

It was expected, that according to Custom, the Lords would have begun their Session, with an Address of Thanks to the Queen, but when her Majesty's Speech came first to be (d) consider'd, the Earl of *Wharton* made an elaborate Speech, wherein, amongst other Things, he took Notice of the great Decay of Trade and Scarcity of Money. He was seconded by the Lord *Sims*, who likewise enlarged upon the ill-Condition and late Mismanagements of the Navy. So that when the Earl of *Stair* moved for an Address to her Majesty, to return her Thanks for her Speech, he was opposed by the Duke of *Beverly*, the Earl of *Roxburgh*, and Lord *Gowrie*, who said, they ought, in the first Place, to consider the State of the Nation; insinuating, at the same time, that Addresses had before been made to little purpose, meaning in relation to the Navy. After some other Speeches, it was order'd, That the State of the Nation should be taken into

\* Nov. 19.

*They take  
 the State of  
 the Nation  
 into Consi-  
 deration.*

Consideration the *Wednesday* \* following, in a Committee of the whole House, wherein the Queen assisted *incognito*. The Lord *Henry Herbert* of *Cherbury*, being chosen Chairman of the Committee, a Petition, given in by the Two Sheriffs of *London*, and subscribed by about two Hundred of the most eminent Merchants of the City, was read, complaining of the great Losses they had lately sustain'd at Sea, for want of Convoys and Cruizers, and begging a speedy Remedy. After the reading of this Petition, which was presented to the Committee by the Earl of *Wharton*, his Lordship begun the De-  
 bate,

bate, with laying open the miserable Condition of the Nation, and the great Decay of Trade. Several other Peers spoke to the same Effect, and among the rest, the Lord *Haversham* made the following studied Speech: *The Lord Haversham's Speech.*

My Lord Herbert,

I Was so unfortunate as not to be in the House, when your Order was moved, but thought it my Duty to pay Attendance upon so Extraordinary an Occasion: I know it is generally look'd upon as a Mark of great Weakness and Imprudence, to attempt Impossibilities; That Man would scarce be thought in his Right Senses, that should endeavour to stop the Tide at Graves-end with his Thumb, and not rather suffer it to take its own Course, as knowing that it will as surely have its Ebb as it has its Flux; but yet there are some Cases wherein the universal Practice of Mankind shews the Mistake of this Maxim. Who is there, that seeing his Parent languishing, and in an irrecoverable Consumption, would not think it his Duty to give him all the Assistance in his Power, though he was morally certain all his Endeavours would prove ineffectual, and the fatal Hour was just approaching? Nay, does not every Man endeavour to preserve his own Life, while at the same time he knows that Death it self is most unavoidable?

This I take to be much the present Case of ENGLAND, (I ask your Lordship's Pardon, that I have not yet forgot that beloved Name) I mean BRITAIN. Our Condition is very low and desperate, and yet I think myself obliged to do all I can towards the helping a poor sinking Island, though I am convinced, at the same time it will prove very insignificant.

My

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‘ My Lord, the Two things you have now under your Consideration, *your FLEET and your TRADE*, have so near a Relation, and such mutual Influence upon each other, they cannot well be separated : *Your Trade* is the Mother and Nurse of your Seamen ; *your Seamen* are the Life of your Fleet ; and *your Fleet* is the Security and Protection of your Trade , and both together are the Wealth, Strength, Security, and Glory of **BRITAIN**.

‘ And this is so manifest, that those who have writ upon these Subjects, whether Foreigners, or among our selves have all owned it, which makes it astonishing that a thing so clear and Evident, and wherein our Interest and Safety does so much consist, *should be Post-poned to any Foreign Consideration whatsoever*, wherein we are less concerned ; but we are so Unhappy as to Struggle with so many complicated Difficulties, *that what is proper for one thing, is prejudicial to another*.

‘ My Lord, I must make the same Apology for my self, as that Noble Lord did, who first began this Debate, though I may speak very plainly, it is with a very honest Intention of Service, and a very real Sence of our great Losses and Misfortunes ; his Lordship has spoke so very well and so fully too to these Points ; that whatever I can say upon the same Subjects will, after what has been said by him, come from me with a very ill Grace, yet give me leave my Lord to speak a Word or Two.

‘ *Your Disasters at Sea, have been so many, a Man scarce knows where to begin ; your Ships have been taken by your Enemies, as the DUTCH take your Herrings by Shoals upon your own Coasts, nay your ROYAL NAVY, it self has not escaped, and these are pregnant Misfortunes, and big with INNUMERABLE MISCHIEFS ; your Merchants are beggared, your*  
Com



Commerce is broke, your Trade is gone, your Staple and Manufacture ruined, the Queen has lost her Customs, and the Parliament must make good the DEFICIENCIES, while, in the mean time, our ALLIES have an open and flourishing Trade, and our Enemies make use both of our own SHIPS and SEAMEN too against us: There is yet a farther Grievance, when through a Thousand Difficulties and Dangers, the honest Trader has brought home some small Effects, he is fallen upon and oppres'd by vexatious and unjust Prosecutions; I mention this with relation to the UNION, and to shew, that though I was always against it, yet since it is made, I am for keeping firm and exactly to it.

My Lord, the Face of our Affairs is visibly changed in the space of one Year's time, and the Temper of the Nation too: Formerly Men stifled their Misfortunes and were afraid of whispering them out for fear of being overheard and undone; now, it is hard to stop their Mouths, or keep them within any Bounds; the moving Objects of Sorrow we meet with every where, the Tears of the Fatherless and Cries of the Widows have raised both a Compassion for the distressed and a Resentment and Indignation against the Authors of these Misfortunes; and the very Fames which of late have † flew abroad, no Body knows from whence, and Papers which have been cried in your Streets are all Marks of the great Ferment the Nation is in.

† It should be flown but the Speech printed by his Lordships Direction has it flew.

My Lord, you are now upon the Enquiry by what Ways and Persons we have been brought into this miserable Condition; I think it very indifferent which Way you proceed, it seems reasonable that those Lords who first moved this Order, should put it into what Method they please, but I must take leave to say, that begin where you will, if you do not end with the Ministry, we shall be in a worse Condition, in my Opinion, than we were before,

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‘ As to the ADMIRALTY, if the Prince’s Council have committed any Fault, it is very fit they should have what they deserve, but I hope no Persuasion will prevail with the PRINCE himself to lay down that Commission; the Navy, I think, is safer in his Hands than in any other Man’s Hands whatsoever, and I’ll give your Lordship my Reason for it; he has Advantages no other Person can pretend to: He owes not his Commission to the Favour of any great Minister whatsoever, nor is he within the Reach of their Power; he stands upon a much more unshaken and firm Foundation, and if there be any Mistake, it is impossible to be the Effect either of the Fear or the Anger of a great Minister, or a care to please him.

‘ My Lord, I take the ROOT of all our Misfortunes to lye in the MINISTRY, and without a Change of Ministry in my Opinion, no other Remedy will be effectual. I may perhaps be told by some Lord, that I arraign the Ministry: I know that is not proper here, yet every Lord has Liberty of speaking his Thoughts freely, and taking notice of any thing he thinks a Grievance to the Nation; and it is under this Notion of Complaint, and from a Sense of our miserable Condition, that I say this to your Lordship, and if I were not confident, I stand upon sure Ground, I should not venture thus far, but I have my Justification in my Hand. And now my Lord, it is fit I should prove what I say.

‘ Should I mention the Breach of the first, fourth and last Article of the UNION, I am within your Order, and those Lords who serve at present, for the North Part of BRITAIN, I am Confident have heard of a Complaint and Address of the Royal Burroughs; and I might remember the Disappointments we have met with in SPAIN, but I hope those two Points will be some time or other considered. I’ll therefore keep my self for  
‘ Proof





Proof strictly to your Petition, and I think nothing is more evident than *that your Ministry has been the Cause of these Misfortunes*; and the Argument which convinces me of it is drawn from *an Address of your Lordships in Seventeen hundred and four*, which I have in my Hand; I know before whom I speak, The Queen is a Prince of that consummate Wisdom, as not to do any thing without the Advice of her Ministry, your Lordships did then most humbly advise and address her Majesty, that particular Care might be taken of these two Points, none but those that have her Majesty's Ear could prevail to the contrary, and the want of following your Lordships Advice has lost the Nation near Ten Millions since, and therefore it evidently follows, that your Ministry have been the Occasion of these Losses.

In short, My Lord, for I'll trouble you no farther, let our Misfortunes be skinned over as they will, if they fester, and throb, and are foul at bottom, they will certainly break out with incurable Rage and Fury.

The Debate growing high, some Members endeavour'd to allay it, by proposing Ways and Means to retrieve our Losses at Sea; and, among the rest, the Lord *Hallifax* moved, That a Committee be appointed to receive Proposals for Encouraging of Trade and Privateers in the *West Indies*; which Motion being back'd by the Lord Treasurer, and the Question put, the same was carried in the Affirmative, after which their Lordships resolv'd that Day Seven-night, to hear, in a Grand Committee, what the Merchants had to alledge to prove the Suggestion of this Petition.

On the 13th of November, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, unanimously resolv'd to grant a Supply to her Majesty, to which the House agreed the next day, and order'd Estimates and Accounts of the Ordinary

*A Supply granted by the Commons*

A. C.  
1707.

*Accounts  
Estimates  
order'd to  
be laid be-  
fore the  
House.*

of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service for the Year 1708; Of the particular Expences for the Ordinary of Navy, for the last Year; Of the present Debt of the Navy; Of the Subsidies of her Majesty's Allies; and of the present Debt of the Office of Ordnance, to be laid before the House. They afterwards resolv'd, 'That there be laid before the House, a State of her Majesty's Royal Navy: since the 4th Day of May, 1702, the Beginning of the War; as also an Account of the State and Trade of the Plantations; and an Account of what number of Ships had been taken from the Enemy, or destroy'd, since the Beginning of the War; and what Ships had been retaken, and by whom: Which Accounts and Estimates her Majesty order'd to be immediately prepared in the respective Offices, according to the desire of the Commons in their Addresses for that purpose, and to be laid before their House with all possible speed.

*Petition of  
the Mer-  
chants.*

On Saturday the 15th of November, a Petition of several Merchants of London was presented to the Commons and read, 'Complaining of the want of Cruizers in the Channel and Soundings, and praying that the House, in tender Commiseration of the extream great Losses, which they, and the Nation in general, had suffer'd, would be pleased, before it was too late, to apply such Remedy as to them should seem meet and proper, to obtain the wished for end, relating to Cruizers, during the continuance of the present War: The Consideration of which Petition was refer'd to the Committee of the whole House for Trade.

*(d) Nov.  
17. Reso-  
lutions a-  
bout the  
Supply.*

The Monday following, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, 'That Forty thousand Men be imploy'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1708, including Eight thousand Marines; That Four Pound a Man *per Menssem* be allowed for Maintaining the said Forty thousand Men, for Thirteen Months, including

ding the Ordinance for Sea-Service; And that  
 One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds be  
 allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy, for  
 the Year 1708. The House took afterwards  
 into consideration the Lists and Accounts which  
 had been laid before the House from the re-  
 spective Offices; and several Clauses in the  
*Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person*  
*and Government, &c.* relating to Disabling several  
 Officers to sit in Parliament, having been  
 again read, Order'd the Speaker to issue his War-  
 rants to the Clerks of the Crown, to make out  
 new Writs for the Electing Members to sit in  
 this present Parliament in the Room of *William*  
*Jessop*, who had accepted an Office of Profit  
 from the Crown, since his being a Member of  
 this present Parliament; *Anthony Duncumb*, *Ni-*  
*cholas Pollexfen*, and *Fleetwood Dormer*, Esqs; Com-  
 missioners of Prizes; *John Brewer*, Esq; Receiver  
 of the Prizes; *Paul Burrard*, Esq; a Sub-Com-  
 missioner of Prizes; and of *Phillip Herbert*, Esq;  
 a Commissioner of the sick and wounded.

Several  
 Members  
 turn'd out  
 of the House.

Resolutions  
 about Sea-  
 Affairs.  
 Nov. 19.

On the 19th of November the Commons re-  
 solv'd that an Account be laid before the House  
 of all Moneys annually granted by Parliament  
 for Sea-Service, and annually issued for the  
 same, since the Commencement of the War; as  
 also an Account of what number of Ships were  
 employ'd, at Sea every Month, the last Year,  
 and on what Stations: And order'd Addresses to  
 be presented to her Majesty for that purpose;  
 and to desire, that the Proceedings had, and  
 Depositions taken at the Trial of *Sir Thomas*  
*Hardy*, be likewise laid before the House: The  
 same day the Commons, in a Grand Committee,  
 resolv'd, 'That towards the Supply granted to  
 her Majesty, an Aid of Four Shillings in the  
 Pound, to be raised in the Year 1708. be laid  
 upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments,  
 Pensions, Officers or Personal Estates, in that  
 Part of the United Kingdom call'd *England* and  
*Wales*; and that a proportionable Cess, accor-  
 ding to the IXth Article of the Treaty of  
 Union

And about  
 the Supply.

A. C. 'Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain*  
 1707. 'call'd *Scotland*: Which Resolution was agreed  
 to by the House the next † Day, and a Bill  
 † Nov. 20. order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the  
 same. Then the House, in a Grand Com-  
 mittee, proceeded to the Consideration of the  
 State of the Navy, and of the Trade of the  
 Nation, in relation to Convoys, and Crui-  
 zers, and adjourn'd that Debate to that day  
 Farther Re- seven-night.

*solutions* On the Twenty first of the same Month,  
*about the* the Commons in a Committee of the whole  
*ply,* House, came to several Resolutions about the  
 Nov. 21. Supply, viz.

I. ' That the Forty thousand Men rais'd to  
 ' act in Conjunction with the Forces of her  
 ' Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year  
 ' 1708.

II. ' That Eight Hundred Ninety Four Thou-  
 ' sand Two Hundred Seventy Two Pounds,  
 ' Three Shillings and Six Pence, be granted for  
 ' maintaining the said Forty Thousand Men  
 ' for the Year 1708.

III. ' That the Additional Forces of Ten  
 ' Thousand Men be continued for the Year  
 ' 1708.

IV. ' That One Hundred Seventy Seven Thou-  
 ' sand Five Hundred and Eleven Pounds, Three  
 ' Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for main-  
 ' taining the said Ten Thousand Men.

V. ' That her Majesty's Proportion of Three  
 ' Thousand *Palatines*, formerly taken into the  
 ' Service of her Majesty and the States-General,  
 ' be continued for the Year 1708.

VI. ' That Thirty Four Thousand Two  
 ' Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Thirteen Shil-  
 ' lings, and Four Pence, be granted to defray  
 ' Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of  
 ' maintaining the said Three Thousand *Palatines*.

VII. ' That Her Majesty's Proportion of  
 ' Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine  
 ' Saxons,



\* Saxons, taken into the Service of Her Majesty  
\* and the States-General in the Year 1707, be  
\* continued for the Year 1708.

VIII. 'That Forty Three Thousand Two  
\* Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Twelve Shil-  
\* lings, and Six Pence, be granted, to defray  
\* Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of  
\* maintaining of the said Four Thousand Six  
\* Hundred Thirty Nine Saxons.

IX. 'That Her Majesty's Proportion of  
\* *Bothmar's* Regiment of Dragoons, consisting  
\* of Eight Hundred Men, taken into the Ser-  
\* vice of Her Majesty and the States-General  
\* in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year  
\* 1708.

X, 'That Nine Thousand Two Hundred  
\* Sixty Nine Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, and  
\* Six Pence, be granted to defray Her Majesty's  
\* Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of  
\* the said Regiment of Dragoons.

All these Resolutions were agreed to by the  
House, the next (a) Day; and then the House, (a) Nov.  
in a Grand Committee, consider'd the Petition 22.  
of several Merchants. of that Part of *Great-*  
*Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, Complaining that Goods  
and Merchandises, brought by the Petitioners  
into *England*, since the First Day of *May* last,  
had been seized; and that the Petitioners were  
under a Prosecution in the Exchequer, for the  
Value thereof, and Praying Relief touching  
the same: Whereupon the Grand Committee  
made a Motion, which was unanimously ap-  
proved by the whole House; That an Address  
be presented to Her Majesty, That she would Scotch  
be pleased to order her Attorney General to *Merchants*  
enter a *Noli prosequi*, to discharge the several *reliev'd*.  
Informations exhibited in the Court of Ex-  
chequer, relating to the Goods imported into  
*Scotland*, before the first Day of *May* last: To  
which the Queen was pleased to make this An-  
swer.

A. C.

1707.



‘ I am very well pleas’d with what the *House of Commons* have done in this Matter; and  
 ‘ I will give Directions according as is desired  
 ‘ by their Address.

*Resolution  
about Ways  
and Means.*

On *Monday* the 24th of *November*, the *Com-  
mons*, in a *Grand Committee upon Ways and  
Means* for raising the Supply, resolv’d, ‘ That  
 ‘ the several and respective Duties upon Malt,  
 ‘ Mum, Syder and Perry, granted by an Act  
 ‘ of the First Year of Her Majesty’s Reign, and  
 ‘ continued by several Subsequent Acts until  
 ‘ the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One thou-  
 ‘ sand seven hundred and eight, be farther con-  
 ‘ tinued from the Twenty Third Day of *June*,  
 ‘ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, un-  
 ‘ til the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One  
 ‘ Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine, for and  
 ‘ upon all Malt which should be made, and all  
 ‘ Mum which should be made or imported,  
 ‘ and all Syder and Perry which should be  
 ‘ made for Sale in *Great Britain*, except Malt  
 ‘ made and consumed in *Scotland*: Which Re-  
 ‘ solution was agreed to by the House, the  
 next (b) Day, and a Bill order’d to be brought  
 in thereupon. Then the House took into  
 Consideration, the Report of the Committee  
 appointed to examine the Petition of Mr. *John  
Asgill*, a Member of the House, in Prison in  
 the Fleet for Debt; which Report they or-  
 der’d to be recommitted; and the House being  
 informed of a printed Book or Pamphlet, signed  
*J. Asgill*, Entituled, ‘ An Argument proving,  
 ‘ That according to the Covenant of Eternal  
 ‘ Life revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be  
 ‘ Translated from hence into that Eternal Life  
 ‘ without passing through Death; altho’ the  
 ‘ Human Nature of Christ himself could not  
 ‘ be thus Translated, till he had passed through  
 ‘ Death: Several Paragraphs whercof are con-  
 trary

(b) Nov.  
25.

*Proceedings  
about Mr.  
Asgill.*

trary to, and reflecting upon the Christian Religion.

A. C.

1707.

The Book was brought up to the Table, and the Title and several Paragraphs therein being read, it was order'd, 'That it be referred to a Committee to enquire into the Author of the said Book: And a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Two Days † after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and a great many Merchants being admitted into the House to make good their Allegations in their late Petition, Mr. *Heathcot*, (Son to Sir Gilbert *Heathcot*) and Mr. *Dawson*, his Partner, two *Russia* Merchants, made long and bold Speeches against the Admiralty, whom they charg'd with Fraud, Malice, and Ignorance; particularly in Relation to the *Russia* Fleet. Some Members, to curry Favour with the Court, endeavour'd, several Times, to interrupt them, but Sir *Richard Onslow*, the Chairman of the Committee, desired them to go on, which they did with great Freedom, and offer'd to prove what they advanc'd, both by Papers, and the Testimony of a great many Merchants there present: But this Debate was adjourn'd to the Tuesday following.

Some Merchants speak boldly against the Admiralty.

On the Twenty Ninth of November, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions, That the Instructions from the Admiralty to Commodore *Edwards*, and the Accounts of his Proceedings might be laid before the House. With which desire her Majesty readily Comply'd. On the First of December, the Commons order'd Admiral *Whetstone*, to attend their House the next Morning, and resolv'd to present Two Addresses to the Queen, one that she would be pleas'd to give Directions for the suspending the Trial of Admiral *Whetstone*, the Matter relating to him being under the Examination of the House; the

Resolutions about Commodore *Edwards*, and Admiral *Whetstone*.



A. C. the other, that her Majesty would, direct the  
 1707. Instructions, Orders, and Letters, wrote by the  
 Admiralty to Admiral *Whetstone*, and Letters  
 from him, relating to his Convoying the *Russia*  
 Fleet, and his Cruising before *Dunkirk*, to be  
 likewise laid before the House; both which  
 her Majesty order'd to be done accordingly.

(c) Dec. 1. The same (c) Day, they order'd other Ad-  
 dresses to be presented to the Queen, to have  
 laid before them a Copy of the Commission to  
 the Council of his Royal Highness, the Lord  
 High-Admiral, and the Oath taken by them;  
 presented to her Majesty, by the Commissioners  
 of Trade, relating to Convoys and Cruizers for  
 the last Year: Which was accordingly done.

(d) Dec. 2. The next (d) Day, the Commons in a Grand  
 Committee, consider'd farther the State of the  
 Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and ad-  
 journ'd the Debate to the *Saturday* following, on  
 which Day, Admiral *Whetstone* was order'd to  
 attend the House, with his Journal of his Voy-

(e) Dec. 4. age towards *Russia*. Two Days (e) after, they  
 resolv'd, That an Address be presented to the  
 Queen, That she would give Directions, That  
 an Account of all Prizes taken and retaken,  
 and by whom, during the War, might be laid  
 before the House; And order'd the Commissio-  
 ners of Prizes to lay also before them, an Ac-  
 count of all the Prizes taken, and the Times  
 when taken; and also of the Adjudications, and  
 Times thereof; and of the Appraisements of  
 such Prizes, and Produce thereof; and how, and  
 when distributed.

Those

Those who manag'd the Treaty between the Two Kingdoms did wisely forbear meddling with several Things, which they well knew could not consist with an *entire Union*; But the Suppressing whereof, by the said Treaty, would have encreas'd the Discontents in *Scotland*; and, therefore, those Points were reserv'd to the Consideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. One of these was the Act pass'd, in *Scotland*, in the Third Session of the First Parliament of Her Majesty, entituled, *An Act for*

*the Security of the Kingdom*: Which, upon a Motion, having been read in the House of Commons on the 4th of *December*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal the said Act. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration those Parts of Her Majesty's Speech relating to the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, and adjourn'd that Debate to the *Tuesday* following. The next

The Act of Security pass'd in Scotland, order'd to be repeal'd.

(f) Day the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accounts of prohibited *East-India* Goods entituled to Debenture, &c. And on the 6th of *December*, the House being moved That the Act made in the First Session of the First Parliament of Her Majesty's Reign, in *Scotland*, Entituled, *Act anent Peace and War*, might be read, the same was read accordingly. And it was

(f) Dec. 5.

As also the Act about Peace and War.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in a Bill to repeal the *Act for the Security of the Kingdom*, That they should also provide for the Repealing the said *Act anent Peace and War*. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and referr'd the farther Consideration of that Matter to the *Thursday* following.

On *Monday*, the 8th of *December*, the Commons appointed the *Saturday* following, to consider the State of the War with *Spain*, ' And order'd, That a State be laid before the House, what number of Forces were in *Spain* or *Portugal* at the Raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*; what Forces or Supplies had been, since that time, sent into *Spain* and *Portugal*, and when; what Forces were at the Battle of *Almanza*; and, also, what other Forces were

Resolutions of the Commons about the Affairs of Spain.

A. C.  
1707.

then in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and where they were;  
and what number of Forces had been since sent  
thither, and when. They order'd, at the same  
time, to be laid before them, *First*, An Account  
of the Distribution of the 250000 Pounds granted  
by Parliament, for the Service of *Spain*, for the  
Year 1706. and of the Excess upon that Head,  
of any; *Secondly*, A List of the Generals, Field-  
Officers, and other Officers of Her Majesty's For-  
ces in *Spain*, distinguishing what were present at  
the Battel of *Almanza*, and which were absent.  
*Thirdly*, An Account of all Sums of Money an-  
nually granted by Parliament for Her Majesty's  
Land-Forces, and what Sums were issued out for  
Payment thereof, and how the same had been  
apply'd; distinguishing the several Heads, and  
several Armies. *Fourthly*, A List of such Officers  
as had been absent from their Commands, either  
in *Flanders*, or the *West-Indies*: And resolv'd,  
That an Address be presented to Her Majesty,  
That She would be pleas'd to give Directions to  
the proper Officers to lay the said State, Accounts,  
and Lists before the House: Which Her Majesty  
did according to their desire.

(f) Dec. 11. Three Days (f) after the Commons took into  
Consideration the Report from the Committee, to  
whom the Petition of divers Clothiers, in the  
County of *Gloucester* (complaining of a Stop being  
put to the Exportation of White Cloth,) and other  
Petitions, was referr'd, and agreed to this Resolu-  
tion of the Committee, ' That the Nation would  
be very great Sufferers, unless some very speedy  
Remedy be found to take off the Stop which was  
then put to the great Number of Cloths, ready  
to be shipp'd off and exported: And appointed  
a Committee to bring in a Bill pursuant to that  
Resolution.

Resolutions  
for the Ex-  
portation of  
White  
Cloth.

Resolutions  
to make the  
Union more  
complete. Then Mr. *Compton* reported from the Committee  
of the whole House, to whom it was referred to  
consider of those Parts of Her Majesty's Speech  
which relate to the Union of the Two Kingdoms,  
the Resolutions they had directed him to report to  
the House, which he read in his Place, and after-  
wards delivered in at the Table, where the same  
were

were read, and agreed unto by the House, viz. A. C. 1707.

1. That there be but one Privy-Council in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*. 2. That the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be regulated in the same manner as the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England* is regulated. 3. That the Powers of Justices of Peace, for preserving the Publick Peace, be the same throughout the whole United Kingdom. 4. That for the better Administration of Justice, and Preservation of the Publick Peace, the Lords of Justiciary be appointed to go Circuits twice in the Year. 5. That the Writs for Electing Members to serve in the House of Commons, for that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be directed to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and that the Returns be made of such Writs in like manner as Returns are made of such Writs in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*: And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. On

And about the Trade to Portugal, Italy and Spain.

Saturday the 13th of December, the House of Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Italy* and *Spain*, was referr'd: And the Report, and the Resolutions of the Committee, being read, the Resolutions were agreed unto by the House, viz.

1. That the Merchants have fully made out the several Allegations of their Petitions.

2. That the Preserving the *Portugal* Trade is of the utmost Concern to this Nation, being at present the greatest Mart for Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Fish, and other *British* Commodities.

3. That there was a considerable Collusive Trade in *French* Prize Wines carry'd on before, and more increas'd since the falling of the Fifteen Pound per Tun.

4. That except effectual Provision be made to prevent the like Practices, with relation to the Collusive Trade of bringing in *French* Wines as if they were Prize Wines, it will not only be a great Discouragement to the *Portugal* Trade, and Traders, but endanger the entire Loss thereof: And

A. C.  
1707.

Resolutions  
of the Lords  
about the  
Navy.

order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the last Resolution. Then the State Accounts and Lists, relating to the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* having been laid before the House, the Consideration of the State of the War in those Parts was put off till the *Thursday* following.

On the 4th of *December*, the House of Peers order'd, ' That the Lord High Admiral of Great *Britain* do cause to be laid before this House ' what Intelligence, in relation to the Fleet, ' has been sent this Summer from the Secretary's ' Office to the Lord High Admiral, and what ' Orders upon that Intelligence were sent to the ' Lord High Admiral. And Copies of what Orders were sent from the Council or Secretaries ' of State to the Lord High Admiral, in reference ' to the *Lisbon* Fleet, and what Orders were given ' by the Lord High Admiral in relation to that ' Fleet; also what Numbers of Ships were fitted ' out for this last Summer's service, and what the ' Complement of their Men was, according to ' their Musters at the time of their respective Sailing, and to what Stations they were design'd; ' what Concert was made with the *Dutch* for the ' Service in the Channel and Mediterranean, and ' what Number of Ships the *Dutch* sent to join with ' Us in pursuance thereof; As also a List of the ' present State of the Navy, in relation to their ' Repairs, and what Condition they are in for the ' Sea service, and what Number of Men have been ' sent into the Sea service by the several Vice Admirals, since Her Majesties coming to the Crown.

And 2dly, ' That the Lords with White Staves do ' humbly desire Her Majesty from this House, That ' She will please to cause to be laid before this House, ' Extracts of what Intelligence the Secretaries of ' State had from the First of *January* last, in relation ' to the Preparations of the Fleet of *France*, and ' the times when they receiv'd their Intelligence.

On the 13th of the same Month, their Lordships made the following Orders, 1<sup>st</sup>, ' That the Lord ' High Admiral do cause to be laid before this ' House an Account of what Ship's Company, or ' Part of any Ship's Company, have been turn'd

over or remov'd from one Ship to another, and on what Occasion, and by what Orders, within the last Three Years of the last War, and within the last Three Years of this War.

2. That the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded lay before this House a List of what Seamen of this Kingdom have been taken during this War, and how many of our Seamen are now in *France*, and what Returns of such of them have been made during this War, and what Account they have of the Usage of our Men in *France*, and what Representations and Complaints have been made from hence of that Usage from time to time.

3. That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House a List of the Queen's Ships that have been taken by the Enemy during this War, where taken, what and where retaken, and how, and of what Force, and what Ships have been taken from the Enemy.

4. That the Commissioners of the Navy lay before this House an Estimate of the Naval Stores in the several Yards at *Michaelmas* last, as also an Account of what Naval Stores are at *Lisbon*.

5. That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of what Number of Ships, and what Number of Men on their Musters have been employ'd in the Mediterranean in the Year 1706, and 1707.

6. That the Lord High Admiral do cause to be laid before this House an Account of the present State of the Navy, and what was the State thereof at the time of the Entrance into this War.

Three Days after, the Commons having consider'd the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Complaint of *John Apgill*, Esq; resolv'd, That he ought to have the Priviledge of the House, as a Member thereof, and be deliver'd out of the Custody of the Warden of the Fleet, to attend the Service of the House. Pursuant to this Resolution, Mr. *Apgill* was immediately discharged; but Two Days (8) after, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to

Dec. 16.  
Mr. Apgill  
discharg'd  
out of the  
Custody of  
the Warden  
of the Fleet,  
(8) Dec. 18.

A. C. 1707. examine who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the Book before-mention'd, father'd upon

*His Book censur'd, and order'd to be burnt.* Mr. *Asgill*; who having been heard in his Place, in relation to the said Report, the Commons resolv'd, 'That in the said Book are contain'd many 'Prophane and Blasphemous Expressions, highly 'reflecting upon the Christian Religion; order'd, 'The said Book to be burnt by the Hands of the 'Common Hangman, in the *New-Palace-Yard*, 'Westminster; and, resolved, that *John Asgill*, Esq; 'having in his Place own'd himself to be the Author of the said Book, be expelled the House.

*And himself expelled the House.*

*Resolution for the security of Trade.*  
Dec. 18.

Before the Commons proceeded to this Affair, Sir *Richard Onslow* reported to them the Resolution taken the Day before by the Committee of the Whole House, in relation to the Navy and Trade, viz. 'That for the better securing the Trade of this 'Kingdom (over and above the Ships of War for 'the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote 'Parts) a sufficient Number of Ships (which was 'afterwards settled to 41) be appointed to cruise 'in proper Stations, for securing the Merchant 'Ships in their going out, and returning home: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in pursuant to it. Then the House put off till *Saturday*, the 17th Day of *January*, ensuing, the Consideration of the State of the War in *Spain*: And, in the mean time, order'd to be laid before them, *First*, 'The 'Resolutions of the Two first Councils of War, 'after the Raising the Siege of *Barcelona*. *Secondly*, 'An Account of what Number of Forces the King 'of *Spain* was to maintain out of the Money granted the last Session of Parliament, when they were 'provided, and how employ'd. *Thirdly*, An Account when the Cloaths, Arms, Provisions, and 'Money arriv'd, that were sent to the King of *Spain* 'the last Year. *Fourthly*, An Account of what 'Number of Forces in *Dutch* Pay were employ'd, 'and by any Stipulation or Treaty ought to have 'been employ'd in *Spain* or *Portugal*, for the Three 'last Years; and what Number were there at the 'Battle of *Almanza*, and where. *Fifthly*, An Account what Numbers the several Regiments consisted



‘ lifted of, which were in *English Pay*, at the Time  
‘ of the Battle of *Almanza*. Sixthly, An Account  
‘ what Sums of Money had been taken up in *Ita-*  
‘ *ly*, upon Account of *Spain*, by whom, at what  
‘ Rates, and by what Order: And resolved that  
an Address be presented to the Queen for that  
purpose. The same Day, the Queen came to the  
House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Com-  
mons being sent for up and attending, Her Ma-  
jesty gave the Royal Assent to Three Publick Bills,  
*viz.*

1. An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, *Acts pass'd,*  
to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the *Dec. 18.*  
Service of the Year 1708.

2. An Act for repealing and declaring the Determi-  
nation of Two Acts passed in the Parliament of Scot-  
land, the one Entitled, Act for Security of the King-  
dom, the other, Act anent Peace and War.

3. An Act for better securing the Duties of East-  
India Goods.

After which Her Majesty made the following  
Speech to both Houses.

*The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Am very well pleased with the Occasion of My com-  
ing hither at this Time, and desirous to take this Op-  
portunity of expressing to you the Satisfaction I have in  
seeing so good a Progress made in the Publick Business.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am extremely sensible of the Readiness and Affecti-  
on with which you have provided so considerable a Part  
of the Supplies.

As I am fully persuaded it must needs give the great-  
est Satisfaction to all our Allies, so I look upon it as a  
sure Pledge of your being Disposed to make good those  
heartly Assurances which you gave Me in the Beginning  
of the Session.

I told you, at the Opening of this Parliament, that  
I did Hope you would look upon the Services relating to  
Spain, Portugal, and the Army under the Command  
of the Duke of Savoy, to be of so much Importance in  
the

A. C. 1707. *the Prosecution of this War, that they might deserve an Augmentation; which I cannot but think will be of the greatest Use to the Common Cause, both with Regard to those particular Services, and to the putting Our Selves in a Condition to Improve such favourable Opportunities as may arise in the ensuing Year.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*I shall only add, That as nothing is more Essential to My own Quiet, and the Happiness of all My Good Subjects, than the bringing this War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion, so must think My self obliged to look upon all those who are Willing and Desirous to Support Me in it for Attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of My Favour and Encouragement.*

*I cannot Conclude without once more Recommending to you to Confirm and Improve the Advantages of Our Happy Union; not doubting but, at the same time, you will have a due Regard to what shall be found Necessary for Preserving the Publick Peace throughout the whole Island of Great Britain.*

(b) Dec. 19.  
*A memorable Debate in the House of Lords, about the Earl of P———w and the Affairs of Spain.*

The next (b) Day, there was a long and memorable Debate in the House of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of Spain, the Queen being present, incognito, till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of R———r spoke first, and having commended the Earl of P———w's Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, said, it had been a constant Custom, That when a Person of his Rank, that had been employ'd Abroad, in so eminent a Post, as his Lordship had, return'd Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an Account: Urging, that the same ought to be done in relation to the Earl of P———w. The Lord H———x, who spoke next, enlarg'd likewise on the Earl of P———w's successful Services, but dextrously put off the returning him Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Conduct had been examin'd, than which the Earl himself profess'd, he had nothing more at Heart. The Lord Hav———m was not silent: But having highly extolled my Lord P———w's Valour, Skill, and Successes, made a side-wind Reflection on the Earl

Earl of G——y, saying, *'Twas no wonder our Affairs in Spain went so ill, since, the Management of them had been entrusted to a Foreigner.* Hereupon, several Members shew'd the necessity of carrying on the War, till the whole Monarchy of Spain was recover'd, and King Charles settled on his Throne; And among the rest the Earl of P——w said, *They ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms; Adding, That if it were thought necessary, he was ready to return to Spain, and serve, even under the Earl of G——y.* This naturally brought on the Consideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which the Earl of R——r said, *That we seem'd to neglect the principal Business, and mind only Accessories;* Adding, he remembered the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of Schomberg, viz. *That the attacking France in the Netherlands, was like Tacking a Bull by the Horns:* And therefore, his Lordship propos'd, *That we should stand on the Defensive in Flanders, and send from thence 15 or 20000 Men into Catalonia.* That noble Peer was seconded by the Earl of N——m, who complain'd of Spain being in a manner abandon'd: But the Duke of M——gh shew'd, with some Warineth, the Danger of such an undigested Counsel, and the necessity of Augmenting, rather than diminishing our Forces in Flanders. The Two chief Reasons his Grace urg'd were, First, *That most of the Enemies strong Places there might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas, the great Towns of Brabant, we had conquer'd, requir'd twenty times that Number of Men for their Preservation.* Secondly, *That if our Army, in the Netherlands, was weaken'd, and the French by their great Superiority, should gain any considerable Advantage, which it was not improbable they might, the Discontented Party in Holland, who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the necessary Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.* Hereupon, the Earl of R——r said, *He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should now be out of his Temper; adding, That there being an absolute Necessity to Succour Spain; his Grace*

*The Duke of M——gh's Speech.*

would

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would oblige their Lordships, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to send thither; and the more, because the Earl of P——— had that very Day assur'd them, That he had heard Prince Eugene say, That the German Soldiers had rather be decimated than sent into Spain. The Duke of M——gh, wisely answer'd the Reproach of having shew'd some Warmth, by saying, The Thing was of too great Importance to be spoken of without Concernment; And as for the Question proposed by the Earl, he added, That altho' it was improper to disclose secret Projects in so great an Assembly (to which, that Day, many Strangers had been admitted by the Favour of the Queen's Presence) because the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them; yet, to gratifie their Lordships, he might assure them, That Measures had already been concerted with the Emperor for the forming an Army of 40000 Men (whom, he specified, under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, and for sending powerful Succours to King Charles; adding, it was to be hop'd, that Prince Eugene might be prevail'd with to go and Command in Spain, in which case the Germans would gladly follow him thither. The only difficulty which his Grace said might be objected against this Scheme, was the usual Slowness of the Court of Vienna, to which purpose he took Notice, That if the 7000 Germans Recruits, which the Emperor had promised for the Army in Piedmont, had arriv'd time enough, the Enterprize against Toulon might have been attended with Success: But that it was to be hoped, and he durst engage his Word for it, that for the future his Imperial Majesty would punctually perform his Promises: Whereupon the Debate ended, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, which was presented the same Day, and was as follows:

The Address  
of the Lords,  
to the Queen.

WE Your Majesties Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do Return our most Humble Thanks to Your Majesty for Your most Gracious Speech to Your Parliament.  
The great Spirit and Resolution Your Majesty is pleased to Express for the Vigorous Carrying on  
the

‘ the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and Strengthening  
‘ the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has deserv'd  
‘ so well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to  
‘ contribute in the most effectual manner to bring  
‘ this War to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

‘ Such an Example ought to Excite all Your  
‘ Allies to a Noble Imitation, and we are sure  
‘ Your Majesty will do Your utmost to oblige such  
‘ of them as hitherto have failed in their Parts, for  
‘ the future to Act as those who have a real Con-  
‘ cern for Restoring and Securing Peace and Liber-  
‘ ty to *Europe*. Your Majesties Favour will always  
‘ be the highest Encouragement to Your Subjects,  
‘ but the Zeal we have for the Preservation of  
‘ Your Majesties Person and Government, and the  
‘ Duty We owe to our Country, always has and  
‘ ever will oblige us to do all that lies in our pow-  
‘ er for Supporting Your Majesty in this just War,  
‘ till it be brought to a safe and happy Conclu-  
‘ sion.

‘ And as We have shewn the greatest Zeal for  
‘ bringing the Union to pass, and for preventing  
‘ every thing that might disturb it, so We un-  
‘ animously promise Your Majesty to do all that  
‘ is possible for us to make it Complete and En-  
‘ tire.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was: *The Queen's Answer.*

**I** Return You many Thanks for Your Address, and the  
Assurances of Your Zeal to Support Me in the pre-  
sent War.

Nothing shall be wanting on My Part, either  
Abroad or at Home, to make My People Safe and  
Happy.

‘ The same Day their Lordships resolv'd, *First, Resolutions*  
‘ That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable for Her *of the Lords.*  
‘ Majesty or Allies, if *Spain*, and the *Spanish West-*  
‘ *Indies* be suffer'd to continue in the Power of the  
‘ House of *Bourbon*.

Secondly, ‘ That an humble Address be presented  
‘ to the Queen, to Thank Her Majesty for the Care  
‘ She has taken, and the Instances She has used  
‘ with

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‘ with the Emperor for the Sending a considerable  
‘ Force for the Relief of the King of *Spain*, under the  
‘ Command of Prince *Eugene*, and to desire Her  
‘ Majesty that She wou’d continue to make the most  
‘ pressing Instances to the Emperor to send power-  
‘ ful Succours to *Spain*, under the Command of  
‘ Prince *Eugene*, with Expedition ; and to make  
‘ good Concert of 20000 Men under the Command  
‘ of the Duke of *Savoy*, and that the Emperor use  
‘ his utmost Efforts for strengthening the Army on  
‘ the Rhine.

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
the Supply.

The Commons, the same Day, in a Grand Com-  
mittee took into further Consideration the Supply  
granted to Her Majesty, and came to these Reso-  
lutions.

1. ‘ That the Sum of Five Hundred Eighty Six  
‘ Thousand Six Hundred Seventy One Pound,  
‘ Twelve Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for  
‘ maintaining Her Majesty’s establish’d Forces to  
‘ serve in *Spain* and *Portugal*, including the Pay of  
‘ general Officers, and the Charge of Contingen-  
‘ cies, and for Forage, Waggon-Mony, and Bag-  
‘ gage-Mony, and for the Charge of the Garrison  
‘ of *Gibraltar*.

2. ‘ That Four Hundred Ninety Four Thousand  
‘ Six Hundred Eighty Nine Pound, Eight Shillings,  
‘ and Six Pence, be granted to Her Majesty, to de-  
‘ fray Her Majesty’s Proportion of the Subsidies pay-  
‘ able to Her Allies pursuant to the Treaties, for  
‘ the Service of the Year 1708.

3. ‘ That a further Sum of Five Hundred Thou-  
‘ sand Pound be granted for the Augmentation of  
‘ Her Forces, in Order to strengthen the Army of  
‘ the Duke of *Savoy*, for making good the Alliances  
‘ with the King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual  
‘ carrying on the War for Recovery of the *Spanish*  
‘ Monarchy to the House of *Austria*.

4. ‘ That Five Hundred Eleven Thousand Seven  
‘ Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Eight Shillings, and  
‘ Six Pence, be granted to defray the Charge of  
‘ maintaining Guards and Garrisons in *Great Bri-  
tain*, and for Payment of the Invalids, for the  
‘ Service of the Year 1708. including Five Thou-  
‘ sand Men to serve on Board the Fleet.

These

These Resolutions were agreed to, the next (i) A. C. 1707. Day, after which the Commons put off till the 20th of *January* the further Consideration of the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation. They were, by that time, convinc'd, That the Complaints against Admiral *Wbestone*, and Sir *Thomas Hardy*, were altogether groundless; but the Case of Commodore *Kerr* being quite different, they order'd, *First*, ' That the Instructions and Orders given him before he sail'd to the *West-Indies*, and those sent to him after his Arrival there, should be laid before the House. *Secondly*, That Commodore *Kerr* should attend the House on the 20th of *January* next, with his Journal of his Voyage. *Thirdly*, That Mr. *Thomas Wood*, Merchant, should attend the House on that Day. *Fourthly*, As, also such Captains as belong'd to Commodore *Kerr's* Squadron, and were come home with him, with their Journals of their Voyage. The same Day, a Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burgeses and Assistants, as also of the Merchants, Clothiers, Fullers, and others trading in the Woollen Manufactory, in the Borough of *Tiverton*, in *Devon*, and Parts adjacent, was presented to the House, and read, relating to the Prohibition made by the Emperor of Importing the Woollen Manufactures into *Austria* and *Stiria*: Whereupon, it was resolv'd, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She wou'd be pleas'd to give Directions that the Representations of the Commissioners of Trade, relating to the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures in *Austria* and *Stiria*, might be laid before the House. This done, the Commons were summon'd to attend the Queen in the House of Peers, where Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1708.

On the 22d of the same Month, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons to desire their Concurrence to an Address to be presented to Her Majesty, to which the Commons readily agreed, and both Houses waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the said Address, which was as follows:

We

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(i) Dec. 20.

And about  
Captain  
Kerr.

(k) Dec. 20.

An Act pass.

Address of  
Both Houses  
to the Queen  
Dec. 23.



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WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, having been always fully persuaded, that nothing could Restore a Just Balance of Power in *Europe*, but the Reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and having seen several great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Blessing of God upon the Victorious Arms of Your Majesty, and Your Allies, already in the Possession of that House; do think it not only Seasonable but Necessary at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our Unanimous Opinion to Your Majesty, That no Peace can be Honourable or Safe, for Your Majesty, or Your Allies, if *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spanish* Monarchy, be suffer'd to Remain under the Power of the House of *Bourbon*.

When we Consider what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make, from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impression might have been made upon the Enemy before this time, if some of Your Allies who seem principally Concern'd, and have Reap'd the most immediate Advantage, had Seconded Your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby *France* might have been equally Press'd on all sides.

We are Oblig'd to Return our humble Thanks to Your Majesty for the Care You have taken, and the Instances You have used with his Imperial Majesty for Sending a Considerable Force to the Relief of *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, as being certainly the most likely Method to Restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

But the frequent Disappointments we have observ'd on the Part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a speedy and happy Conclusion, to beseech Your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperor, That he would, with all Expedition, send powerful Succours

‘ courts to his Brother the King of Spain, under the  
 ‘ Conduct of that Great and Successful General ;  
 ‘ That he would Timely and Effectually make good  
 ‘ what has been Concerted for his putting Twenty  
 ‘ thousand Men under the Command of the Duke  
 ‘ of Savoy ; and would also make use of his utmost  
 ‘ Power and Interest for Strengthening the Army up-  
 ‘ the Rhine, which is now happily put under the  
 ‘ Command of that Wise and Valiant Prince the  
 ‘ Elector of Hanover.

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‘ We believe no part of this can be refus'd upon  
 ‘ Your Majesties Earnest Interposition, who have  
 ‘ done such great Things for the House of Austria ;  
 ‘ and this being Comply'd with, we may reasona-  
 ‘ bly hope, by God's Assistance, the next will prove  
 ‘ a Happy and Glorious Campaign.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was, *The Queen's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*I Am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be  
 Honourable or Safe for Us, or for Our Allies, till  
 the Entire Monarchy of Spain be Restored to the House  
 of Austria ; and very well Pleased to find, that the  
 Measures I have Concerted for the Succour of the King  
 of Spain, are so well Approved by both Houses of Par-  
 liament.*

*I shall Continue My most Pressing Instances with the  
 Emperor for the Hastning of further Succours, and that  
 they may be Commanded by Prince Eugene ; as also  
 upon all the other Particulars mention'd in your Ad-  
 dress.*

The same (1) Day, the Commons agreed to the (1) Dec. 23.  
 farther Resolutions about the Supply taken the Day Farther  
 before by the Committee of the whole House, which Resolutions  
 were as follow : First, about the  
 Supply.

1. ‘ That One Hundred Thousand Pound be  
 ‘ granted to Her Majesty to defray the extraordina-  
 ‘ ry Subsidy of One Hundred Thousand Pound,  
 ‘ granted to the Duke of Savoy, for especial Service  
 ‘ in prosecuting the War against France in the  
 ‘ Year 1707.

2. ‘ That

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2. 'Twenty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, to compleat the Sum of Forty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, being her Majesty's Proportion for the Troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* imployed in *Italy*, pursuant to the Treaty for the Service of the Year 1707.

3. 'Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Eighty Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings and Eight Pence Half-Peny, to defray the Charge of the Fortifications, and other Services of the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, in the Year 1706.

4. 'Sixty Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings, and Six Pence Farthing, for the Payment of One Year and a Quarter Interest of the unsatisfy'd Debentures, charged upon the *Irish* Forfeitures.

5. 'That Ten Thousand Pound be allowed to the Office of Ordnance towards making a Wharf and Store-House at *Portsmouth*.

6. 'That Three Thousand Five Hundred Pound be granted for the Charge of circulating the old *Exchequer* Bills for another Year.

7. 'That a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Forty Four Thousand Pound be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the Charge of Transporting Land Forces.

8. 'That One Hundred Twenty Thousand Pound be granted for the Land Service, to be performed by the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1708.

9. 'That Two Thousand One Hundred Twenty Pound, Eighteen Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to satisfy the like Sum due to Captain *James Roch*, which were not answered to him out of the Arrears of Rent of the forfeited and other Estates in *Ireland*, granted to him by Act of Parliament.

The Commons adjourn'd.

After which the Commons Adjourned till the 7th of *January* next. The particular Sums granted by them till that Day were as follows.

|                                       | l. | s. | d.  |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| For the 40000 Seamen                  | 20 | 8  | 0   |
| the Ordinary of the Navy              | 12 | 0  | 0   |
| the 40000 Land-Men in <i>Flanders</i> | 89 | 4  | 2   |
|                                       |    | 3  | 6   |
|                                       |    |    | the |

|                                                                         | l.      | s. d. | A. C. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| the Additional 10000 Men                                                | 177511  | 3 6   | 1707. |
| the Proportion of the <i>Palatines</i>                                  | 34251   | 13 4  |       |
| the Proportion of the <i>Saxons</i>                                     | 43251   | 12 6  |       |
| the Proportion of <i>Bohmar's</i> Dragoons                              | 9269    | 16 6  |       |
| the Forces in <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i>                          | 586671  | 12 6  |       |
| the Subsidies to the Allies                                             | 494689  | 8 6   |       |
| the Duke of <i>Savoy's</i> Augmentations                                | 500000  |       |       |
| the Guards and Garrisons Inva-<br>lids, and 5000 Men on Board the Fleet | 511734  | 8 6   |       |
| the Duke of <i>Savoy's</i> Special Ser-<br>vice in 1707                 | 100000  |       |       |
| Compleating the Payment of the<br><i>Hessians</i>                       | 22957   | 2     |       |
| the Fortifications at <i>Gibraltar</i>                                  | 12284   | 19 6  |       |
| the Payment of 1 Year 1 qr. Inter-<br>est upon Debentures               | 60334   | 19 6  |       |
| A Storehouse and Wharf at <i>Portf-</i><br><i>mouth</i>                 | 10000   |       |       |
| Circulating Exchequer-Bills                                             | 3500    |       |       |
| Transporting Land-Forces                                                | 144000  |       |       |
| The Land Ordnance                                                       | 120000  |       |       |
| The Payment of Capt. <i>Roch.</i>                                       | 2126    | 18 6  |       |
| Total                                                                   | 5933657 | 17 4  |       |

Total of  
the Sums  
granted be-  
fore Janu-  
ry.

A Fast ap-  
pointed.

On the 13th of *November* was publish'd Her Ma-  
jesty's Proclamation for a General Fast and Hu-  
miliation to be observ'd on the 14th of *January*  
throughout the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, for im-  
ploring the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty  
God, on the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies. The Lord  
On the 20th of the same Month (*November*) *Charles Town-*  
*Lord Viscount Townshend* was, by Her Majesty's shend  
Command, Sworn one of the Lords of Her Majesty's made a  
Privy Council; and took his Place at the Board Privy Coun-  
seller. Accordingly. About the same time Her Majesty  
was pleased to constitute a new Commission for  
Prizes; whereby *John Evelyn Esq;* *Thomas Baker Esq;*  
*Sir Thomas Skipwith Bar.* *Matthew Barton Esq;*  
*Charles Killigrew Esq;* were appointed Commissio-  
ners; *Anthony Burnaby Esq;* Secretary; and *William*  
*Goffelyn Esq;* Comptroller.

A New  
Commission  
for Prizes.

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Baron Spanheim returns the Queen Thanks in the Name of the King of Prussia, for Her Majesty's good Offices in the Business of Neufchatel, and notifies the Birth of the Prince of Orange.

On the 28th of November, Baron Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, wherein he acquainted her Majesty with the grateful Sentiments of his Master for the Queen's Support of his Pretensions, in asserting, by her Minister at Berne, the Right of his Majesty to the Sovereignty of Neufchatel, which was acknowledged by the Sentence of the States of that Principality on the 3d of November, N. S. At the same time his Excellency notified to Her Majesty, by Order of the King his Master, the Birth of a young Prince his Grandson, Stiled Prince of Orange, on the 23d of this Month N. S. and presented to Her Majesty a Letter from the King, and another from the Prince Royal of Prussia, Father of the young Prince, in which they desired Her Majesty would do them the Honour to be Godmother to the young Prince. His Excellency on both these Occasions was very favourably received by Her Majesty, and afterwards conducted to an Audience of his Royal Highness, to notify the Birth of the Prince; and delivered a Letter to his Royal Highness, from his Prussian Majesty, on that Subject.

Earl of Bindon sworn of the Privy Council.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel magnificently buried, Dec. 22.

On the 18th of December, Henry Earl of Bindon, Deputy to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England, was Sworn of the Privy Council. Four days after was perform'd the Interment of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, whose Body, after having lain in State for many Days, at the Queen's Expence, was convey'd from his late Dwelling House in Soko-Square, to the Abbey of Westminster, where it was buried with all the Pomp and Magnificence suitable to her Majesty's high Regard to the Remains of so brave and faithful a Commander. There were at the Ceremony, the Queen's Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, and Household Drums, with other Musick; the Queen's and the Prince's Watermen in their Liveries, most of the Nobility's Coaches with 6 Horses, the Flag Officers that were in Town, and the Prince's Council, the Heralds at Arms, and the Knight's Marshal Men.

On the 30th of the same Month, Captain Haddock Captain of Her Majesty's Ship the Ludlow-Castle,

got Sight, off of the *Long-sand*, of two Frigate-like Ships, which proved to be the *Nightingale* and *Squirrel*, formerly Her Majesty's Ships, but fitted out from *Dunkirk* as Privateers, and had each of them as many Men as the *Ludlow-Castle*. They both lay by till he came within Gun-shot of them, but then made Sail from him before the Wind. At 11 at Night he came up with the *Nightingale*, and took her; and so soon as the Captain of the *Squirrel* perceiv'd it, he sheer'd of. The Captain of the *Nightingale* was one *Thomas Smith*, who had formerly commanded a Sloop in Her Majesty's Service, and was broke at a Court-Martial for irregular Practices.

A. C.

1707.

A. C.

1707-8

On the last Day of December, Mr. William Greg, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, whose late Correspondence with the Enemy had been discovered by the Post-Master of *Brussels*, was taken into the Custody of a Messenger, and having been examined three times by a Committee of Council, was on the Third of January committed to *Newgate* for High-Treason; as was also Four Days (*m*) after *Alexander Valiere*, (*alias John Clark*) for the same Crime. The next Day Mr. *Claude Baud*, a Native of *Piedmont*, and Secretary to Count *de Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, was apprehended at the request of that Minister, by Warrant from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for traitorous Practices against Her Majesty and Government; but the same Night, as the two Messengers that had him in Custody were carrying him to *Newgate*, he made his escape from them. Being four days (*n*) after followed by the Queen's Proclamation, wherein a Reward of two Hundred Pounds was promised to whoever should discover and secure him: Within two Hours after the Publication of the said Proclamation, he was retaken, and put under the Custody of a Messenger. On the 19th of the same Month, Mr. Greg was brought from *Newgate*, to the Sessions-house in the *Old-Baily*; where an Indictment of High-Treason was read against him to this Effect: That he had sent Letters to Monsieur *Chamillard*, one of the French King's

Mr. Greg: committed to *Newgate*.

(*m*) Jan. 7.

As also Mr.

Valiere.

† Jan. 8.

Mr. Baud

confined.

(*n*) Jan.

12.

Mr. Greg.

con demn'd,

Jan. 19.

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\* Jan. 26.

Comman-  
ders at Sea  
appointed  
Jan. 26.

Great Chan-  
ges at  
Court.

The Right  
Hon. Henry  
Boyle made  
Secretary of  
State.

† Feb. 12.

\* Febr. 15.

Prime Ministers; particularly one dated the 28th of November last; and others, wherein were inclosed the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces; a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor, Private Business sent to the Duke of Savoy, &c. To which Indictment he pleaded Guilty; the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, and most of the Judges, being present. After which; the Recorder pronounced Sentence of Death upon him, as in Cases of High-Treason. The same Day was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation, for encouraging Seamen and Land-Men to enter themselves on Board her Majesty's Ships of War; and a Week \* after another for the more effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and the Marines. At the same time, his Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. did constitute and appoint the following Commanders to be Admirals of Her Majesty's Fleet: Sir John Leake Admiral of the White, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet; Sir George Byng Admiral of the Blue; Sir John Jennings Vice-Admiral of the Red; Sir John Norris Vice-Admiral of the White; the Lord Dursley Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Sir Edward Whitaker Rear Admiral of the Red; and John Baker Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

Not long after there happen'd a sudden and unexpected Change at Court, and in the Ministry; for on the 11th of February, Robert Harley Esq; resign'd his Office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in which he was Succeeded by the Right Honourable Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who appointed Horatio Walpole Esq; and ——— Tilson Esq; to be his chief Secretaries. The next † Day Sir Thomas Mansell, Baronet, Comptroller of the Queen's Household; Sir Simon Harcourt, Attorney General; and Mr. St. John Secretary at War, resigned their respective Places; the Reasons of which Changes will be deduced when a properer Occasion shall offer. Three Days \* after the new Bishops of Norwich, Exeter, and Chester, paid their Homage to the Queen at Kensington; and that Night Mr. Henry Boyle was Sworn in

Council,



Council, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

A. C.

1707.

Let's now resume the Proceedings in Parliament: As soon as the Lords began to sit again, their Lordships took into Consideration the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which they took notice of a Paragraph in a publick weekly Paper call'd the *Post-Boy*, from Tuesday the 30th of December, to Thursday Jan. 1. wherein, among other things, it was insinuated, That the *Confederate Generals* had positive Orders to fight at *Almanza*. Hereupon, *Abel Boyer*, the Writer of that Paper, and of these *Annals*, being (†) summon'd before the House of Lords, and having own'd himself to be the Author of the said Paper, so far as it contain'd foreign Occurrences, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the reading of Part of the said Paragraph, which ran thus:

The Author of the *Post-Boy* question'd before the House of Lords.

(†) Jan. 9.

*This has most sensibly appear'd in Spain, where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer, to secure the whole Kingdom, after King Philip's Retreat from Madrid, has been the Primary Cause of the Advantages he has gain'd the last Campaign; and King Charles's Weakening the Army in Valencia, occasion'd the Loss of the Battle of Almanza. The Confederate Generals, according to their positive Orders (which the Necessity and Posture of Affairs on that side seem'd abundantly to justify) and confiding, besides, on the Courage and Ardour of their Soldiers, resolv'd to attack the Duke of Berwick, before he had receiv'd the French Reinforcements, headed by the Duke of Orleans. Nor would they have had Reason to repent that Counsel, had all the Troops that engag'd, fought with equal Valour and Intrepidity, &c.*

Here his Lordship stopt, and ask'd the said Author by what Authority he had advanc'd the Expression of positive Orders? He answer'd, That the Print out of which his Lordship had taken the Pains to read a Paragraph, was not properly a News-Paper, but an Historical Recapitulation of all the most material Transactions of the last Year; That he had no other Authority for what he had said in it but common Fame, which he thought to be a sufficient Warrant; it being impossible for any Writer of General History to be Eye-Witness of all the Passages he relates; That in

His Answer.

A. G.  
1707.

*this particular Business in question, he had used the utmost Precaution; and having been told by above Forty Persons, That the Earl of Galway had positive Orders to fight, he thought it his Duty to vindicate the Reputation of that Great Man, who, upon all Occasions, had so well deserv'd of the Common Cause in general; and of this Nation in particular: However, he should think himself very unhappy if he had given that August Assembly, the least Shadow of Offence, As soon as he had done speaking, the Lord Haverham mov'd, that he should be ask'd, to name some of those Persons who had told him the Confederate Generals had positive Orders to fight, and who gave those Orders? To the first of these Questions, which were put to him by the Lord Chancellor, he answer'd, That he did not then remember any Name; for when he made his Enquiries, he generally charg'd his Memory with Matters of Fact only; and as to the other, That he had heard several Officers that had been at the Battle of Almanza, and were since come over, say, That they had Orders to fight; which was the Military Phrase, without enquiring from whom the Orders came: Whereupon he was discharg'd.*

(\*) Dec. 23. Before the Commons adjourn'd, they (\*) order'd an Address to be presented to the Queen; 'That She would be pleas'd to use Her Endeavours with his Imperial Majesty to restore to Her Subjects the Liberty of Trade they formerly enjoyed in Austria and Stiria, and to prevent for the future any Prohibitions from being made in any other Parts of his Hereditary Countries. And when they met (+) again, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported to the House, That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to Answer, 'That She had given Directions, some time since, to Her Minister abroad upon that Matter, and Her Majesty would continue Her Endeavours for the Relief of Her Subjects, as was desired by their Address.

Several Addresses presented to the Queen. On the 12th of January the Commons resolv'd to present Three several Addresses to the Queen; That She would be pleas'd to give Directions for the laying before the House, First, 'An Account of the effective Men of the Portuguese Troops yearly, since the Treaty with Portugal, and also an Account

count what Number of them were present at the Battle of *Almanza*, or at that Time, in any other Parts of *Spain* or *Portugal*. Secondly, An Account of the Money, remitted upon Account of *Spain*, for the Year 1707, and when; and when she came arrived there. And Thirdly, An Account of all Sea-Officers and Sea-Men which had been taken Prisoners by *France*, and had been exchanged; and of the Method observ'd in exchanging Prisoners, and what Number of Prisoners were in *France*; with which Three Addresses Her Majesty readily comply'd; as She did with a Fourth, that was presented to Her the 15th, for an Account of what Number of Men were wanting for Recruiting the Land-Forces and the Marines. The next Day (*Jan. 16.*) the Commons resolved to present Two other Addresses to desire Her Majesty to cause to be laid before them, First, Copies of all Counsels of War, Letters, and Papers (which were in the Admiralty) relating to the War with *Spain*; And Secondly, The Account given by the Earl of *Peterborough* of his Proceedings in *Spain*, and also the Memorial given by Count *Gallas*, and the Letters between the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, in the Month of *June* and *July*, 1706. All which were accordingly laid before the House.

A. C.  
1707-8.

On the 19th of *January*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took several Resolutions, for raising Part of the Supply by Sale of Annuities, which were the next Day agreed to by the House, who, the same Day, in a Grand Committee, took into further Consideration the more effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines. There being near 16000 Men wanting for that Purpose, some Courtiers proposed, That the several Parishes and Counties should be oblig'd to furnish a certain Number of Men; but the Country Party very warmly oppos'd that Motion, as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject; and the greatest Part of the Court Party being shy of pressing a Counsel that might endanger their Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture was dropp'd, and the Committee came to a Resolution,

Proposals  
to recruit  
the Land-  
Forces re-  
jected.  
*Jan. 20.*

A. C.  
1707-8

Resolution  
about Re-  
cruiting the  
Land-For-  
ces, &c.

(o) Jan. 23.

lution, which with some Amendments was agreed to by the House the 21th of *January*, and was as follows: ' That a sufficient Number of Men, necessary for the effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Lands-Forces and Marines, and for restoring the Regiments that were broken at the Battle of *Almanza*, for which the Money had already been granted by the House, be raised for the Service of the Year 1708. out of such Persons as have no lawful Calling or Employment, or do not follow the same, or have not any Estate real or personal for their Maintenance and Livelihood, or any lawful Means of Livelihood by their own Labour, or allowance from their Parents: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to that Resolution. Upon this Occasion Sir *William Courtney* made a notable Speech, in relation to the unfair Methods by which several young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanc'd to the Prejudice of others of longer standing, and more Experience.

Two Days (o) after the Commons came to the unanimous Resolution, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be pleased to issue Her Royal Proclamation for the better putting in Execution an Act made in the Fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, *for the better recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines*; and for the greater Encouragement of the Parish-Officers to perform their Duty enjoined by that Act, That for every Person they shall bring before the Magistrate, who shall be impressed, they do receive the Sum of Twenty Shillings; and that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement to come into the Service, do receive Four Pound; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to signify Her Royal Pleasure, That the said Volunteer shall have his Discharge after three Years Service, if he desires it: As likewise that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the same Allowances and Encouragements to such Persons as shall voluntarily come into the Service out of that Part of the united Kingdom call'd *Scotland*.

The said Address being, accordingly, presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleas'd to give an Answer

Answer in these Words: *I Shall lose no time in giving Orders for a Proclamation pursuant to your Address, nothing being more essential for the Publick Service, than the immediate Providing of the necessary Recruits for the Army. I cannot but hope you will take care it be done in such a Manner as may be effectual.*

A. C.  
1707-8

The Queen's  
Answer to  
the Address  
about Re-  
cruits.

On the 29th of *January*, the Commons took into Consideration the State of the War with *Spain*; and the Residue of the Papers which had been laid before the House having been read, and the Question being proposed, 'That of the Twenty Nine  
'Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English*  
'Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of  
'*Spain and Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was  
'but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty in  
'*Spain and Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of  
'*Almanza*: A Debate arose thereupon which was adjourn'd to *Tuesday* the 3d of *February* next.

On the last Day of *January*, the Commons agreed to the Resolutions taken by the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the Supply, which was as follows:

Resolutions  
in favour of  
the East-  
India uni-  
ted Compa-  
ny.

'That, in case the *English* Company trading to  
'the *East-Indies* upon account of the United Stock  
'will advance a further Sum of One Million Two  
'Hundred Thousand Pound, for the Service of the  
'Year 1708, That a further Term of Fourteen  
'Years and an Half (including Three Years No-  
'tice) to take effect after the Expiration of their  
'present Term, be granted to the said *English* Com-  
'pany, of, and in the whole Fund of One Hun-  
'dred and Sixty Thousand Pound per *Annum*, and  
'the Benefit of Trade, and other Privileges and  
'Advantages granted by, or in pursuance of the  
'the Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of  
'his late Majesty King *William* the Third of Glori-  
'ous Memory. Some Managers for the united  
Trade to the *East-Indies*, having on the 2d of *Fe-*  
*bruary* deliver'd in a Paper, at the Bar of the House  
of Commons, of the *English* Company's Submission  
to the said Resolution, a Bill was order'd to be  
brought in pursuant to it.

The next (p) Day the House of Commons re- (p) *Feb. 3.*  
sumed the adjourned Debate of *Thursday* last, rela-

A. C.  
1707-8

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
the Forces  
in Spain.

ting to the Number of *English* Forces in the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*. And Mr. *St. John* offering to the House an Account of the Number of Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal* in 1707, the same was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Question formerly proposed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the House, as followeth, *viz.* Resolved, 'That it appears to this House, That of the Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English* Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Men, besides Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*. Then a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty (laying the said Resolution before Her Majesty) and humbly desiring That She will be graciously pleased to order an Account to be laid before this House, how it came to pass that there were no more *English* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours That the War in *Spain* may be vigorously and effectually prosecuted: It was carried in the Affirmative; And resolved that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly, on the 5th of *February*, the Speaker, with the House attended the Queen with the said Address, to which Her Majesty answer'd: *Gentlemen, 'What you desire shall be carefully examin'd, and I will send you an Answer in a short Time.*

Proceedings  
of the Lords

All this while the Lords had under Consideration the Business of *Spain*, and the Grievances of the Merchants.

(9) Jan. 13,  
15, &c.  
The Earl of  
Peterbo-  
row's Con-  
duct found  
blameless.

In reference to the First, they bestowed several (9) sittings on the Examination of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct, which appearing to be altogether blameless, his Lordship's Friends labour'd to have the Thanks of the House return'd him; which, however, they could not obtain: For Reasons unsafe to be reveal'd at this juncture. As



As to the Grievances of the Merchants, their Lordships having maturely consider'd the Complaints against Captain Kerr, presented (r) the following Address to Her Majesty.

A. C.  
1707-8.

(r) Feb. 7.  
The Lord's  
Address  
about Cap-  
tain Kerr.

May it Please Your most Excellent Majesty,  
**WE** Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly Inform Your Majesty, That there has been Laid before this House by Mr. Thomas Wood, in behalf of himself and divers other Jamaica Merchants, a Complaint against Captain William Kerr, late Commander of a Squadron of Your Majesties Ships at that Island, for Refusing to Grant Convoys for their Ships to the Spanish Coast of America; and, in particular, That the said Mr. Thomas Wood had offered to the said Captain Kerr the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, as a Gratiuity, if he would Order One of Your Majesties Men of War under his Command, to go as Convoy to the Neptune Sloop, and Martha Galley, loaded with Woollen and other Goods of Your Majesties Subjects. That the said Captain Kerr at that time seemed pleased with the Proposal, and said, The Windsor should be the Ship, and ordered Mr. Wood to make what Dispatch he could in getting the Galley and Sloop ready. On which Encouragement he got them ready to Sail, and bought Three hundred Negroes to put on Board them; and then acquainted Captain Kerr therewith, and with the great Charge he was at in Maintaining the Negroes; and his fear of their Sickness. Captain Kerr then said, He fear'd he could not spare a Man of War, but the next Day sent Mr. Tudor Trevor, Captain of the Windsor, to acquaint Mr. Wood, that Captain Kerr said, He thought Mr. Wood could not have offered less than Two thousand; or at least Fifteen hundred Pounds. Whereupon Mr. Wood declared the Sum was so great, that the Trade could not bear it, and so the Sloop and Galley proceeded on their Voyage without Convoy; and in their Return the Sloop, loaded with great Wealth, being pursued by French Privateers, and having no Convoy, and crowding too much Sail to get from the Enemy, was unhappily Overset and Lost.

The said Mr. Thomas Wood also made another Complaint, That upon a further Application to the said  
Mr.



A. C.  
1707-8.

*Mr. Kerr, for a Convoy for Three Sloops bound for the said Spanish Coast, he promised to give the Experiment Man of War, Commanded by Captain Bowler, as a Convoy, for which the said Mr. Wood agreed to give Eight hundred Pounds; Four hundred Pounds, part whereof, was paid to the said Bowler, and the other Four hundred Pounds was made payable by Note to one Mr. Herbert, for the Use of Mr. Kerr; which Note was sent in a Letter to Mr. Kerr, and by him put into Mr. Herbert's Hands: And besides that, as a further Encouragement for Allowing the said Convoy, Mr. Kerr had an Adventure of Fifteen hundred Pounds in the said Sloops without Advancing any Money. To this Complaint Mr. Kerr put in his Answer, and both Parties were fully heard by themselves, and their Witnesses; and upon the whole matter, the House came to this following Resolution, That the said Complaint of the said Mr. Wood against the said Captain Kerr, as well in relation to the Neptune Sloop, and Martha Galley, as also in relation to the other Three Sloops that went under the Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully made out and proved to the Satisfaction of this House.*

*These Matters we think our selves bound in Duty to Lay before Your Majesty, as being of the Highest Consequence to the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, whereupon the Wealth and Flourishing Estate of the Kingdom doth so manifestly Depend.*

*We do also think our selves obliged to Inform Your Majesty, That in the Examination of these Complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjustifiable Practices of the like kind (tho' not attended with altogether such aggravating Circumstances) have been too frequent in Your Majesties Fleet: And we are humbly of Opinion, That nothing can be of more pernicious Consequence than the suffering such Abuses to proceed with Impunity; And therefore we beseech Your Majesty to be Pleased to give such effectual Orders and Directions as shall for the future prevent the like corrupt Doings, to the Oppression of the Merchants, who at this time lie under many heavy Discouragements. And we do humbly hope Your Majesty will be Pleased to declare in such manner as may be most Publick and Effectual to all Commanders of Squadrons, and Captains of Ships of War, That their Care*  
and

and Diligence in Attending, Protecting and Securing the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, when any Charge of that Nature shall be committed to them, or when they shall have any Opportunity of doing it, shall be a sure, particular, and principal Recommendation of them to Your Majesties Favour in any of their Pretensions to Promotion in Your Majesties Service.

A. C.  
1707-8.

The Queen's Answer to this Address was:

The Queen's Answer.

THAT Her Majesty would take Care in the most effectual manner to Discourage the Abuses and Ill Practices Complained of in this Address, and to Prevent the like for the future; And the House might be assured, That Her Majesty would always Countenance with Her Favour such Commanders and Officers who should Discharge their Duty by Protecting and Securing the Trade of the Nation.

Their Lordships, about the same Time, carefully examin'd Sir Thomas Hardy's Case, which was as follows: That Sea Commander received an Order from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, dated the 2d of July, 1707, Directing him to Convoy, with several Men of War, all the outward bound Trade, that was ready to Sail, and see them safe, about 120 Leagues beyond the Lands End; and then to detach with them some Men of War under the Command of Captain Kirktown; and himself with the rest of the Ships under his Command to cruize in such Station or Stations as should be thought (upon advising with the several Captains with him) the most proper for meeting with, and protecting the Homeward bound Lisbon Trade. This Order further directed, That in case Sir Thomas Hardy should, in his Passage from Spithead into the Soundings, get sight of the Squadron of French Ships (which had been lately seen off the Lizard;) He was forthwith to detach Captain Kirktown from him on his Voyage to Lisbon, as before directed: And he with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use his utmost Endeavours to come up with, and take, and de-

Sir Thomas Hardy's Case  
examin'd by  
the Lords.

stroy

A. C.  
1707-8.

‘ *destroy the said Ships, of the Enemy; But if he found that he could not come up with them, he was to cruise into the Soundings as before directed.*

‘ Sir Thomas Hardy, pursuant to this Order, sail’d with the Squadron under his Command, and the Outward bound Merchant-Men. But being several times forced back, by contrary Winds, it was the 27th of *August*, 1707, before they got 93 Leagues from the *Lizard*. About half an hour past Two that Afternoon, Captain *Kirktown*, in the *Defiance*, that was in the Rear of the Fleet, made the Signal of seeing Six Sail, which being also seen about Three, right a Stern from the Mast-head of the *Kent*; Sir Thomas Hardy brought to, for the Rear, that were a great way off, and spread very much, to come up with the Body of the Fleet, consisting in all of above 200 Sail.

‘ Between Three and Four a Clock, Sir Thomas Hardy perceiving that the Six Sail came up with him a-pace, notwithstanding it was little Wind, and thereby judging they might be Seekers, made the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with him to chase to Windward, and also chas’d himself with them, both to prevent these Six Sail from taking some of the heavy Sailors, and to try to come up with them in Case they were Enemies.

‘ About Five, the Six Sail were seen from the *Kent*’s Deck, making all the Sail they cou’d before the Wind after the Fleet. Soon after they shortned Sail, and brought to, to speak with one another: Whereupon Sir Thomas Hardy believing them to be the *French* Squadron mention’d in his Orders, made the Signal for the *Lisbon* Fleet to part, whilst he with his own Squadron continued to chase, to Windward, the Enemy, who had form’d themselves into a Line of Battle.

‘ About Six, the Six Sail bore away, and stood to the *Eastward* from him, and he with his Squadron tack’d after them, and continued the Chase till near seven a Clock: But he then considering, that it was almost Night; that the Six Sail were then hall’d to, and almost in the Wind’s Eye, saw no probability of coming up with, or keeping sight of



of them, it being little Wind. And therefore he made the Signal for the Captains with him to advise with them, according to the Order before mention'd.

The Result of this Consultation (which was Sign'd by Fourteen Captains) was, *That Sir Thomas Hardy should leave off Chase; and least the Enemy* (supposed to be *Du Guay's Squadron*, of whose Strength he was informed by a Letter from the Admiralty dated the 8th of July 1707) *should pass by him in the Night, and fall upon the Trade, which could not be protected by the Convoys, directed to be left with them: All the Captains Unanimously agreed, That it was for her Majesty's Service to bear away, and keep Company with the Lisbon Fleet till they got 120 Leagues at least from the Land's End, according to his Royal Highness's Orders.*

Sir Thomas Hardy comply'd with their Advice, and sav all the Fleet safe, as far as he was directed; But upon the Complaint of some Merchants, surmizing, that Sir Thomas Hardy had not chas'd the Six Sail, a Court Martial was ordered to examine his Conduct therein. The Court having examined him, and taken the Depositions upon Oath of Captain Roffey, of the *Northumberland*; Captain Strickland, of the *Nassau*; Captain Walton, of the *Canterbury*; Edmund Hook, 1st Lieutenant of the *Kent*; William Efford, Master of the *Kent*; George Hill, Master of the *Nassau*; John Parrot, Master of the *Canterbury*; and Stephen Self, 1st Mate of the *Kent*, gave the following Sentence.

A. C.

1707-8.

*At a Court Martial held on Board her Majesty's Ship Albemarle, on Friday the 10th Day of October 1707, in Portsmouth Harbour.*

## P R E S E N T,

*Sir John Leake Knt. Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of Her MAJESTY'S Fleet, &c. President.*

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
|          | <i>Walker.</i>  |
|          | <i>Lumley.</i>  |
|          | <i>Martin.</i>  |
| Captains | <i>Meads.</i>   |
|          | <i>Gore.</i>    |
|          | <i>Steward.</i> |
|          | <i>Paul.</i>    |

*All duely Sworn pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, &c.*

*IN*quiry was made by the Court into the Proceedings and Conduct of Sir Thomas Hardy, Captain of her Majesty's Ship the Kent, and Commander of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships appointed to cruize in the Soundings, with relation to the six Ships they saw on the 27th Day of August last, about 93 Leagues Southwest from the Lizard, supposed to be a Squadron of the Enemies Ships under the Command of Monsieur Du Guay, it being laid to his Charge, That he did omit and forbear to chase the said Ships of the Enemy, notwithstanding, that by his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral's Orders of the second of July last, he is requir'd on sight of any Ships of the Enemy to detatch Captain Kirktown with the Store-Ships, Victuallers, &c. bound for Lisbon, with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use  
his

his utmost Endeavours to come up with; and to take, and destroy them. A. C. 1707-8.

The Court having strictly examined into the Matter, it appear'd by Evidence upon Oath of the Officers and others of several of the Ships then in Company of Sir Thomas Hardy, that soon after their seeing the Ships aforesaid, he did make the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with him to chase; and then the Signal for Captain Kirketown and the Trade with him to pursue their Voyage, and that he with his Squadron continued to chase till near Seven in the Morning; in which time finding that they did not gain any thing upon them, the said Ships being then about nine Miles distant from him in the Wind's Eye, and Night coming on, he call'd a Consultation of the Captains where it was agreed to be most for the Service, to proceed in Company of Captain Kirketown, and the Trade with him 120 Leagues, as his Instructions direct, rather than continue an uncertain Chase, which might give the Enemy an Opportunity of getting by, and falling in with the Trade after Separation. The Court having fully considered his whole Proceedings therein, are of Opinion, that Sir Thomas Hardy hath complied with his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral's Orders, both with regard to the Chasing the Enemy, and also the Protecting the Trade; and accordingly the Court doth acquit the said Sir Thomas Hardy from the Charge laid against him.

Sign'd

J. Leake.

Hovenden Walker.

Henr. Lumley.

Steph. Martin.

T. Meads.

Hen. Gore.

Char. Stewart.

J. Paul.

This Sentence was transmitted to his Royal Highness with the Depositions upon Oath of the several Witnesses, and some time after, these Papers were sent for, and read before her Majesty in Council. But tho' it then appear'd that Sir Thomas Hardy was fairly acquitted by the Court,

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As also by  
the Lord  
High Ad-  
miral's  
Council.

‘ Martial, yet the Proceedings of that Court were  
‘ on the 15th Day of November, 1707, read before  
‘ his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and  
‘ the following Flag-Officers, Admiral Churchill,  
‘ Sir Stafford Fairborne, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng,  
‘ Sir John Norris, Sir James Wisbart, who all appro-  
‘ ved the Sentence of the Court Martial, and gave  
‘ their Opinions under their Hands.

All this not satisfying some Gentlemen of the Ci-  
ty, the Papers relating to Sir Thomas Hardy's Tryal  
were laid before the House of Commons: But when  
they were read before the Committee, those ve-  
ry Gentlemen who had call'd for them, finding  
Sir Thomas Hardy so clearly justify'd therein, would  
not speak to them as they had design'd.

Afterwards, upon a Complaint to the House of  
Lords of a Master of a Canary Ship, that Sir Thomas  
Hardy had refused to convoy him from *Plimouth* to  
*Portsmouth*, their Lordships ordered Sir Thomas to at-  
tend the House, which directed him to attend the  
Committee. The latter took occasion to examine  
likewise the Papers relating to his Trial; and after  
they had read them on the 9th of February 1707-8,  
Sir Thomas Hardy, with two Merchants, and the  
Master of the Canary Ship, were call'd in before  
their Lordships. Sir Thomas having shew'd his Or-  
ders to warrant his Refusal of Convoy, he was or-  
dered to withdraw, and soon after Captain Phi-  
lips, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, came out to  
Sir Thomas, and told him, *That their Lordships found,*  
*that he had fully justify'd himself, and done his Duty in*  
*every Respect; and therefore, that he was discharg'd*  
*from any farther Attendance upon that Committee.*

And by the  
Committee  
of the  
Lords  
Febr. 9.

(s) Feb. 5.

Jan. 28.

Four Days (s) before, there was a great Debate  
in the Grand Committee of the House of Lords,  
occasion'd by a Bill pass'd by the Commons, and  
sent to their Lordships, for rendring the Union of the  
two Kingdoms more entire and complete, whereby, in  
the first Place it was Enacted, ‘ That from the first  
‘ of May 1708, there should be but one Privy-  
‘ Council in the Kingdom of Great-Britain. Seve-  
ral Peers represented the additional Hardship and  
Slight that was put upon that part of the United  
Kingdom call'd *Scotland*, by this sudden Dissoluti-



on of their Privy-Council, and moved that it might be continued, at least, till the Month of October next; but their Arguments were solidly confuted by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lords Somers and Halifax; so that the Question being but, whether their Lordships should agree with the Commons, 50 Peers were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative.

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The Lords agree with the Commons about the Abolishing the Scotch Privy Council.

On the 7th of February the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Petition of divers of the poor and distressed Wives and Mothers of the Officers and Seamen, Her Majesty's Subjects, Prisoners of War in France, and the Representation of the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded, and Exchange of Prisoners; also the Letter from Monsieur L'Empereur to the said Commissioners; and the general Account of the Exchange of Sea Prisoners at War, from the Commencement of this present War, being likewise read, it was Resolved, That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, "That She would be pleased to give Directions That effectual Care be taken for the subsisting and speedy Exchange of such Officers and Seamen (of Her Majesty's Navy) as were Prisoners in France. To which Address the Queen return'd an Answer, That she had given full Orders, some Time since, in that Matter.

Address of the Commons for the Exchange of Prisoners taken at Sea.

Six Days (t) after, the Queen, who lay indisposed of the Gout, having granted a Commission under the Great Seal for Passing the Royal Assent to those Bills which had been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, the Lords Commissioned went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills.

(t) Feb. 13.

Acts pass'd by Commission.

1. An Act raising a farther Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty thousand Pounds per Annum, to arise by appropriating several Surplus's, and by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, the Stamp Duties, the One Third Subsidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the Branches

A. C. Branches of Excise; and by making other Provision in  
1707-8. this Act mentioned.

2. An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line.

3. An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and complete.

4. An Act for repairing, amending, and enlarging the High-ways between the Top of Kingdown Hill and the City of Bath, and also several other Highways leading to and through the said City; and for cleansing, paving, and lightning the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there. And to four private Bills.

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons a-  
gainst Cap-  
tain Kerr.

On the 16th of February, the Commons, upon the Report made by Sir Richard Onslow, from the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, made the following Resolutions:

1. ' That the Complaint of Mr. Wood and other Merchants against Captain Kerr, in relation to the Neptune Sloop and Martha Gally, and also in relation to Three other Sloops which were under Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully proved and made out.

' That the Trade to the West-Indies, being of great Advantage and Benefit to Great Britain, hath, by Captain William Kerr's Exacting Exorbitant Sums of Mony from the Merchants for Convoys whilst he commanded a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships of War in the West-Indies, been greatly obstructed and prejudiced.

3. ' That the requiring or demanding of Mony for Convoys is illegal, oppressive to Merchants, and destructive to Trade.

4. ' That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, laying before Her the said Resolutions, and humbly desiring that Her Majesty will be pleased not to employ the said Captain Kerr in her Majesty's Service for the future. This Address having been presented to the Queen, Ten Days after, Her Majesty Declared, That she would comply with it.

On the 17th of the same Month, the House of Commons agreed with the Grand Committee about the

the Supply, upon several Resolutions for Raising part of the Supply by Sale of more *Annuities*, and order'd a Bill to be brought pursuant to those Resolutions.

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(u) Feb. 18.

The next (u) Day, the Lord Coningsby acquainted the House, ' That Her Majesty had been pleased ' to send by him Her Answer to their Address of the ' Third of that Month, *That Her Majesty would be ' pleased to order an Account to be laid before the House, ' how it came to pass that there were no more English ' Forces in Spain and Portugal, at the time of the ' Battle of Almanza, and that her Majesty would be ' pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours that the War in ' Spain might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted;* ' and he delivered the same to Mr. Speaker, who read ' it to the House, as followeth.

A N N E R.

Her Majesty having consider'd the Address of the *House of Commons*, presented to Her the Fifth Instant, hath directed the following Answer to be return'd.

**I**N Relation to that Part which concerns the Prosecution of the War in *Spain*, Her Majesty is pleased to acquaint the House, That as the Restoring the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, and thereby the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, was the Principal Inducement of the present War, so Her Majesty is sensible, That on the Success thereof, not only the Trade and Tranquillity, but even the Security of *Great Britain* (subject to the Divine Providence) do in a great Measure depend: And therefore Her Majesty can never be wanting to continue Her utmost Endeavours (as Her Commons have desir'd) to prosecute with Vigour and Effect a War of such a Nature and Consequence, or to excite Her Allies upon all Occasions to concur with Her Majesty's Endeavours in that behalf.

*The Queen's Answer to the Commons Address, about the Affairs of Spain and Portugal.*

' And as to the Account, how it came to pass ' That there were no more *English* Forces in *Spain* ' and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of Almanza, ' Her Majesty cannot but be very much concern'd

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‘ to find that Matter has not been fully Stated to the  
‘ House; and to the End the same may be set in the  
‘ clearest Light, for the Satisfaction of Her self, and  
‘ her Subjects, hath caused an Enquiry to be made  
‘ of the Regiments that were intended to compose  
‘ the Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three  
‘ Hundred and Ninety Five Men, mention’d in the  
‘ Address, (in which Number are included Officers  
‘ and their Servants, making a full fourth Part of  
‘ the whole, according to the Establishment and  
‘ Allowance always made on the Musters) and  
‘ how many of them were in *Spain* or *Portugal* in  
‘ *January*, 1706-7, (when the Resolutions were  
‘ taken to make Provision for their Pay) and what  
‘ Regiments have been sent thither since that time:  
‘ Whereby it may appear what Numbers of Men  
‘ could reasonably be expected to be in *Spain* or  
‘ *Portugal* on the *Fourteenth Day* of *April*, 1707,  
‘ (when the said Battel happen’d) and what Dili-  
‘ gence hath been us’d towards making up the said  
‘ whole Number, for which Provision was made by  
‘ Parliament. Upon which Enquiry it appears,

‘ That the said Body of Twenty Nine Thousand  
‘ Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces,  
‘ were intended to consist of One Regiment of Horse,  
‘ Five Regiments of Dragoons, and One and Thir-  
‘ ty of Foot; in all, Thirty Seven Regiments.

‘ That the said Thirty Seven Regiments were to  
‘ be made up of One Regiment of Horse, Four Re-  
‘ giments of Dragoons, and Nineteen Regiments of  
‘ Foot, which had served in *Portugal* and *Spain*,  
‘ under the respective Commands of the Earls of  
‘ *Peterborow* and *Galway*, and would (if complete)  
‘ have amounted to Eighteen Thousand Eight Hun-  
‘ dred and Fifty Two Men; and of one Regiment  
‘ of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which  
‘ had been sent the Year before to *Portugal*, under  
‘ the Command of the Earl of *Rivers*, and if they  
‘ had arrived complete in *Spain*, would have a-  
‘ mounted to Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and  
‘ Thirty Three Men; and of Two Regiments, ma-  
‘ king together One Thousand Seven Hundred and  
‘ Ten Men, which were design’d to be new rais’d  
‘ in *England*; so that in case all these Thirty Seven  
‘ Regiments

Regiments could have been completed, they  
they would have made up the said whole Num-  
ber of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred  
and Ninety Five *English* Forces, including Offi-  
cers and their Servants.

Her Majesty is farther inform'd by the Lord Ty-  
rawly, who was Lieutenant-General, and Colonel  
Wade, who was Adjutant-General, that as to the  
said Regiments which had serv'd in *Spain* under  
the Earl of *Peterborow*, and those which had serv'd  
in *Portugal* and *Spain* under the Earl of *Galway*,  
the Officers and their Servants, with the private  
Soldiers which remain'd in those Regiments at  
the time of the said Provision made by Parlia-  
ment, did amount in the whole to Twelve Thou-  
sand and Seventeen, besides One Thousand Seven  
Hundred and Ninety Prisoners, which belonged  
to those Regiments, in all Thirteen Thousand  
Eight Hundred and Seven Men, or thereabouts,  
and no more; altho' in the Years 1704, 1705,  
and 1706, several Recruits, amounting to Three  
Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety Men had  
been sent into *Spain* and *Portugal* by Draughts  
made out of the standing Regiments of *England*  
and *Ireland*, as a particular Favour to the Service  
in *Spain*, and never practis'd in any other Case,  
but once to the *West-Indies*.

That as to the said Regiment of Dragoons, and  
Ten Regiments of Foot, which were sent in the  
Year 1706, under Earl *Rivers* into *Portugal*, and  
consequently were near at hand to be transport-  
ed to *Spain* for immediate Service, the said Earl  
*Rivers* receiv'd her Majesty's Commands so time-  
ly, that he arriv'd with them in the Kingdom of  
*Valencia* about the latter end of *January*, 1706-7.  
And altho' these Regiments, when they sail'd  
from *Torbay*, for *Portugal*, were by Draughts coin-  
pleted to the number of Eight Thousand Two  
Hundred and Ninety Seven Men, including Offi-  
cers and Servants; and if that Number had ar-  
rived in *Spain*, would have made up about Twen-  
ty Two Thousand one Hundred and Four *Eng-  
lish* Troops; yet soon after the Arrival of the said  
Forces with Earl *Rivers* in *Valencia*, they were  
found,

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found to be reduced, by Death or otherwise, to about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men, including Officers and their Servants; and therefore it was thought convenient, at the beginning of the Year 1707, to take the common Soldiers which remain'd in Six Regiments of Foot, then in *Valencia* and *Catalonia*, and distribute them towards filling up several of the rest of the Regiments then there, and to send the Officers of the said Six Regiments, with the Officers of the Earl of *Barrymore's* late Regiment of Foot (which had the Year before been converted into one of Dragoons by the Earl of *Peterborow*) into *England*, to raise their Regiments entirely of new Men; which Officers arrived in *England* about *May* and *June*, 1707, and soon after had their Recruiting Orders, and have ever since been employ'd in that Service, except those of the Regiment of *Barrymore*, which some time since embark'd for *Portugal*; so that it was impossible that the new-raisd Soldiers of those Seven Regiments could be in *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the time of the said Battel.

That upon duely weighing the Premises, it doth not appear to her Majesty how there could reasonably be expected of *English* Forces in *Spain* or *Portugal*, at the time of the Battel of *Almanza* (which happen'd so soon after the Provision made by Parliament) any more effective Men than could be supply'd by the said Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Men, including Officers, Servants and Prisoners, before Commanded by the Earls of *Peterborow* and *Galway* respectively, and by the said Number of about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men (including Officers and Servants) which remain'd of the Forces that went under Earl *Rivers*, as aforesaid.

That as to the Two new Regiments which were intended to be rais'd, and to make One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, part of the said Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces, it was found to be for the Advantage of the Publick, in respect of the apparent Difficulties of raising them (in Concurrence with the Men of the said Seven Regiments).

giments) to apply the Money given for the said Two Regiments to other Uses of the War, according to the Liberty given by Authority of Parliament in that behalf.

That when the making of Recruits grew extremely difficult, if not impracticable, and the making Draughts from standing Regiments had been found ruinous to the Service, her Majesty caus'd Four Regiments which were on the *Irish* Establishment to be completed, and the Levy-Money for compleating the same, and the growing Charge of their Pay, to be placed on the Savings of the Non-Effectives of the *Spanish* Establishment; which Four Regiments, as a Reinforcement, embark'd in *April* 1707, and arrived in *Portugal* in *June* following, and ought to be reckon'd as so many Recruits towards making up the said Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces.

That since the Arrival of the said Four Regiments in *Portugal*, Three other Regiments have been prepar'd, to wit, that of *Barrymore* on the *Spanish* Establishment, that of *Pafton* taken from the Establishment of the Guards in *England*, and that of *Wynn* taken from the Establishment of the Forces in *Ireland*; which have been Embark'd for some time for *Portugal*, as another Reinforcement for the Service of the said War.

That as soon as her Majesty had the News of the Battle of *Almanza*, She apply'd her self immediately to obtain such Foreign Troops as were nearest at hand to supply that Loss, and hath agreed for Seven Thousand *Palatines*, Three Thousand *Germans*, and Twelve Hundred *Italians*, the greatest Part of which have been Embarked even since *November* last for *Catalonia*, and the rest are ready for Embarkation as soon as there is an Opportunity. Besides which, her Majesty hath made Application to the Emperor for Six Thousand *Germans* more, with an Offer to pay all or such Part of them as his Imperial Majesty can spare for that Service.

And upon the whole Matter, reflecting impartially upon the Situation of this necessary War in



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‘ in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and upon the Difficulties  
‘ wherewith, for the time past, the Men have been  
‘ supply’d from *England* and *Ireland*; and consider-  
‘ ing the Losses and Accidents which have attend-  
‘ ed the Service in Parts so remote, and the Provi-  
‘ sion made for Foreign Forces for the future, her  
‘ Majesty assures her self, it will be very evident  
‘ that no Care has been wanting to support the  
‘ War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the most effectual  
‘ Manner.

On the 19th of *February*, the Commons order’d,  
That the Addresses of the House to Her Majesty of  
the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* last,  
about the Forces maintain’d by the Kings of *Spain*  
and *Portugal*, be renewed to Her Majesty: Two  
(\*) Feb. 21. Days (\*) after the House agreed, with the Grand  
Committee, upon several Resolutions relating to  
the Raising of the Supply, and order’d a Bill to  
be brought in accordingly. On the 23d of the  
same Month, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the  
House, That their Addresses to Her Majesty of the  
18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* last, ha-  
ving been renewed, according to their Order, Her  
Majesty had been pleas’d to give the Answer follow-  
ing, viz.

The Queen’s  
Answer, in  
relation to  
the Troops  
of the Kings  
of Spain  
and Portu-  
gal.

THAT in relation to that Part of the Address  
‘ which concerns the Forces of the King of  
‘ *Spain*, Her Majesty has order’d to be laid before  
‘ the House a List of the Troops provided by the  
‘ King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707.  
‘ And in relation to the Troops of *Portugal*, Her  
‘ Majesty has, ever since the Treaty with that  
‘ Crown, given Directions to Her Ministers there  
‘ to use all possible Means that his said Majesty  
‘ should furnish the whole number of Men agreed  
‘ for by the said Treaty, and Her Majesty hopes  
‘ that those Instances have, in a great measure, had  
‘ their desired Effect.

‘ At the same time her Majesty observes, That  
‘ the Methods of Discipline there make it impossi-  
‘ ble to know the Number of those Troops with the  
‘ same Exactness, as is practis’d in other Parts;  
‘ and considering with what Chearfulness and Suc-  
‘ cess

‘ cels they marched thro’ *Spain* to *Madrid*, and the  
 ‘ Losses they sustain’d, and being very well assur’d,  
 ‘ that the King of *Portugal* has lately rais’d, and  
 ‘ is still raising a considerable number of Forces,  
 ‘ her Majesty has not thought it adviseable to make  
 ‘ too nice an Enquiry into the state of those Troops,  
 ‘ especially since She is very sensible how diligent  
 ‘ the Enemy is in making continual Application,  
 ‘ to break an Alliance of so great Importance to  
 ‘ the Common Cause.

And he presented to the House the List of the Troops (in her Majesty’s Answer mention’d) provided by the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

The same (w) Day, the Queen went to the House of Lords with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

(w) Feb. 23.

1. An Act for the better Recruiting Her Majesty’s Land Forces and the Marines, for the Service of the Year 1708.

2. An Act for Erecting a Workhouse in the Town and Borough of *Plimouth* in the County of *Devon*, and for setting the Poor on Work, and maintaining them there.

3. An Act for Encouraging the Dressing and Dying of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad Cloth exported White.

4. An Act for the Exportation of white Woollen Cloth.

5. An Act for enlarging the Term in an Act made in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty’s Reign, for repairing the Highways between the City of *London* and the Town of *Harwich* in the County of *Essex*.

The next (x) Day, the Commons took into Consideration Her Majesty’s Answer to their Address of the 5th of that Month, and the State of the War with *Spain* :

(x) Feb. 24.

And a Motion being made, and the Question put, ‘ That the Deficiency of the English Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*, had been chiefly occasion’d by the

Address of Thanks voted to the Queen for Her Care of the Affairs of *Spain*.

‘ want

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(\*) Feb. 27.

‘ want of timely and effectual Recruits being sent  
‘ thither. It passed in the Negative. And, on the  
‘ contrary, it was resolved, That an Address be  
‘ presented to Her Majesty, returning the Thanks of  
‘ this House to Her Majesty for Her taking Measures  
‘ to restore the Affairs of *Spain*, and for providing  
‘ Foreign Troops for that Service; And that the  
‘ said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the  
‘ whole House. It is remarkable, That, in this  
‘ Day’s Debate, several Members commended the  
Earl of *Galway*’s Conduct since the Battle of *Al-*  
*manza*; but, at the same time, blamed him for  
venturing it, upon so great an inequality of For-  
ces. The Commons having (\*) attended the  
Queen with the before-mention’d Address, Her Ma-  
jesty was pleas’d to give this Answer:

Gentlemen,

*The Queen’s  
Answer.*

*I Have always look’d upon the War of Spain to be of  
so great Importance to us, that I can never fail of  
continuing my utmost Application to support it in the  
most effectual manner.*

*The Satisfaction you have express’d in your Address,  
for my Endeavours in this Matter, is extremely Accep-  
table to Me.*

*Great Bri-  
tain threat-  
ned with an  
Invasion  
from Fr.*

While these Things were transacting, the Nation  
was suddenly alarm’d with the Threats of an Inva-  
sion. The haughty *French* Monarch not being able to  
brook the late Attempt upon *Toulon*, which occasion’d  
so great a Distraction and Consternation through-  
out all his Dominions, resolved to retaliate it by  
carrying the War into *Great Britain*: Which Coun-  
sel was the more eagerly embraced and pursued,  
because he fancied, or was made to believe, that  
the *Scots* were so highly discontented, on account  
of the *Union*, as to be ripe for a Revolt, and rea-  
dy to declare for the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, on  
his arrival amongst them. Upon these fond Hopes;  
the necessary Preparations for that Expedition were  
carried on at *Dunkirk*, with all imaginable dili-  
gence, and with such Secrecy, that the Design was  
rather guess’d at than known, till the Pretender  
him-

himself set (y) out from *St. Germans*; when it was no longer a Mystery, that he intended to make a Descent upon *Scotland*. The Day before his departure, the *French King* went to *St. Germans* to bid him Adieu, and wish him Success; and presenting him with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, of a considerable Value, desir'd him always to remember, That it was a *French Sword*. The *Knight of S. George*, for this was the Name the Pretender assumed in this Adventure, answer'd the Compliment, with assuring his most Christian Majesty, 'That if it was his good Fortune to get Possession of the Throne of his Ancestors, he would not content himself with returning him Thanks by Letters and Ambassadors, but would shew his Gratitude by Deeds: 'Twas reported he even said, 'That he would come in Person to acknowledge his Majesty's Protection and Assistance; to which the *French King* replied, *He hop'd never to see him again*. Upon his Arrival at *Dunkirk* the Pretender was furnish'd with very fine Tents; a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate, of curious Workmanship; Cloaths for his future Life-Guards; Liveries for his Household, and other Necessaries, towards the Charge whereof, and of this Armament, the Pope was said to have contributed a considerable Sum of Money. The Pretender's Devices upon the Colours and Standards were, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*, that is, GOD AND MY RIGHT; *NIL DESPERANDUM*, CHRISTO DUCE, ET AUSPICE CHRISTO, I DON'T DESPAIR, SINCE CHRIST IS MY GUIDE AND HELPER; and, *CUI VEN- TI ET MARE OBEDIUNT, IMPERA, DOMINE, ET FAC TRANQUILLITA- TEM*, O THOU, WHOM THE WINDS AND SEA OBEY, COMMAND, LORD, THAT IT BE CALM. The vast Preparations of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, gave some Uneasiness to the States General, who seem'd to be apprehensive of an Attempt against the Province of *Zealand*; but such timely Precautions were taken for the Security of that Island, that the *French* would have found it altogether impossible to attack it with Success.

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(y) Mar. 7.  
N. S.  
Compli-  
ments be-  
tween the  
French  
King and  
the Preten-  
der.

Their

A. C. 1707-8. Their Territories being thus secured, their High Mightinesses concerted with the *British* Ministers the necessary Measures for dispelling the Storm, which, with more probability, threatned Her *Britannick* Majesty's Dominions: Of which they gave early Information to the Queen, as did also Her Majesty's vigilant Envoy Extraordinary, Major General *Cadogan*.

Mr. Secretary Boyle acquaints the Commons with it.

Hereupon, on the 4th of *March*, O. S. Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, ' That Her Majesty had commanded him to lay before the House several Advices receiv'd the Night before, and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dunkirk*, for an immediate Invasion upon *England* by the *French*, and of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*'s being come to *Dunkirk* for that purpose. The Letters and Extracts relating thereunto, being read, it was unanimously resolved to present an Address to Her Majesty, to which they desired the House of Lords to give their Concurrence. Their Lordships having readily concurr'd in it, both Houses waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the said Address, which was as follows:

Address of both Houses to the Queen Mar. 5.

WE Your Majesty's most Faithful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return our most Hearty Thanks to Your Majesty, for being graciously pleas'd to Communicate to Your Parliament the Intelligence You have receiv'd of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom by the pretended Prince of *Wales*, supported by a *French* Power.

We are so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under Your Majesty, and are so affected with the Dangerous Consequences of such an Attempt, both to Your Person and Government, that with Hearts full of Concern for Your Majesty's Safety, we beseech Your Majesty That You will be pleas'd to take Particular Care of Your Royal Person; and we, on our Parts, are Fully and Unanimously Resolved to Stand by and assist Your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance

‘ nance of Your Undoubted Right and Title to the  
‘ Crown of these Realms, against the pretended  
‘ Prince of *Wales*, and all other Your Enemies both  
‘ at Home and Abroad.

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‘ The Care Your Majesty has taken for the De-  
‘ fence of Your Dominions, and particularly in  
‘ Fitting out so great a Fleet in so short a Time,  
‘ gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to All Your  
‘ Good Subjects, who are likewise very sensible of  
‘ the Zeal the States General have shewn upon this  
‘ Occasion.

‘ As a farther Instance of our Duty, we hum-  
‘ bly desire That You will be pleased to order that  
‘ the Laws against Papists and Non-Jurors be put  
‘ in Execution; and That Directions be given to  
‘ seize and secure such Persons, with their Horses  
‘ and Arms, as Your Majesty shall have Cause to  
‘ suspect are Disaffected to Your Person and Go-  
‘ vernment.

‘ And as we doubt not, but by the Blessing of  
‘ God upon the Continuance of Your Majesty's  
‘ Care, Your Enemies will be put to Confusion,  
‘ so we readily embrace this Opportunity, to shew  
‘ to Your Majesty and the whole World, That no  
‘ Attempts of this Kind shall Deter us from Sup-  
‘ porting Your Majesty in a vigorous Prosecution of  
‘ the present War against *France*, till the Monar-  
‘ chy of *Spain* be Restor'd to the House of *Austria*,  
‘ and Your Majesty have the Glory to complete  
‘ the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

*Her MAJESTY was pleased to Answer this Ad-  
dress in the following Terms:*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I Have such Entire Dependance on the Provi-  
‘ dence of God, and so much Trust in the  
‘ Faithful Services of My good Subjects, that I hope  
‘ this Attempt will prove Dangerous only to those  
‘ who undertake it.

‘ I am extremely sensible of your Concern and  
‘ Affection for Me and My Government, and shall  
‘ have a very particular Regard to the Advice you  
‘ give Me upon this Occasion.

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‘ I am also very well pleas’d with the Justice  
‘ which you have done the States-General, in ta-  
‘ king Notice of their timely Care for Our Safety,  
‘ and their Readiness to give Us all possible Assi-  
‘ stance.

‘ The firm Resolution which you express upon  
‘ all Occasions of Supporting Me in bringing this  
‘ War to a safe and happy Conclusion, as it is  
‘ most essentially obliging to Me, so I assure My  
‘ Self, it will mightily Dishearten Our Common  
‘ Enemies, and give the greatest Encouragement  
‘ and Advantage to all Our Allies;

A Bill to  
suspend the  
HabeasCor-  
pus Act.

(†) Mar. 6.  
Proclama-  
tion against  
the Preten-  
der, and his  
Adherents.

The Day before (*Mar. 4.*) the Commons order’d  
‘ a Bill to be brought in, to empower Her Majesty  
‘ to secure and detain such Persons as Her Ma-  
‘ jesty should suspect were Conspiring against Her  
‘ Person or Government; And, pursuant to the  
Parliament’s desire in their Address, the Queen  
‘ issued (†) out Her Royal Proclamation, ‘ Declar-  
‘ ing the Person who during the Life of the late  
‘ King *James* the Second, pretended to be Prince  
‘ of *Wales*, and since his Decease, had taken upon  
‘ himself the Title of *James III.* King of *England*,  
‘ *James* the Eighth King of *Scotland*, and all his  
‘ Accomplices, Adherents, and Abettors to be  
‘ Traitors and Rebels; Commanding all her good  
‘ Subjects to seize and apprehend them; strictly  
‘ charging all Popish Recusants, to repair to their  
‘ Places of abode, and not remove from thence  
‘ above the distance of five Miles; and also to de-  
‘ part out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*,  
‘ and from all Places within ten Miles distance of  
‘ the same; And commanding all Justices of the  
‘ Peace to tender the Declaration mention’d in the  
‘ Statute i *Gul. & Mar.* to any Person suspected to  
‘ be a Papist, or Disaffected to her Majesty’s Go-  
‘ vernment, and to take the Horses and Arms of  
‘ such Person: Which last Direction was punctu-  
‘ ally perform’d.

Upon the first Notice of the *French* Armament  
at *Dunkirk*, Major General *Cadogan* repair’d to *Brus-  
sels*, and concerted, with Monsieur d’*Auverquerque*,  
the March of the *British* Forces to be shipp’d off  
for



for *Great Britain*, and how to supply their room in their several Garrisons. From *Brussels*, the Major General went to *Ghent*, and having conferr'd with General *Lumley*, the Governour of that Place, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Troops, Orders were given, to Ten Battalions, viz. One of the Queen's Guards, Two of *Orkney's*, One of *Argile's*, One of *Primrose's*, One of *Lalo's*, One of *Hon's*, One of *Ingelsby's*, One of *North and Greys*, and One of *Godfrey's*, to hold themselves in a readiness to march at an Hour's warning. This done, that General and Minister repair'd to *Ostend*, to forward the Preparations which by his early Directions were making there for the Embarking of those Regiments, as soon as there should be certain Advice, that the 12 *French* Battalions that were to attend the Pretender in his intended Expedition, were actually embark'd. On the other Hand, the Admiralty of *Great Britain* fitted out a Fleet with such incredible Diligence, that (without diminishing the Convoy provided for the *Lisbon-Fleet*, which consisted of Twelve *British*, and Five *Dutch* Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*) Sir *George Bing*, and the Lord *Dursley*, sail'd from *Deal* towards the Coast of *Dunkirk*, on the 27th of *February* (O. S.) in the Morning; with Twenty-three *British*, and Three *Dutch* Men of War, and One *British* Fireship. The same Day, about Noon, Sir *George Bing* came to an Anchor in *Graveling-Pits*, and immediately after went into a small Frigot, and sail'd within Two Miles of *Flemish-Road*, from whence he had a Prospect of the Ships that lay there; and, the next Day, learn'd from a Fisherman taken off the Shore, the Number and Strength of the Enemies Ships; That about 10000 Men were in and about *Dunkirk* ready to embark; That they expected every Day Ships from *Brest*; and that the Pretended Prince of *Wales* was come to *Graveling*, in his way to *Dunkirk*: Where, indeed, he arrived the 9th of *March*, N. S. in the Morning.

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Major General Cadogan provides 10 Battalions to be transported into Great Britain.

The British Admiralty provided a Fleet with incredible Diligence.

The *French*, who fondly thought that Admiral *Leake*, might by this time have sail'd for *Lisbon*, and consequently that *Great Britain*, was, at this

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Juncture, unprovided of Shipping, were so confident of the Measures they had taken, that they did not stick publickly to boast, *That God alone could disappoint their Designs.* But they were so surpriz'd when the *British Fleet* appear'd off of *Mardike*, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of their Troops, and frequent Expresses dispatch'd to *Paris* for new Orders. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the Enemies Squadron, having represented to the *French King*, That he might, indeed, get out of *Dunkirk-Harbour*, and, perhaps, Land the Troops; but that he could not answer for his Majesty's Ships: That Monarch, who was fully bent upon this Expedition, sent him positive Orders to reembark the Troops, and to put to Sea, with the first fair Wind. In the mean time, the Enemy gave out, that their disembarking of the Troops at *Dunkirk*, was upon account of the Pretender's being indisposed with the Measles, attended with an Ague; but as soon as the *French King's* last Orders came, that Pretence vanish'd; the Prince was said to be perfectly recover'd; and Count *Fourbin* having, on the 14th of *March*, N. S. receiv'd Advice from *Bologne*, That the *British Fleet*, forced from their Station by the high Winds, was seen off of that Place, steering, the 13th, for the *Downs*, they begun at Two, in the Afternoon, to reembark their Forces. The Wind turning fair for them, the 17th of *March*, (N. S.) they laid hold of that Opportunity, and sail'd at Four in the Afternoon, from the Road of *Dunkirk*; but the Wind changing about Ten at Night, they were oblig'd to come to an Anchor in *Newport-Pits*, where they continued till the 19th at Ten in the Evening, when the Wind chopping about, they set sail again, steering their Course for *Scotland*. On the other Hand, the Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Bing* which came back into the *Downs* the  $\frac{2}{3}$  of *March*, and was since considerably reinforc'd, to the Number of above 40 Men of War of the Line of Battel, besides Frigots and Fireships, set sail again the  $\frac{6}{7}$ , on a Signal given by one of the Scouts, who observ'd Six Ships to the *Westward*, supposed to be the *Brest* Squadron. On the  $\frac{9}{10}$ , at Ten in the Morning, Sir *George Bing*, who

The French  
Fleet with  
the Preten-  
der on board  
sails for  
Scotland.

Sir George  
Bing sails  
after them.

who was then between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, receiv'd Intelligence by an *Ostend* Ship sent out by Major General *Cadogan*, of the Sailing of the *Dunkirk* Squadron from the *Pls* of *Newport*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, and according to the Resolution taken in it, set Sail immediately, with the Fleet under his Command, in Pursuit of the Enemy; having first made a Detachment of a strong Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, with Instructions to convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Ostend*, and to look after the Ships still remaining in the *Dunkirk* Road.

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On the 10th of *March*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, ' That she would be pleased to give Directions, that out of the Monies given for this Year's Service, a proper Sum might be apply'd for the better securing the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*. The next Day they read three times, and pass'd a Bill sent to them by the Lords For the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government; and then order'd a Bill to be brought in, ' For the Encouragement of such of her Majesty's Subjects in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, who should shew their Zeal to her Majesty's Government, by opposing such Chieftains and Leaders of Clans as should take up Arms against her Majesty, by discharging them from any further Superiorities, Casualties or Privileges, which was due to the Superiors so forfeiting. The bringing in of this seasonable Bill was chiefly owing to Major General *Stanhope*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*: But the Enemy not Landing in *Scotland*, the said Bill was dropt. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

Address for  
securing the  
Docks at  
Portsmouth and  
Chatham.

Bill to dis-  
solve the  
Clans in  
Scotland.  
But the E-  
nemy not  
Landing in  
Scotland,  
the said Bill  
was dropt.

1. ' An Act for continuing One Half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes Imported, which were granted to the Crown in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, and for settling a Fund thereby, and

Acts pass'd  
March 11.

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‘ by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding Eighty Thousand Pound per Annum, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses therein expressed.

2. ‘ An Act to explain the Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, for the Relief of her Majesty’s Subjects in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carry’d Coast-wise; and also an Act of the First Year of her Majesty’s Reign in relation to certain Saltworks near the Sea-side and Bay of *Holyhead*, in the County of *Anglesea*.

3. ‘ An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.

4. ‘ An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River *Tone* Navigable, from *Bridgwater* to *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*.

5. ‘ An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of *Watchet*, in the County of *Somerset*.

6. An Act for the further Security of her Majesty’s Person and Government.

7. An Act to Impower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government.

8. ‘ An Act for repealing the Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *James* the First, Entituled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices; and for granting an Equivalent to the City of *London*, by admitting Brokers.

And to three private Bills.

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

The Queen’s Speech to both Houses. My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I Think it necessary to acquaint you, That I have received Advices this Morning from Ostend, That the French Fleet sailed from Dunkirk, Tuesday at Three in the Morning, Northward, with the Pretender on Board; as also, That Sir George Bing had Notice of it the same Day at Ten: And he being very much superior to the Enemy, both in Number and Strength,  
I make

*I make no Question, but, by God's Blessing, he will soon be able to give a good Account of them.*

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*I have also Advice, That Ten Battalions of my Troops were embarked at Ostend, ready to sail with their Convoy, as there shall be Occasion; and I shall continue to take all proper Measures for disappointing the Enemy's Designs.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, unanimously Resolved, ' That an humble Address  
' be presented to Her Majesty, returning Her the  
' Thanks of this House for her most gracious Speech  
' from the Throne; and to assure Her That this  
' House will stand by her Majesty. to the utmost of  
' their Power, in the Defence of her Person and Government, and Support of the Protestant Succession: And that whatever Expences Her Majesty shall  
' be at by augmenting her Troops upon this extraordinary Occasion, the Commons of Great Britain  
' will take Care to make good; and humbly to  
' entreat her Majesty, That She will not be any  
' ways diverted from prosecuting the War abroad  
' in all its Parts; and that she will have so much  
' Regard to the Safety of her Royal Person, and  
' the Security of the present happy Establishment,  
' as in the most remarkable Manner to discountenance such Persons as have endeavour'd to make  
' Divisions amongst her faithful Subjects, or to raise  
' Jealousies in her Majesty of those who have serv'd  
' Her in the most eminent and distinguishing  
' Manner,

The next \* Day, Mr. Secretary Boyle reported to \*March 12,  
the House of Commons, the Queens Answer to *The Queen's*  
the Address about the Docks of Portsmouth and *Answer to*  
Chatham, which was to this effect: ' That it was a *the Address*  
' great Satisfaction to her Majesty, That the House *about the*  
' of Commons had it in their Thoughts effectually *Docks,*  
' to secure the Docks at Portsmouth and Chatham;  
' And it being uncertain what the Expence of this  
' necessary Work would be, her Majesty would  
' give Directions for Draughts and Estimates to be  
' made of it, and laid before the House as soon as  
' might be,

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On the 13th of *March* the Commons in a Body presented the following Address to the Queen.

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress to the  
Queen.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*  
in Parliament Assembled, humbly wait on your  
Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of  
Your Grace and Favour, in Communicating to  
us from the Throne, the Account of the *French*  
King's persisting to Invade your Dominions, and  
to Impose a Pretender upon these Realms, over  
which your Majesty is Rightful and Lawful So-  
vereign.

The small Number of Ships and Troops with  
which this Project is prosecuted, notwithstanding  
the great Naval Force your Majesty has fitted out  
with so much Expedition, as it ought to be re-  
garded with Contempt on the one Side, so on the  
other it gives us just Cause to believe, That their  
Chief Dependance is upon some of your Subjects,  
whose Restless Passions and Arbitrary Principles  
have, for some Years, engaged them in forming  
Designs to Undermine and Destroy the most Hap-  
py Establishment that the Government of this  
Island was ever Founded upon.

The Defence of Your Majesty's Person and Go-  
vernment, and the Support of the Protestant Suc-  
cession, are Things so Sacred to us and your Peo-  
ple, That as a Demonstration of our Unfeigned  
Zeal to Assist and Support Your Majesty to the  
utmost of our Power, We do, in the Name of the  
Commons of *Great Britain*, give this Assurance,  
That whatsoever Charge you shall be at by Aug-  
menting your Troops at Home, and Replacing  
those you have recalled from Abroad, or for such  
other Services as your Majesty shall judge neces-  
sary upon this Extraordinary Occasion, shall be  
effectually made good, And as we humbly Re-  
commend it to your Majesty, That the severest Pu-  
nishments may be inflicted upon such as shall  
Assist in so Unnatural a Design, as that of Be-  
traying your Majesty and their Country, so we do  
not doubt but you will give suitable Encourage-  
ment

ment to all those who shall shew their Fidelity by  
Opposing the Invader and his Accomplices in  
Scotland, or where-ever the Descent shall be.

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Your Majesty wants no Incitement to a steady  
Prosecution of the War in which you are engag'd  
for the Common Cause, yet permit us to take this  
Opportunity to entreat your Majesty, That this  
Enterprize may no Ways divert your constant Vi-  
gour, that all the World may see that both your  
Majesty and your People are determined to Sup-  
port your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts  
are made at Home.

*May it please your Majesty,*

There can be nothing so Dangerous or Fatal to  
the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Secu-  
rity of the present Happy Establishment, as those  
Persons who Endeavour to Create Divisions and  
Animosities among your Faithful Subjects, or by  
any Artful Methods lessen the just Esteem your  
Majesty has for those who have so Eminently and  
in so Distinguishing a Manner Commanded your  
Armies and Managed your Treasure, to the Ho-  
nour and Glory of your Majesty Abroad, and the  
Entire Satisfaction of your People at Home: We  
therefore humbly beg Leave to Beseech your Ma-  
jesty to Discountenance All such Persons and De-  
signs; in the most Remarkable Manner.

*The Queen's Answer to this Address was;*

Gentlemen,

I Give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Assurance Her Maje-  
and certain Proof of Your Zeal for me, and for the sty's An-  
Protestant Succession. swer.

I am glad your Thoughts of the War abroad so per-  
fectly agree with my Firm Resolution upon that Subject.

You may depend that no Apprehensions (farther than  
are reasonable) shall have any Influence on my Mea-  
sures, while the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the  
good Affections of my People, are on my Side.

I think all who endeavour to make Divisions among  
my faithful Subjects, must be Mine and the Kingdom's  
Enemies; and I shall never Countenance any Persons  
who



A. C. *who would go about to lessen the just Esteem which I have  
1707-8. for those who have done, and continue to do me the most  
eminent Services.*

The same Day the House of Lords waited on her Majesty with the following Address.

*Address of  
the Lords  
to the  
Queen.*

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, Return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty, for Communicating to your Parliament the Intelligence Received of the Designs of the Pretender to your Crown, Assisted by the *French King*, and for what you have already done towards Frustrating this Attempt. We humbly beg your Majesty to Pursue the most Vigorous Methods for the Total Disappointment of this Design, in which we firmly Assure your Majesty of our most Hearty and Unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but your Majesty will soon see such a Spirit, and so Dutiful a Zeal amongst your Subjects, as will intirely Dash the Hopes of the Pretender, without Diminishing the Generous Assistance you have so long given to your Allies, for Support of the Common Liberty of *Europe*. It is with Concern, and with just Indignation, we hear of a Purpose to Invade your Dominions with so inconsiderable a Force. This as it must depend upon some Invitation and Encouragement from hence, so it is an undeniable Proof, That neither your Majesty's Piety, nor the Mildness of your Government, nor the Successes of your Reign, can Reconcile some Men to the present Establishment, the only sure Foundation of our Liberties, and the Protestant Religion. We hope your Majesty will always have a just Detestation of those Persons, who at a time when this Hellish Attempt was a foot, and so near Breaking out, were using their Endeavours to Misrepresent the Actions of your best Subjects, and Create Jealousies in your Majesty of those who had always served you most Eminently and Faithfully: And we beseech your Majesty not to give so just a Cause of Uneasiness to your People,

‘ People, as to suffer any such hereafter to have  
‘ Access to your Royal Person. A. C.  
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We hope for this good Effect from so unhappy  
‘ an Occasion, That the Universal Zeal which  
‘ will appear for the Preservation of your Maje-  
‘ sty's Government, and the Protestant Succession,  
‘ will Unite us to one another, and Cure our Mi-  
‘ stakes and Misapprehensions which have been so  
‘ Industrious and Maliciously improved: But ne-  
‘ vertheless, we must humbly offer it to your Ma-  
‘ jesty as our Opinion, That your Majesty should  
‘ principally Depend upon, and Encourage those  
‘ who have been ever since the Revolution most  
‘ Steady and Firm to the Interest of the late King,  
‘ and of your Majesty, during your Happy Reign.

*Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was;*

My LORDS,

**I** Am extremely Sensible of your Zeal and Concern for The Queen's  
the Safety of my Person and Government, and very Answer.  
well Pleased to find your Thoughts agree so exactly with  
Mine, That no Attempt of our Enemies against us  
at Home, should Divert us from Prosecuting the War  
Abroad with the greatest Vigour, the Hopes of which has  
probably been one of their Principal Motives to so Pre-  
sumptuous an Undertaking.

As I cannot but Wish there were not the least Occa-  
sion of Distinction among my Subjects; so I must always  
place my chief Dependence upon those, who have given  
such repeated Proofs of the greatest Warmth and Con-  
cern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my  
Person, and of the Protestant Succession.

Besides the Ten British Battalions Major General  
Cadogan had embark'd at Ostend, and which, Sail-  
ing from thence the 28th of March N. S. under the  
Convoy of Admiral Baker, arrived three days after  
at Tinnmouth; the First and second Troop of Life- The Forces  
Guards, a Squadron of the Horse-Grenadiers, the in England  
Duke of Northumberland's Regiment of Horse Guards, march to-  
the Dragoons of Essex and Carpenter, a Detach- wards Scot-  
ment of Sixteen Men out of each Company of the land,  
First and Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, ma-  
king

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The Enemies Design upon Scotland disappointed.

king a complete Battalion, and several Regiments of Foot were order'd to march towards *Scotland*, whither the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Part of *Great Britain*, and Governour of *Edinburgh* Castle, went Post betimes, to provide for the Security of that important Fortrefs, and to make all the necessary Dispositions to baffle any Attempts the Enemy could make on that side. Several Regiments that were in the South Parts of *Ireland*, were, at the same time, commanded towards the North of that Kingdom, from whence, if occasion had required, they might, with Ease and Expedition, have been transported into *Scotland*: But all these wise Precautions by Land proved altogether needless, by the Disappointment of the Enemy's Design at Sea: Of which Monsieur *de Gacé*, a Lieutenant General, who commanded their Land Forces, and was, for this bootless Service, made a Mareschal of *France*, with the Title of Mareschal *de Matignon* gave afterwards an Account to Monsieur *de Chamillard*, in a Letter dated at *Dunkirk*, the 17th of *April* N. S. which was as follows:

Mareschal de Matignon's Letter to Mr. de Chamillard.

S I R,

I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the 17th past, and you shall see by the following Journal what has happen'd since, till our Return.  
The 17th of *March*, at Four in the Afternoon, the *Chevalier de Fourbin* set sail with the Fleet; but about Ten in the Evening, the Wind proving contrary, we were oblig'd to cast Anchor in the Downs, off of *Newport*, where we were detain'd the 18th and 19th. The *Protéus*, on board of which were 400 Land-Men; the *Guerrier* (or *Warrior*) and the *Barentin*, with 200 Men each, were oblig'd by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. The same Day, 19th, at Ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp'd about, we set sail again, and having pursu'd our Course the 20th, 21st, and 22d, with a strong Gale, we made the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* the 23d, in the Morning, and in the Evening, cast Anchor at the Mouth of it. The 24th in the Morning, as we made ready to enter the

the *Firth*, we discover'd a great Number of Ships, which we soon found to be the Enemy's Squadron, to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judg'd to be the same that had appear'd off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monsieur *de Fourbin* resolv'd to bear off, by the Favour of a Land Breeze, which, very luckily, carry'd us from the Enemy. The latter pursu'd us pretty close all that Day (24th) and Four of their best Sailers being come up with our sternmost Ships, the Enemy's fore-most Ship attack'd, at Four in the Afternoon, the *August*, with whom she exchange'd some Guns for some time; after which the *English* bore down upon the *Salisbury*, which was more a-stern, and endeavour'd to put her between herself and another *English* Ship that was coming up to her. The Fight between those Two Ships, and some others on both sides, lasted till Night, during which time, the *Salisbury* made a great Fire with their small Arms.

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Our Fleet being dispers'd, and the Enemy near us, Monsieur *de Fourbin* steer'd false, during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day (the 25th) we found our selves, with 20 Sail, at a considerable distance from the Enemy; whereupon, I discours'd Monsieur *de Fourbin*, to know of him, whether, having miss'd our Landing in the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in another Place? He propos'd to me *Inverness*, which is a very remote Port in the North of *Scotland*, and we went immediately to speak of it to the (Pretended) King of *England*, who entertain'd the Motion with Joy, and told us, *We ought to concert together the Measures that were to be taken, and he would pursue our Resolutions.*

The Question now was to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the necessary Notices: But there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monsieur *de Fourbin* detach'd a Frigate, with the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn*, to fetch some from the Cape of *Buccaness*. All that Day (25th) we steer'd, with a pretty favourable Wind, towards the North of *Scotland*; but about eleven at Night there arose a strong contrary Wind, which having continued the next Day

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‘ Day with violence, Monsieur *de Fourbin* told me,  
‘ it was high time to acquaint the (Pretended) King  
‘ with the Inconveniencies of pursuing our Course,  
‘ which were, the Inevitable Dispersion of our Fleet;  
‘ The Danger the Ships that should be separated  
‘ would be in, either of falling into the Enemy’s  
‘ Hands, or of Perishing on the Coast, if they  
‘ were driven thither; and even the wanting of  
‘ Provisions.

Another  
Letter  
about the  
Enemy’s  
disappoint-  
ment.

‘ The Impossibility the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn*  
‘ found of approaching the Shore, by reason of the  
‘ stormy Weather, and, consequently, of bring-  
‘ ing Pilots to guide us; The uneasiness and dan-  
‘ gers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to,  
‘ and where the Enemy might come up again with  
‘ us, together with other Hazards and Difficulties,  
‘ having been represented to the (Pretended) King  
‘ by Monsieur *de Fourbin*, in the Presence of the  
‘ Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*,  
‘ my Lord *Galmoy*, and Messieurs de *Beauharnois*,  
‘ and d’ *Andrezel*, the (Pretended) King of *England*,  
‘ with the unanimous Advice of all those Gentle-  
‘ men, resolv’d to return to *Dunkirk*, where we  
‘ could not arrive before this Day, by reason of  
‘ the calms and contrary Winds. *I am, &c.*

(\*) The Wri-  
ter of the  
Post-Man,  
who pub-  
lish’d this  
Letter,  
would never  
acquaint the  
Publick  
with the  
Name of the  
Person that  
wrote it;  
for Reasons  
best known  
to himself.

Another Letter, written on the Enemy’s side, tho’  
not so (\*) authentick as we could wish, deserves  
to be preserved to Posterity, because it gives a nice  
Account of some material Passages: It is as fol-  
lows:

*Dunkirk, April 12. N. S. 1708.*

‘ WE were in such a Hurry on our Expedition to  
‘ *Scotland*, the Design being communicated  
‘ to none but our Prince’s Privy Council, till we  
‘ were on our March, that I neither could, nor  
‘ durst say any thing of it; but now we are re-  
‘ turned, I believe it won’t be disagreeable to you  
‘ to know the Truth of the Matter.

‘ When the Prince set sail, Three Batallions and  
‘ some Provisions that could not be got ready to  
‘ go with him, were ordered to follow him to *Leith*  
‘ Road, which accordingly we did Four Days after

‘ in

in Seven Privateers, commanded by Monsieur Zouft, and got to *Leith* Road, without meeting any Ships in our Passage. We were much surprised to find no Ships at our Place of Rendezvous; and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and went close in with the Town of *Leith* to get Intelligence. A Boat came off to us with Two Pilots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not been there, but that Advice was come from the *English* Fleet, which lay off of the *Firth-Mouth*, and that the People on Shoar took our Ships to be Seven *Dutch East-India-Men* that they heard had been upon the Coast.

We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the haste we could out of the *Firth*, keeping close under the South-shoar to cover us from the Sight of the *English*, whom we saw off of *Fifeness*, about Three Leagues to the Northward of us. Steering our Course North-East, we came up in Two Days with the Body of the *French* Fleet, all scattered and resolving homewards. I went on Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and Privy-Council were, to receive further Orders, and give an account of my Expedition; and there heard of their narrow Escape by the luckiest Accident in the World. They had got into the *Firth* on the *Friday* Night, having heard nothing of the *English* Fleet, and anchor'd off of *Pitenweem* and *Creil*, with design to land near *Leith* in the Morning; when in the Night they heard the *English* Fleet fire the Signal for their Ships to come to an Anchor. Monsieur *Fourbin* knowing the Meaning of it, immediately sent a Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron, ordering them to put out their Lights, and to sail one by one out of the *Firth*, and steer a North-East Course till they should come off of the Town of *St. Andrews*, which accordingly they did; but the Wind and Tide being against them, the *English* made them in the Morning, and pursued them. In the pursuit, which lasted Three Days, they lost the *Salisbury*, the *Blackwall* founder'd since at Sea, the *Deal-castle*, *Sun* and *Squirrel*, we are afraid are lost on the Coast of *Holland*, and the *Triumph*,

A. C. 1707-8. *Triumph*, which we thought also lost, is got in; but much shatter'd. On *Thursday* last just off of *Zealand*, our small Squadron fell in with Four *English* third Rates, which frighted us out of our Wits; for we were in so dismal condition, that we could not make any Defence, and we must have surrender'd; but they knowing nothing of our Circumstances, bore away from us, and we got that Afternoon into *Dunkirk-Road*, and next Day our Prince arriv'd with the Rest, in so miserable a Condition all of us, that *the Soldiers*, when they crept ashore, *look'd more like Rats than Men*. The Prince suffer'd much in his Health; and what with Fatigue, and Chagrin, look'd very thin; but to put a good Face on the Matter, dress'd himself very fine in an embroider'd Suit, and a blue Feather in his Hat, when he went ashore; where he was receiv'd by abundance of Ladies in their Coaches, with Looks, that put me in mind of an *English Funeral*. When he went off, the Noise was all over, *Long Live the King*; but at our return, *shrugging of Shoulders and shaking of Heads* gave a dismal Welcome. Poor *Clermont* and his Brother are taken in the *Salisbury*; and my Lord *Dumbarton* is either with them, or lost in the *Blackwall*. General *Dorington*, *Gilmoy*, and some of our Bottle Friends, are now very ill at Mr. *Goff's* House here, the *Macdonald's*, &c. are gone up on *Saturday* to (A) *St. Germain's* with the Prince.

(A) The Gentleman who wrote this Letter was, it seems, mistaken here: For the Pretender did not strait return to *St. Germain's*, but went first to *St. Omer*, where he continued some Days.

'I need not tell you that the Foundation of our whole Design was the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which miscarrying, by the Arrival of the *English Fleet*, the Prince's Council did not think fit to Land any where else. The Plan of this Castle was laid before a Council of General Officers at *Versailles*; and it was unanimously concluded, that with the Troops, Mortars, and Bombs which we carried, it could not hold above Three Days. We designed to have made a false Attack at the *Portern Gate*, while Three Battalions should enter the Outworks that front the City, and lodge under their Half-Moon, which would oblige them the next Day to surrender: By the taking of this Castle we should have had the *Regalia*; and I am told,



' told, (†) *Two Protestant Archbishops* would  
' have crowned our Prince in the High Church.  
' The Equivalent from *England* being also in this  
' Castle would have been a great Supply to us  
' for raising of Men, we having above 400 Officers  
' with us for that purpose, all pretty Fellows, that  
' have served in the Wars of *Italy* and *Spain*, and  
' above 100 Chests of Money. Some were for land-  
' ing in *Murray Firth*, if it had been only to refresh  
' our Troops; but you know how nicely the *French*  
' King's Orders are to be obey'd, and how little  
' Power he gives of his Troops to any Ally, but al-  
' ways secret ones to his own Generals: We *Scots*  
' and *Irish* might have landed, but the *French* were  
' restrained to *Musselborough* and *Leith*, or no  
' where.

(†) Here again the Writer of this Letter is mistaken; for there never was but one Archbishop in Scotland.

To these Accounts we shall subjoin those that  
were written by Sir *George Bing* himself, from on  
Board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of *March*,  
O. S. The first whereof is as follows: ' According  
' to the Opinion we had fram'd, when we left the  
' Station off *Dunkirk*, it has prov'd that the Enemy  
' was design'd for *Edinburgh*. This Morning, we  
' saw the *French* Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off  
' of which Place we anchor'd in the last Night, and  
' sent a Boat ashore to the Isle of *May*, from  
' whence we had an Account, That the *French*  
' came to an Anchor yesterday in the Afternoon.  
' They sent one Ship up into *Leith* Road, which  
' had a Flag at the Main-top-mast Head. They  
' report it a Blue one; but we are rather of Opini-  
' on, That it is the Standard. The People of the  
' Island say, That by the time that Ship could get  
' up before the Town, they heard several Guns fire,  
' which were in the Manner of a Salute. The Ship  
' that went up Yesterday came down this Morning,  
' and is now within two Leagues of us. She ap-  
' pears to be a Ship of sixty Guns, but has now no  
' Flag on Board. We saw this Morning, when  
' they weigh'd, a Flag at the Main-top-mast Head,  
' on Board of one of their Ships. They stand from  
' us, and we after them with all the Sail we can.

An Account of the Enemy's disappointment written by Sir George Bing.

A. C. 1707-8. The 2d Letter was as follows : ' We chased the Enemy to the Northward of *Buccaness*, sometimes with reasonable Hopes of coming up with them. The *Dover* and *Ludlow-Castle* being the only clean-sailing Ships we had, they were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron, passing by some of the smaller to engage some of the larger Ships, and stop them 'till they could be relieved. They attack'd Two or Three of their Ships, among which was the *Salisbury*; they did not part with 'em 'till more of our Ships arriv'd, but work'd their Ship in a handsom manner to cut 'em off from the rest of the Fleet; but in the Darkness of the Night they all got out of sight except the *Salisbury*, (K) who falling in amongst

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(K) A LIST of the Land and Sea Officers who were on Board the *Salisbury Prize*.

#### Land Officers.

**T**HE Marquis de Levy, Lieutenant-General.  
His Aid-de-Camp.

The Marquis de Meux, Colonel of the Regiment of Agenois.

Monsieur Favérolles, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Auxerrois.

Monsieur Montorox, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Luxembourg.

Monsieur du Gay Secqueville, Captain of the Regiment of Luxembourg.

Monsieur de Beaufor, Captain of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Clervall, Captain of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Blieux, Captain and Adjutant of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Sieur Onchan, Lieutenant of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Sieur d'Engny, second Lieutenant of the Regiment of Bearn.

Monsieur de Salmon, Captain in the Regiment of Thierache.

Officers of the Regiment of O Brian, formerly my Lord Clare's.  
Dunevald, Fanen, Honnes, Fitz-Gerald, Mackarry, Mack-Mahon, Koff,  
O Sullivan, Mackarry, Jun. Conner, Mack-Mahon, Jun. Fitz-Mo-  
vive, Boork, Pendergrafs, Clery. In all 15 Lieutenants, Irish.

#### Five Companies of the Regiment of Bearn.

|                                    | Men. |
|------------------------------------|------|
| The Company of Milly consisting of | 42   |
| Pillory                            | 36   |
| Clerval                            | 39   |
| Beaufort                           | 36   |
| Radeau                             | 34   |
|                                    | our  |

our headmost Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men on Board her: We were inform'd by the Officers who were taken, That there were 12 Battalions on Board their Squadron, commanded by the Count *de Gacé*, a Marshal of *France*. The pretended Prince of *Wales*, Lord *Middleton*, Lord *Perth*, the *Mac Donels*, *Trevanion*, and several other Officers and Gentlemen on Board the *Mars*, in which also was Monsieur *Fourbin*, who commanded the Squadron. The Number and Strength of their Ships are very near the Account we lately receiv'd from *Dunkirk*, nor were they join'd by the *Brest* Men of War; and they further assure us, that the Ships our Own scouts saw off of *Calais* were Privateers, and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning after this Chace, we saw but 18 of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could per-

A. C.  
1707-8.

Of the Regiment of *O Brian*, formerly *Clare's*:  
10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 *Lanspessades*.  
Monsieur de *Segent*, Commissary of War.

Sea Officers.

Monsieur le Chevalier de *Nangis*, Captain of the Ship.  
Monsieur *Jamy*, Lieutenant of the Ship, Captain of a Company of *Marines*, and second Captain.  
Monsieur *Henot*, Lieutenant of the Ship.  
Monsieur *Paillart*, Ensign of the Ship, Lieutenant of a Company of *Marines*.  
Monsieur de *Villeville*, Ensign of the Ship.  
Monsieur de *Fromentieres*, Ensign of the Ship.  
Monsieur de *Bremont*, Lieutenant of a Frigate.  
The Sieur de *Boisjoly*, Garde Marine, serving as an Officer.  
The Sieur *Long Chene*, Garde Marine, serving as an Officer.  
The Sieur *Chler de St. Leger*, Garde Marine.  
The Sieur *l'André*, Garde Marine.  
Monsieur du *Clos*, Muster-Master.  
The Sieur du *Montieur*, the King's Clerk.  
Mr. *Hubiere*, chief Surgeon of the Ship.  
Father *Augustin* Chaplain.  
Two Surgeons Mates.  
The Ship's Company consisting of  
Gentlemen's Servants, about  
Little Boys  
My Lord *Clermont*, Colonel in the Regiment of *Lec*.  
Mr. *Middleton*, Captain in the Regiment of *Nugent*.  
My Lord *Griffin*.

Men

250

30

20

A. C.  
1707-8.



‘ receive them from the Malt-head, in the E. N. E.  
‘ of us. Having no prospect of coming up with  
‘ them, we lay off and on *Baccaness* all Day yester-  
‘ day to gather our Ships together; and this Day it  
‘ blowing hard at N. E. with a great Sea, judg-  
‘ ing the Enemy could not seize the Shore to make  
‘ any Attempt, we bore up for this Place; which  
‘ was thought most reasonable, not only to secure  
‘ but to give Countenance and Spirit to Her Maje-  
‘ sty’s faithful Subjects, and discourage those that  
‘ could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

The Peace  
of Scotland  
preserv’d.

Sir George Byng, who notwithstanding the Re-  
ports the Enemy had spread of their strong Party  
in the North of *Scotland*, judg’d rightly of the mat-  
ter, and concluded that their true Design was up-  
on the Castle of the Capital-City; continued in  
*Leith* Road till he was inform’d of their return to  
*Dunkirk*; by which time, through the indefatiga-  
ble Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Leven*, of the  
Scotch Privy Council, and of the Magistrates of  
*Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, and other Cities, the Tran-  
quillity of that part of *Great Britain* was preserv’d,  
and those who were suspected of having Inclinati-  
ons to disturb it, secured, as will be shewn at large  
in our next Year’s Annals, if God grant us Life  
and Opportunity to write them. In the mean  
time, let us conclude these with the remaining part  
of the Session of the first *British* Parliament.

Address of  
the Com-  
mons for  
the Pay-  
ment of the  
Arrears due  
to the  
French Re-  
giments.

\* March.  
Resolutions  
for the Pre-  
servation of  
the publick  
Credit.

On the 19th of *March* the Commons resolved to  
present an Address to the Queen, ‘ That she would  
‘ be pleas’d to give Directions to the Auditor of  
‘ the Imprest, to state the Account of such Officers  
‘ and Soldiers of the Three *French* Regiments of  
‘ Foot, as had not, by reason of their Absence, re-  
‘ ceived their Arrears due on the *English* Establish-  
‘ ment for *Ireland*; in order to the Payment of such  
‘ of them as should appear, or the Wives and Chil-  
‘ dren of such as were dead. The next \* Day, the  
Commons came to this unanimous Resolution,  
‘ That whoever designedly endeavours to destroy  
‘ or lessen the *Publick Credit*, especially at a Time  
‘ when the Kingdom is threatened with an Invasion,  
‘ is guilty of an High Crime and Misdemeanour,  
‘ and is an Enemy to Her Majesty and the King-  
‘ dom.

dom. And, indeed the most dismal Effect of the Enemies intended Invasion was the occasioning great Demands upon the Bank of *England*, which visibly tending to the Ruin of its Credit, with which that of the *Exchequer* was closely twisted, the Court prudently thought fit to apply a speedy Remedy to that growing Evil; and, in order to that, the Lord Treasurer signify'd to the Directors of the *Bank*, that her Majesty would allow, for six Months, an interest of 6 per cent upon their Bills, which before bore only three per cent. At the same time, his Lordship offer'd them a considerable Sum of Money, as did also several Peers, particularly the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Newcastle*, and *Somerset*: And, on the other hand, the Directors of the *Bank* having (d) resolv'd to call in 20 per cent upon (d) March their capital Stock, they were in a condition to answer the Demands of the most importunate. They reckon'd among the latter, first the Disaffected, who improv'd that Conjunction to distress the Government, with Impunity. Secondly, the Timorous Misers, who were unreasonably alarm'd at the Invasion with which *Scotland* was threatn'd; and lastly the Goldsmiths, who having, in great measure, lost the advantageous Trade they drove with the Money which private Persons lodg'd in their Hands, before the Establishment of the *Bank of England*, had ever since endeavour'd to ruin its Credit. One of these, Sir *Richard Hoare*, was so concern'd at his being reflect'd on as having contributed towards the Run upon the *Bank*, that he was very earnest in vindicating his Reputation as to that particular, in a publick Paper: But it was observ'd to the Honour of the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Jewish* Merchants, that they were so far from calling in the Money they had in the *Bank*, that on the contrary, they offer'd it more to support its Credit.

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An Account  
of the great  
Demands  
upon the  
Bank of  
England.

On the 20th of *March* the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. An Act for assuring to the English Company Trading to the East Indies, on account of the united Stock,

A. C. 1707-8. a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raising thereby the Sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.

2. An Act for continuing the half Subsidies therein mentioned, with several Impositions and other Duties, to raise Money by Way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions; and for charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the Clandestine Importation of wrought Silks.

3. An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

4. An Act for the better Amendment of that Way which leads from Cherril through Calne to Studley Bridge in the County of Wilts.

5. An Act for erecting a Harbour or Key at East-Tarbett in the Shire of Argyle.

6. An Act for continuing an Act made in the Third Year of her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

7. An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons, pretended to be alive to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.

8. An Act for repairing the High ways from old Stratford in the County of Northampton to Dunchurch in the County of Warwick. And to six private Acts.

(c) March 24. † April 1. the Commons return Thanks to the Lord High Admiral.

It having been maliciously suggested by some ill designing Persons, that Sir George Byng might have destroy'd the whole *Dunkirk* Squadron had his Ships been clean, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleas'd to give Directions, that an Account might be laid before the House of the number of Ships which went in the Expedition with Sir George Byng, and when the same were cleaned; which Account having accordingly been laid before the House and examin'd, it was † Resolv'd, 'That the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, for his Great Care in so expeditiously

‘ peditiously setting forth so great a Number of A. C.  
 ‘ Ships, whereby the Fleet under the Conduct of 1707-8.  
 ‘ Sir George Byng was enabled so happily to prevent  
 ‘ the intended Invasion. And Ordered, That Sir  
 Richard Onslow, Mr. Secretary Boyle, Mr. Compton,  
 Mr. Scobell, Col. Byerley, the Lord William Powlet,  
 the Earl of Hertford, Mr. Heysham, Admiral  
 Churchill, Mr. Bromley, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir Tho-  
 mas Hanmer, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir David Dal-  
 rymples, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Morison, Mr. Brewer,  
 Sir John Swinton, Sir John Erskin, Mr. Haddon,  
 Mr. Cockbourn, Sir John Holland and Mr. Wortley,  
 do give his Royal Highness such the Thanks of this  
 House.

Three Days (d) before, the Commons resolved to (d) March  
 present an Address to the Queen, ‘ returning her 29.  
 ‘ Majesty the Thanks of this House, for her being Address a-  
 ‘ graciously pleased to communicate to this House, bout Forti-  
 ‘ the Estimate of the Charge of putting the Docks, fying Portf-  
 ‘ at Portsmouth and Chatham into a Posture of De- mouth, &c.  
 ‘ fence; and humbly to desire her Majesty, That  
 ‘ she would be pleas’d to give Directions; That  
 ‘ they might be forthwith proceeded upon. As also  
 ‘ that she would be pleased to give Directions;  
 ‘ That the Castles of *Edinburgh, Sterling, and In-*  
 ‘ *verlacky*, might be put into a Posture of De-  
 ‘ fence.

On the last Day of *March* the Commons re- And the Ad-  
 solv’d, ‘ That an Address be presented to her Ma- dress rela-  
 ‘ jesty, humbly to beseech her Majesty to give Di- ting to the  
 ‘ rections, That the Laws relating to the Fishery Fishery of  
 ‘ and Trade of *Newfoundland* may be effectually put Newfoundland.  
 ‘ in Execution against such Commanders of her  
 ‘ Majesty’s Ships of War, or Forts and Fortificati-  
 ‘ ons there, as have or shall presume to exact, de-  
 ‘ mand or receive any Sum or Sums of Mony, or  
 ‘ other Reward from any of her Majesty’s Subjects  
 ‘ in their Voyages, Trade and Fishery, to, from,  
 ‘ or at *Newfoundland*; and that the said Comman-  
 ‘ ders and Officers be strictly forbidden to keep,  
 ‘ use or employ any Fishing Boats for their own  
 ‘ private Use or Advantage in that Fishery, as  
 ‘ likewise that the said Laws relating to the said  
 A a 3 Fishery



A. C.  
1707-8.

' Fishery be put in Execution against all other Per-  
' sons as shall offend therein.

(e) March  
31.  
Address a-  
bout Re-  
cruits.

The same (e) Day, Mr. Lowndes, pursuant to the Commons Address to the Queen, laid before the House an Account of the Money issued by the Treasury for Levy Money; and it appearing by such Returns that were already made, that there was a great Deficiency in the numbers of Recruits raised to complete the Forces in her Majesty's Pay: The House Resolved, That an Address should be presented to her Majesty, ' That she would be plea-  
' sed to issue out her Royal Proclamation, requi-  
' ring all the Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, and  
' other Officers, to use their utmost Power, and by  
' frequent Meetings for that purpose, strictly to put  
' the Act for Recruiting the Army in execution;  
' and that she would be pleased particularly to  
' shew her Displeasure to such Officers as should  
' dismiss any Person so listed for Money, or any  
' other Pretence, or refuse to list such Persons as  
' were fit for the Service, or should otherwise neg-  
' lect, or be wanting in their Duty upon this Oc-  
' casion.

(f) Apr. 1.  
Acts pass'd.

The next (f) Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following private Bills, viz.

1. An Act for continuing several Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures and Muslins; and additional Duties upon several of the said Commodities, and certain Duties upon Calicoes, China-Ware and Drugs, and for continuing the Duties called the Two Third Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preserving the publick Credit, and for ascertaining the Duties of Coals exported for foreign Parts, and for securing the Credit of the Bank of England, and for passing several Accounts of Taxes raised in the County of Monmouth, and for promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco as shall have paid her Majesty's Duties.

2. An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent-Money.

3. An Act for enabling her Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Par-  
cel

cel of her Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.

A. C.

1707-8.

4. An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantation in America.

5. An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1708, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

6. An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, and for trying Peers for Offences committed in Scotland; and for the further Regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

7. An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

8. An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings not exceeding the yearly Value of Fifty Pound; as also for discharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of First-Fruits, and for allowing Time to Arch-Bishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their First-Fruits.

9. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

10. An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.

11. An Act for continuing the Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.

12. An Act for limiting a Time to Persons to come in and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland, sold by the Trustees for sale of those Estates to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-Blades in England, and divers other Purchasers.

13. An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

14. An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in Spain during the present War, and six Months longer.

15. An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances that shall be

A. C. made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors,  
1707-8. Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the East-  
Riding of the County of York, or the Town and County  
of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, after the 29th  
Day of September 1708; and for the rendering the Re-  
gister in the West-Riding more complete.

16. An Act to repeal a Clause in the Act of the Se-  
venth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for amend-  
ing and repairing the Highways, which enjoins Waggo-  
ners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or  
with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with  
Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.

And to 17 private Acts, after which Her Ma-  
jesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

*The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Cannot conclude this Session, without acknow-  
ledging the Wise and Speedy Provisions which  
you have made for the Publick Security.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I am also to thank you in particular for the  
large and timely Supplies, which you have pro-  
vided for the effectual Prosecution of the War;  
I assure you they shall be carefully and punctu-  
ally apply'd to the Uses for which they are ap-  
pointed.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I take these (especially at this Juncture) to be  
such undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affecti-  
on to my Service, as must fully convince every  
Body of your doing Me the Justice to believe, that  
all which is dear to you, is perfectly safe under  
my Government; and must be irrecoverably Lost,  
if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred  
up in the Principles of the most Arbitrary Go-  
vernment, should take Place.

I am satisfy'd that very false Representations  
of the true Inclinations and Interests of my Peo-  
ple must have been made by some of my Sub-  
jects, who have given Encouragement to this de-  
perate Attempt; since without something of that  
Nature, it seems very little consisting with the  
usual Precaution of our Enemies, to hazard the  
Expense

Expence and Disappointment of so vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking.

A. C.

1767-8.

However it is certain, we must be all inexcusable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to complete what may be Necessary for our Security at Home, and the Discouraging the like for the Future, to which, by God's Blessing, nothing shall be wanting on My Part.

And to the same End, I must recommend to you, at your Return into your several Counties, to use your utmost Care and Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and all others disaffected to My Government; and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes to the Full of what the Law requires from them: Nothing being more reasonable than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encourage, if not actually foment such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace; and should know themselves, on all such Occasions, to be Responsible in the first Place for the many Inconveniences that may ensue.

*And then the Lord Chancellor, by Her Majesty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament until Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of April next.*

*On the 22d of March, the Lords presented the following Address to the Queen.*

*The Lord's Address about Gregg.*

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having been informed, That *William Gregg*, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary *Mr. Harley*, had been Indicted for High Treason, in holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, and Betraying to them Secrets of the highest Importance, and that upon his Tryal he had confess'd the Indictment, and by that Means, had prevented the Examinations, whereby the Publick might have been truly informed of the particular Nature and Circumstances of his Crime, we thought our selves

in-

A. C. 1707-8. ' indispensably oblig'd, in Duty to Your Majesty,  
 ' and for the future Safety of the Kingdom, to do  
 ' all that was in our Power to find out the Rise  
 ' and Progress of this dangerous Correspondence.  
 ' In order thereto we made our humble Address  
 ' to Your Majesty for all Papers relating to the  
 ' Charge against *William Gregg*, and Your Majesty  
 ' having been graciously pleased to give Orders that  
 ' the Papers should be laid before us, we referred  
 ' those Papers to a Committee, and directed them  
 ' to examine *Gregg*, and to Report the said Exa-  
 ' mination to the House, as also what they obser-  
 ' ved upon the Papers, together with such other  
 ' Matters as they should think Proper, upon their  
 ' Enquiry into the said Affair; and the Report  
 ' having been made and taken into Consideration  
 ' by the House, we humbly conceive it to be very  
 ' highly for Your Service to lay the same before  
 ' Your Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,  
 ' We being also informed that one *Alexander Valiere*, otherwise called *John Clarke*, was in Custody for holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, we thought our selves in like manner obliged in Duty, to direct the said Committee to examine *Valiere*, and to enquire into the Particulars and Circumstances of his Offence; this being accordingly perform'd by the said Committee, it was reported to us; but the said Report consisting of very many Examinations, we thought it would be of use to appoint a Committee to digest and put the same into some Method, to the intent we might be able to form a Clearer and more Distinct Judgment of the whole Affair, and that Report being made and approv'd by us, we conceive it will be of Importance to Your Majesty's Service, for us to present the same to Your Majesty, and for Your Majesties more entire Satisfaction, we beg leave to annex all the said Examinations at large to this our humble Address to Your Majesty.

*May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,*

**W**E Your Majesties most Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having entred into a serious Consideration of the said several Reports, have Unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

That it is our Opinion, That the Crime of which *William Gregg* stands Attainted, is of so heinous a Nature, and attended with such extraordinary Circumstances, that it may prove of very pernicious Consequence, if he should not be made an Example.

And also, That it does plainly appear to us, as well by what *Alexander Vallerie* and *John Bara* have inform'd against each other, as by the many Examinations taken concerning them, that they were both in the French Interest, and unfit to be Truſted or Employed by any Persons in Your Majesties Service. And that the open and publick manner of the Correspondence managed by them with the Governors and Commissaries of *Calais* and *Bologne*, could tend only to carry on an Intelligence to the Advantage of Your Majesties Enemies; and that it is highly probable, thereby the Stations of our Cruisers, the Strength of our Convoys, and the Times of Sailing of our Merchant's Ships, have been Betrayed to the French.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

**I**T is Your Majesties Glory; and the Happiness of Europe, that You are at the Head of one of the greatest Confederacies that ever was known in History; and it is the Common Concern of the whole Alliance, that Your Councils should be kept with the strictest Secrecy; But in the Papers now Laid before You, Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, That some of Your Resolutions

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ons of the greatest Moment, and that required the utmost Secrecy, have been sent to Your Enemies by the same Post they were Dispatch'd to the Allies; That all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office have, for a considerable Time, been Exposed to the View even of the meanest Clerks in that Office; and that the Perusal of all the Letters to and from the *French* Prisoners was chiefly Trusted to *Gregg*, a Person of a very Suspicious Character, and known to be extremely indigent. It is not easily to be known what ill Consequences may have attended such Negligence, but we depend upon it, that these Matters being thus plainly laid open to Your Majesty, we shall be Secured against any Dangers of this nature for the future.

We are further in Duty bound to beseech Your Majesty, That all possible Methods may be used to put a stop to that Dangerous, and which may soon prove Fatal Intercourse between Your Majesties Subjects and *France*, which has of late received so great an Encouragement by the Countenance and Protection given to *Valiere* and *Barra*; since, unless that be effectually done, Your Majesties Enemies will continue to have what Intelligence they please, Your Majesties Men of War and Merchant Ships will be in Danger of being Betrayed to the *French*, and that most destructive Trade of sending Wooll to *France*, which has been with much Charge and Trouble interrupted, and in good measure Suppress'd, will be Revived to a greater degree than ever.

The Queen's Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was:  
Answer.

My Lords,

I Am sorry that any who have been Employ'd by those in My Service should have prov'd False to their Trust, and Injurious to the Publick.

The Examples you lay before Me, will, I do not doubt, be a sufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as Secret as may be, and to Employ such only as there shall be good Grounds to believe will be Faithful.

Tw



Two or Three Days after, their Lordships presented also the following Address to the Queen :

WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, thinking it very Just and Reasonable, That those Persons who faithfully served the Late King, and their Country, in the War against *France*; as likewise those who served Him in His Household and Family, should be paid all that is justly due to them; and the rather, because Several have Obtained Acts for Making Out Debentures in Satisfaction of such Debts; do humbly Beseech Your Majesty, That You will be pleas'd to Appoint Commissioners to state all the Debts that Remain Unsatisfied, and are still due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for Service done in the late Reign, and likewise to state what is Still Owing to Any Person upon the Civil List, to the Death of His Late Majesty, King *William*. To which Address Her Majesty answer'd, *That She would appoint Commissioners to state the Debts, as desired.*

*The Lord's Address in Favour of King William's Servants.*

On the first Day of *March*, their Lordships presented likewise to Her Majesty, a long Address, concerning the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation: Which will be found in the *Appendix*.

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REMARK.

A. C.

1707-8.

March.

**REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,**  
*that could not, conveniently, be brought in-  
 to the Historical Series of these Annals.*

Mr. Top-  
ham, made  
Keeper of  
the Records.

ON the 12th of March, Richard Topham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Windsor, was admitted and sworn Keeper of the Records, in the Tower of London, in the room of William Petre, Esq; who resign'd that Place.

Sir Christ.  
Wandes-  
ford, made  
Viscount  
Castleco-  
mer.

The 17th of the same Month Her Majesty was pleased to create Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, in the County of York, Baronet, Baron Wandesford, and Viscount Castlecomer, in the County of Kilkenny, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Paine of Her MAJESTY's Christian, Moral, and Political Virtues, and of Her most Auspicious and Prosperous Government, being founded and admired throughout the whole World, the Archbishop of the Holy-Cross, in Gogtham, in Armenia, come from that Remote Country, to gratifie his Curiosity of seeing so Renown'd a Queen: To whose Royal Presence being introduced, on the 20th of March, 1706-7, by the Archbishop of York, he made a Speech to Her Majesty, in the Armenian Language, the Translation whereof is as follows:

Most Gracious QUEEN,

I Am filled with unspeakable Joy, which is, however, mixt with Fear and Confusion, to find my self in the Presence of your most Serene and most Clement Majesty, who by your Name, consisting of Four (\*) Letters, may be called a most Gracious PATRONESS; by the Crowns of Four Kingdoms, a most famous EMPRESS; by your Pious and Christian Virtues, most EXCELLENT and AUGUST; by your Vigilant and Masculine Government, a most Illustrious HEROIN; by the eminent Order of Command and Obedience, a most HAPPY PRINCESS; by your Plenty of Riches, most Flourishing Fleets and Armies; by the most extended Glory, and most Honourable

(\*) It is to be observ'd, that the number Four, is in great Veneration among the Eastern People.

Qua-

Qualities of your Subjects, a most BLESSED A. C.  
LADY. 1707-8.

I pray God Almighty, Oh! August Queen! to accumulate upon your Majesty all manner of present Happiness and Success; and still now, greater, and more desirable Felicities for the time to come, to the End that the most Gracious Name of your CLEMENCY, may be in perpetual Praise with all Nations.

The most merciful God grant, that after this Mortal Life, you may live in another, in the midst of the most Holy Quires of the Heavenly Courts, and with the most Blessed Spirits, enjoy most Gloriously the Divine Presence, and its unspeakable Glory, for ever, Amen.

Now, I cast my self at the Feet of your Sacred Royal Majesty, most humbly beseeching, that you will not disdain to heal my Wounds, and help me with your Sacred and Royal Hand; but in my most humble Person, to vouchsafe to Honour my decay'd Nation of Armenia; to the End that the F A M E and most Gracious N A M E of your Clemency, which consists of Four Letters, may be perpetually Blessed in Perso-Armenia, near the Mountain Ararat, which I solemnly promise: Beseeching the most Blessed God, that he may long prosper your Sacred Royal Majesty, to whom with profound Reverence I bow my self, being

Your Majesty's most Humble,  
most Devoted, unprofitable Servant,  
Thomas, Archbishop of the Holy-Cross,  
in Gogthan, in Armenia the Greater.

On the 23d of April, the Grand Jury found a Bill of Indictment against Mr. Higgins, for a reflecting Expression used in a Sermon Preach'd by him in the Chapel of Whitehall, on Ash-Wednesday last; the Words were as follow: Those that brought the Royal Martyr to the Scaffold, and to the Block, such as those are now preferr'd to the greatest Places of Trust in the Kingdom. A Bill found against Mr. Higgins.

Three (\*) Days after, Henry, Earl of Bindon, (\*) Apr. 26. &c. Deputy (with Her Majesty's Approbation) to Court of his Grace Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Chivalry and Hereditary Marshal of England, &c. held his held.

Court

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1707-8.



Some Fr.  
Refugees  
committed  
for a pre-  
tended Riot,  
Apr. 28.

Court of Chivalry, in the *Painted Chamber*, according to the Ancient Custom, and the Law of Arms; being accompanied by divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of Quality: And attended by several Doctors of the Civil Law, the Kings and Officers of Arms, Proctors, and Officers of the Court.

The 28th of the same Month several *French Men*, and a *French Woman*, were bound over to the next Quarter Sessions, for a pretended Riot said to have happen'd in *Soho* the 22d, upon occasion of some *Camisars*, who pretending to a *Spirit of Prophecy*, were supported by some *English* Enthusiasticks, particularly by Sir R——d B——y, and J——n L——y, Esq; at whose Suit the said *French Men* were brought before some Justices of the Peace, there sitting in the Vestry of *St. Martin's-Church*, in the Fields. Not many Days after, either through ill Design, or Misinformation, a false and scandalous Account was given in a publick Paper, of that pretended Riot, wherein the *French Refugees*, in general, were traduced as *Seditious*, and abusing the Lenity of the *English Government*; but the whole Matter of Fact is as follows:

Towards the latter end of the Year 1706, three *French Cevenois*, vulgarly call'd *Camisars*, came over into *England*, and by their formal Cant, which was but an ill Imitation of the true *Prophetick Style*, we find in the Holy Scripture, and their feign'd *Extatick Fits*, stir'd up at first the Curiosity of several of their Country-men in *Soho*; and a few crazy Persons of both Sexes amongst them, were so far deluded, as to become their Followers; which gave just Offence to the soberer Part, and Generality of the *French Refugees*, and occasion'd dangerous Disputes in private Families. Hereupon the Ministers and Elders of the *French Royal Chapel* in the *Savoy* (the Head of the *French Congregations* in the Suburbs of *London*) thought it their Duty to inquire into the Mission of those *New Evangelists*; and being therein authorized by the Bishop of *London*, their Ecclesiastical Superior, summon'd the said three *Camisars*, *Elias Marion*, *John Cavalier*, and *Durand Fage*, to come before them. These Pretenders not thinking themselves able to stand the

the Sagacious Examination of so learned an Assembly, two of them pertinaciously refused to appear, and the third suddenly justified their pretended Inspirations; whereupon the Church in the Savoy made the following Act:

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Jan. 2. 1706-7.

**T**H E Directors of this Church having learned with Sorrow, That the *Pretended Prophets* of the Cevennes, continue *Imposing upon the Publick*, by *Sham Inspirations*, have ordered Commissioners to make a strict Inquiry into the same: And upon hearing the Report of the said Commissioners, who said, That those three Cevenols, notwithstanding the Submission they had profess'd to the Ministry of our Churches, refus'd to appear before them, to answer to certain grave Questions that were to be put to Them; and upon Perusal of the Informations taken about that Matter, the Assembly does declare, That the Motions that are seen in those *Pretended Prophets*, are only the Effect of a *Voluntary Habit*, of which they have got a perfect Mastery, altho', in their *Fits*, they feign being *Acted by a superior Cause*. Several Persons, who have seen them in those Symptoms, have acknowledg'd, That the same are *Counterfeit*, and altogether *Unworthy of the Wisdom of the Holy-Ghost*. But the manner in which they make the *Holy-Ghost* speak, is yet more *Unworthy*: For they make use of *Perpetual Hesitations*, *Childish Repetitions*, *Perfect Nonsense*, *Gross Contradictions*, *Palpable Lies*, *Conjectures turn'd into Predictions*, *Predictions already confuted by Events*, or *Moralities which are daily better deliver'd in common Discourse*, and which have nothing New in them, but the Grimaces with which they are accompanied. They have the Boldness to father all this upon the *Holy Ghost*, making him to say, 'TIS I WHO SPEAK, I WHO AM GOD, and the like Expressions: Which are *Blasphemies the more dangerous*, in that thereby a Door is open'd to all such Errors, as those who may collect those *Pretended Inspirations* may design to intermix with the same; in which, they could not be contradicted by those from whom they originally proceed,

A.C. 1707-8. ' proceed, since, by a kind of Prophecy altogether New,  
 ' they declare, That they do not remember what they  
 ' have said in their Enthusiasms,

' The Assembly ordains, That this Act be enter'd  
 ' into their Register; as well to obviate the *Reproach*  
 ' which those of the *Romish* Communion might cast  
 ' upon Us, viz. That not being contented with the *Wri-*  
 ' *ters truly Inspired by the Holy Ghost, we set up new Pro-*  
 ' *phets for Our selves; As to Testify to the Nation, in*  
 ' *whose Bosom we have the Happiness to Live, that we*  
 ' *have done as much as in Us lies, to remedy so great a*  
 ' *SCANDAL.*

This ACT was read in the Royal French Chap-  
 el in the Savoy, and in the two Chapels of *Ease* belong-  
 ing to the same, Jan. 5. 1706-7. notwithstanding  
 which *Anathema* the said Three *Cevenois* continuing  
 their Assemblies, and delivering their *Pretended Pro-*  
*phcies*, with unusual Noise and Vociferation, to  
 the Disturbance of the Neighbourhood, it happen'd  
 that frequent Clamours and Houtings were rais'd  
 against them (but no Violence offered to any) by  
 the meaner sort, who, as well as all Persons of  
 better Rank, among the *French Refugees*, look'd up-  
 on them as *Impostors*, since they had been declared  
 such by an Act of the Church in the *Savoy*, whose  
 Proceedings were approved by the Lord Bishop of  
*London*.

21 Jun. 17. The *French Refugees*, who were bound over to  
 the Sessions, were soon (*k*) after discharged; but  
 on the other hand, the *Pretended Prophets* acted by  
*Maximilian M——n*, *Nicolas F——o*, and other ill  
 designing Persons, continu'd their Assemblies in *So-*  
*ho*; utter'd their *false Predictions* with great Noise  
 and Vociferation, to the Great Scandal and Di-  
 sturbance of the Sober Inhabitants of that Part of  
 the Town, both *English* and *Foreigners*; and being  
 supported by Sir *John Bu——y*, and *J——n L——y*, Esq;  
 Two *English* Gentlemen of greater *Estate* than *Judg-*  
*ment*, advanc'd to that pitch of Impudence and  
 Presumption, as to brand the Ministers of the *Estab-*  
*lish'd Church* with odious Names and Characters;  
 and to denounce the heaviest Judgments on the  
 City of *London*, and the whole *British Nation*.  
 Had they proceeded no farther, they might, per-  
 haps

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1707-8.

haps, have preserv'd their Reputation, among those, at least, they had already deluded, and escap'd the Animadversion of the Law; but out of a fond Desire to encrease the Number of their Profelytes, they were so imprudent as to publish, in Print, their pretended Predictions, under the Title of *Prophetical Warnings of Elias Marion, &c.* All impartial, unprejudic'd and rational Men were sensible, That that Book was made up of the *most exquisite, incoherent Nonsense* that ever came out in Print; and therefore, the Authors thereof seem'd properer Objects of *Pity*, than *Indignation*; fitter to be shut up in Cells, in a Mad-house, than committed to a Prison. But, it being rightly consider'd, That the Three Camisars were but the *Organs and Instruments* of the Two before-mention'd Persons, one of whom, Mr. F——o, was shrewdly suspected of *Socinianism*, and of having form'd a Design to overturn the Establish'd Christian Religion; and the other, hurried on by his Morose, haughty Temper, would stick at nothing to pursue his Revenge against some Ministers of the *Savoy*, who had justly exploded his *Enthusiastick Notions*: These Things, I say, being consider'd; One of the said Camisars, and Two of their Abettors were indicted and prosecuted, at the Charge of all the French Churches in London, as disturbers of the Publick Peace and False Prophets, and on the 28th of November, they receiv'd their Sentences at the Court of *Queen's Bench Bar*, to stand twice on a Scaffold, with a Paper denoting their Office; to pay a Fine of 20 Marks each, and to give Sureties for their good Behaviour for one Year. According to this Sentence they were exposed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Cross*, and the *Royal-Exchange* the 1st and 2d of December, with the following Words fixed to their Hats.

They publish their pretended Prophecies.

One of the French Prophets, and two of their Abettors exposed on a Scaffold.

Elias Marion, *Convicted for falsely and prophanely pretending himself to be a true Prophet, and printing, and uttering many things, as dictated and revealed to him by the Spirit of God, to terrifie the Queen's People.*

John d'Audé, and Nicolas Facio, *Convicted for abetting and favouring Elias Marion, in his Wicked and Counterfelt Prophecies, and causing them to be printed and publish'd, to terrifie the Queen's People.*



**A. C.** On Saturday the 14th of June, the Earl of Thomond was married to the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, eldest Daughter to the Duke of Somerset.

**June.** The same Day, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Exeter, was translated to the See of Winchester; and on the 23d; he was sworn and invested Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at the Castle of Windsor for that purpose, the Sovereign being present; and of the Knight's Companions Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Somerset, and Northumberland, the Earls of Rochester and Feversham, the Dukes of Ormond, Devonshire, and Queensberry, and the Earl Godolphin.

**Earl of Thomond married.** On the 18th of June, the Earl of Essex open'd his Commission of Lord Constable of the Tower of London.

In this Month, John, Lord Bishop of Norwich, was also translated to the See of Ely, vacant by the Death of Dr. Patrick, who died the First.

**Sir H. Furnese, and Sir F. Dashwood, made Barons.** In this Month likewise Her Majesty conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain upon Sir Henry Furnese, in consideration of his many good and faithful Services; and upon Sir Francis Dashwood, in consideration of his known Loyalty and Affection for Her Majesty's Person and Government.

Colonel Richard Sutton was, about this Time, made Lieutenant Governour of Hull, in the Place of Colonel Gylby, deceas'd.

**July.** About the latter End of July, Nicholas Williams, of Edwin-Ford, in the County of Carmarthen, Esq; was made a Baronet of Great Britain.

The 28th of the same Month was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation, declaring what Ensign or Colours should be born at Sea in Merchant-Ships; or Vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain.

**August.** On the 20th of August, the Earl of Peterborough arriv'd in London, from his Expeditions and Journeys abroad.

**Major General Cadogan appointed Envoy Extraordinary.** About the beginning of November, Major General Cadogan, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain to the States-General, and in the Low-Countries, in the room of Mr. Stepney, deceas'd. Not many Days

Days after the Earl of *Galway* was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *Lisbon*, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Portugal*; And about the same Time, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, was made Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the now Duke of *Devonshire*.

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The Earl of  
*Galway*,  
Ambassador  
Extraordi-

On the 18th of *November* the Marquis *Benedettini*, and *Viala*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa* had his publick Audience, both of the Queen, and Her Royal Consort.

Commander  
in Portugal;  
and the Lord  
Town-

About the beginning of *December*, the Queen conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain* upon *Edward Goodere*, of *Burhop*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq;.

shend;  
Captain of  
the Yeomen  
of the  
Guard.

On the first Day of *January*, 1707-8. The Duke of *Roxburgh* was married by the Archbishop of *York*, to the Relict of the late Marquis of *Hallifax*, Daughter to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

The Geno-  
ese Envoy  
Extraordi-

About the same Time, Major General *Palmer* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

nary has a  
publick Au-  
dience.

On the 7th of *January*, the Queen declared *Dr. Charles Trimmel*, Bishop of *Normich*; *Dr. Offspring Blackall*, Bishop of *Exeter*; and *Sir William Dames*, Bishop of *Chester*. At the same Time *Dr. White Kennet* was appointed Dean of *Peterborough*, and *Dr. Potter*, Regius Professor of Divinity at *Oxford*.

Ed. Good-  
ere, Esq;  
made a Ba-  
ronet.

On the 16th of the same Month, the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, met at *Craven-House*, where his excellency *William*, Lord *Craven*, was unanimously elected Lord *Palatine* of the said Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, late Lord *Palatine*, deceas'd, whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* succeeded also in his Proprietorship. The same Day the Lady *Spanheim*, Wife of his Excellency Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, died at *Chelsea*.

1707-8.  
The Duke of  
*Roxburgh*  
married,  
Jan. 1.  
Ecclesiasti-  
cal Promo-  
tions.

The Lord  
*Craven* cho-  
sen Lord Pa-  
latine of  
*Carolina*.

Jan. 16.  
The Lady  
*Spanheim*,  
deceas'd.

The Earl of  
*Cardigan*  
abjures the  
Romish

On Sunday the 11th of *January*, the Earl of *Cardigan* abjur'd the *Romish* Religion; and receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, whereupon, the next Day, he took his Seat in the House of Peers of the *British* Parliament.

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1707-8.

Mr. Walpole made Secretary at War.

About the middle of *February*, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; was made Secretary at War, and *Josiah Burchet*, Esq; (Secretary to the Admiralty) Secretary to the Marines, in the room of *Henry St. John*, Esq; who resign'd both those Places.

The Viscount *Charlemont* having put up a Complaint against the Earl of *Peterborough*, about the latter's breaking his Regiment of Foot in *Spain*; and other Matters, the same was referr'd to a Council of General Officers, who after several Meetings, in which Witnesses were heard on both sides, made the following Reports to Her Majesty.

Reports of the General Officers concerning the Difference between the Earl of Peterborough and Viscount Charlemont.

*May it please Your Majesty.*

WE the General Officers of the Army, in Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, have examined into the Memorial of the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, complaining of Hardships receiv'd from the Earl of *Peterborough* in *Spain*, in relation to his Regiment, from which he alledged he had been removed upon a pretended Order from Your Majesty; and having fully heard what their Lordships had severally to offer there-with with Witnesses, and other Testimony, as were produc'd on both sides, on due Debate and Consideration of the whole, we are humbly of Opinion,

That it appears to this Board, that a pretended Order from the Queen was made use of, to induce the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regiment; and that there have been indirect Means used for the doing it.

That it likewise appears to the Board, that the Earl of *Peterborough* has not done any thing irregular to compel the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regiment.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty this 12th Day of *February*, 1707-8.

Signed,

*Schonberg*, President.

*William Stewart*,  
——— *Portmore*,  
*Richard Ingolsby*,

——— *Stairs*,  
*Richard Temple*.  
*Thomas Pulteney*.

*Charles*

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

Charles Ross,  
William Seymour,  
——— Argile,  
——— Shannon,  
Francis Palmes,  
——— Mohun,

Bartbol. Ogilvy,  
Thom. Crowther.  
——— Kellum.  
——— Tatton.

375  
A. C.  
1707-8.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

**I**N Obedience to Your Majesty's Command, referring to the General Officers of the Army a Petition of the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, praying his Conduct at the Fort of *Montjuick* may be examin'd into, as to which he lay under some Reflections; the General Officers have met, and heard several Witnesses produc'd on that occasion; and do thereupon humbly report to your Majesty, that they find as followeth:

That the Lord *Charlemont* was at the Attack of the Fort of *Montjuick*, and march'd into the Works at the Head of his Men, and was near the Prince of *Hesse* when he was kill'd; and continued doing his Duty during the Heat of the Action.

That toward the end of the said Action, a panick Fear took the Troops, to which the Lord *Charlemont* no way contributed; but the contrary, his Lordship having endeavour'd, both by himself and other Officers, to put a Stop to the Disorder.

That when the Action was over, after the Lord *Charlemont* had been first reliev'd by Brigadier *Gorge*, the Earl of *Peterborough* took his Lordship and Colonel *Southwell*, and presented them to the King of *Spain*, as Officers that had done his Majesty signal Service on that Action; for which they both receiv'd his Majesty's Thanks.

That by the Disposition of the Attack of the Breach of the Town of *Barcelona*, as the same is attested by the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Secretary, the Lord *Charlemont* was commanded with the first Brigade for that Attack.

The General Officers do also take Leave to observe to your Majesty, that it does not appear to them, that any General Officer refus'd Rolling with the Lord *Charlemont*; but that they did Duty with him as before. Which is most humbly sub-

A. C. mitted to Your Majesty, this 24th of March,  
1707-8. 1707-8.

Sign'd,

Tyranny, President.

Richard Ingolsby,

Thomas Farrington.

Robert Ecklin,

——— Stairs,

Richard Temple,

Sherrington Davenport.

Bartholomew Ogilvy.

This Year the Marquis de Rochegude having been deputed to the King of Sweden, on the Part of the Laudable Evangelick Swiss-Cantons, to obtain of the King of France, by the Intercession of his Swedish Majesty, the Deliverance of the French Protestants who are Prisoners in France, or on board the Gallies, upon account of their Religion; we shall present the Publick with a Copy of the Letters written on that Subject, by his Swedish Majesty, to those Cantons and the King of Prussia.

To the Protestant Cantons of Swisserland,

CHARLES,

WE are inform'd, by the Letters which the Marquis de Rochegude, has brought Us from You, of the deplorable Condition, to which several Confessors in France, who have been condemn'd to the Gallies, or thrown into Dungeons, are reduc'd; and of the unworthy Treatment they undergo therein, for having, with Constancy, persever'd in the Profession of the Evangelick Religion: And We see, in the same Letters, that You believe Our Intercession with the King of France might be a great Alleviation of their Misfortunes. We cannot but applaud Your Zeal, and commend extremely the Tenderness and Piety that have mov'd You on their behalf; and We wish, with all Our Heart, We could, for their Relief, find out Ways and Overtures equal to the just Compassion of their Hardships wherewith we find Our Self affected, and to the Esteem We have for  
their

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their *Innocence* and *Virtue*. But of all the Methods that have presented themselves to Our Mind, in the present State of Affairs, We have found none more proper, than to order Our Envoy at *Paris* to make pressing Instances to the Court of *France* for that Affair, and to neglect nothing, to obtain their Pardon and Deliverance; assuring You, that the happy Success of that Intercession will be to Us a true Subject of Joy. Let the Affair take what Turn it will, We hope, at least, That You will thereby see Our Good Intentions, and how much We have at Heart, the Favouring of Religion, and the Doing You a Pleasure. For the rest, You may rely on Our Good Will for You and Your Towns, of which I doubt not but the Marquis de *Rochebude* will assure You, with the same Fidelity, with which he has convinc'd Us of Your Affection for us.

Alt Ranst at,  
Dec. 9. 1707.

Sign'd,

CHARLES.  
C. Piper.

To the King of Prussia,

WE CHARLES.

BEfore We had receiv'd the Letters, wherein Your Majesty recommends to Us the Affair of the Marquis de *Rochebude*, he himself was arriv'd in Our Camp, and had given Us a very particular Account of the deplorable Condition of his Country-men, who have been condemn'd to the Gallies, and confin'd there so many Years, for the *sake of Religion*. Touch'd with a Sense of their Wretchedness, and at the Prayer of the Laudable Cantons of *Swisserland*, We have order'd Our Envoy at *Paris*, to represent to the King of *France*, how much We should be oblig'd to him for the Enlargement and Deliverance of those poor Captives, whose only Crime is, that they have different Sentiments of Divine Worship, from those of the Church of *Rome*; and that we are persuaded, he is too good and just, were he but thoroughly inform'd of their Case, to suffer so many of his Subjects, who are otherwise faithful to him,

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‘ him; to groan under so undeserv’d and cruel  
‘ Afflictions. Time will discover to Us the Effect  
‘ of Our Intercession on their behalf. Mean time,  
‘ We hope Your Majesty will be thereby convinc’d  
‘ of Our Inclination to conspire, unanimously  
‘ with You, in all that shall be for the Common  
‘ Interest; but above all, when the Interest of God  
‘ and Religion is concern’d. As for the rest, We  
‘ sincerely wish Your Majesty a long Series of  
‘ Health, and all manner of Prosperity.

*Alt Ratstat,*  
*Dec. 9. 1707.*

*Sign’d,*

CHARLES.  
C. Piper.

*The Morocco Ambassador, Ahmed ben Ahmed Cardenash’s Speech to Her Majesty at his Audience of Leave, at St. James, April 29. 1707.*

*Most Sovereign and August Lady,*

‘ WE Approach Your Majesty with a Sense of  
‘ the greatest Humility and Respect to ac-  
‘ knowledge the unexpressible Kindness my Master  
‘ hath received in my Person from the greatest Em-  
‘ press in the World; may God Augment Your  
‘ Glory and Success, and preserve Your Majesty in  
‘ Your own, and the Prince His Royal Person.  
‘ Words cannot sound our sufficient Thankfulness  
‘ for the Blessings we have enjoy’d from Your Ma-  
‘ jesties bountiful Goodness; The Favours from his  
‘ Royal Highness; The frequent good Offices from  
‘ the Right Noble, and Right Honourable Ministry,  
‘ and also from Your Majesties Servants and Sub-  
‘ jects. We implore Your Majesties Acceptance of  
‘ our Truth and Sincerity to cultivate the good  
‘ Correspondence already begun, demonstrating  
‘ our Gratitude by promoting Your Majesties Inter-  
‘ est with that of our Master’s; and doing all the  
‘ good Offices for those Your Majesty shall be plea-  
‘ sed to send to the Dominions of our Master, who  
‘ hath enquired after us; and in whose Royal Pre-  
‘ sence we shall appear, with God’s Assistance, to  
‘ declare the Greatness, the Goodness, the Power  
‘ and Justice, of the happiest Empress in Heroic  
‘ Gene-



Generals, and an united Christian Nation. God  
bless and prosper Your Majesty and the Prince  
with a Succession of Blessings; and we join our  
Wishes, with those, who sincerely pray for the  
Tranquillity of Your Majesty and the Prince,  
whom God preserve, *Amen, Amen.*

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*A LIST of the most Eminent Persons, who  
died in Great Britain, in the Year 1707.*

*January* the 5th, died *Thomas*, Lord *Petre*. The  
same Month we receiv'd Advice, that the Lord  
Viscount *Dungannon* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*,  
who commanded a Regiment under the *Earl* of  
*Galway*, was dead in the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

On the 8th, *John*, *Earl* of *Stair*, died at *Edin-*  
*burgh*, of an Apoplexy, being generally lamented  
for his great Parts, and eminent Zeal for the Wel-  
fare of *Great Britain*. He was one of the Commis-  
sioners for the Union, and very desirous to see that  
good Work brought to Perfection, for which he  
labour'd indefatigably, even the Day before he  
died. He was the Son of Sir *James Dalrimple*,  
formerly President of the Sessions, and afterwards  
created Viscount and *Earl* of *Stair*. He was Ad-  
vocate to King *James II.* and Secretary of State in  
*Scotland* to King *William III.*

*The Earl of  
Stair dies.*

Sir *William Bowes*, Knight of the Shire for the  
County Palatine of *Durham*, died likewise in this  
Month: And on the 23d, the Corps of Sir *Ralph De-*  
*laval*, Knight, formerly one of our Admirals, was  
interr'd in *Westminster-Abby*.

This Month died also *Henry Graham*, Esq; Knight  
of the Shire for the County of *Westmorland*.

*February* the first An Express arriv'd at Court  
from *Ireland*, with the News of the Death of the  
Lord *Cutts*, one of the Lords Justices, and General  
of the Forces of that Kingdom: Whose Chara-  
cter is insert'd in the last Year's Annals.

The 12th of this Month, died Dr. *Stratford*, Bi-  
shop of *Chester*.

*March.*

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*March.* In this Month, died *Henry Cowper*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Horsham*, in *Sussex*.

*April* the 12th, died *Edward Cook*, Esq; of *Norfolk*, who had an Estate of upwards of 10000*l.* per *Annum*; as did the same Day, the Lord *Gerard* of *Bromley*, by whose Death the Honour was extinct.

The 24th died, Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Member of Parliament for *St. Mams*, and a warm Stickler for the Church of *England* Party.

*May* the 24th, died *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Rygate*.

In this Month, died the Right Honourable the Lord *Eure*.

*June.* On the first of this Month, died Dr. *Patrick*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

On the 4th, died the Lord *Bullivant*, Son to the Earl of *Barrimore*.

On the 15th, died *Signior Vario*, a famous History Painter, whose Works are chiefly admired for the Nobleness of the Design.

Dr. Sherlock died  
June 8.

Three Days after, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's* died at *Hampsted*, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Parts, and profound Learning; and Master of an easy, clear and manly Style, as appears by several Treatises, he publish'd in his Life-time on various Subjects: Among which none gain'd him more Reputation than his *Discourse concerning Death*, which alone will preserve his Memory to all future Ages.

And Dr. Mill  
June 23.

The 23d of the same Month, Dr. *Jo. Mill*, of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*, and Principal of *Edmund-Hall*, died of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 63d Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Learning, and particularly well versed in the Oriental Languages, of which he left a noble Specimen, in the *Greek Testament*, he publish'd a Fortnight before his Death.

*July.* On the 16th of this Month, died Sir *Robert Clayton*, the Eldest Alderman of this City, and one of the Members of Parliament for the same.

On the 31st of *July*, N.S. Major General *Floyd*, died at *Barcelona*, having serv'd ever since the Beginning of the War in that Country, with great Reputation.

*August.*

*August.* On the 7th of this Month, died *Henry Poley*, Esq; a Member of Parliament for *Ipswich*; and a Man of great Parts. A. C. 1707-8.

The 5th of this Month, died *William Bromley*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Worcester*; and on the 18th, his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*; whose Character has been inserted before.

This Month died also Sir *John Franklin*, one of the Masters in *Chancery*.

On the 30th of *August*, Brigadier General *Holcroft Blood*, died at *Brussels*. He was Son to the famous Lieutenant Colonel *Blood*, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* attempted to steal the Crown out of the *Tower*, for which the King not only pardon'd him, but, upon a Representation of the Hardship of his Case, settled a Pension of 400 *l.* per *Ann.* upon him. His Son *Holcroft Blood*, went to Sea in the 2d *Dutch War* in 1672. afterwards became a Cadet in the *French Guards*, and there began to study the Fortifications, in which he made so great a Proficiency, that upon the Revolution he was taken notice of, and made a Captain. He did good Service as an Engineer in the *Irish War*; was made Major to *Seymour's Regiment*; then Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Mathew Bridges*; and having behaved himself with Distinction at the Siege of *Namur*; he was afterwards made Colonel of a Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, which he commanded at *Blenheim*. He was at last advanced to the Office of Brigadier General, and stood as fair for a farther Promotion as any Officer in the Army.

*September.* On the 15th of this Month, died *George Stepney*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces, whose Character has been inserted before.

On the 9th of the same Month, died *Rob. Squire*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Scarborough*; as did on the 13th, the Lord Viscount *Castle-Comer* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

This Month died also Sir *William Ruffel*, Grandson to *Oliver Cromwell*.

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On the 20th of this Month, died *Alexander Stanhope*, Esq; Uncle to the present Earl of *Chesterfield*. He was several Years Ambassador in *Spain*, from King *William III.* and having discharg'd that Trust with great Prudence and Fidelity, he was sent his Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States General, in which Station he was continued by Her present Majesty till some time after the Beginning of this Year. He was a Person of good Parts, and witty pleasant Humour. His eldest Son, Lieutenant General *Stanhope*, has early distinguish'd himself by his Civil, Political, and Military Abilities; and was lately made Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to King *Charles III.* and Commander in chief of the *British* Forces in *Spain*.

On the 3d of *October* died *William Petyt*, Esq; late Keeper of Her Majesty's Records in the *Tower of London*. He was a Person celebrated for his eminent Abilities and great Knowledge of *English* Antiquities and Records; a strenuous Asserter of the Liberty of the Commons of *England*, and an indefatigable Promoter of all genteel Literature.

The 7th of this Month died *John Bromley*, *Ser.* one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cambridge*.

*Sir Cloudesly Shovel*, returning home with the great Ships from the *Mediterranean*, struck on the 22d, on a Rock off of *Scilly*, and was unfortunately lost, with all the Men on board his Ship the *Association*.

*Dr. Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, died also in this Month.

*November.* On the 10th of this Month, *Sir Samuel Barnardiston*, Baronet, formerly a Member of Parliament for the County of *Suffolk*, died in the 88th Year of his Age.

As did on the 11th, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*.

*John Verney*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Leicester*, died likewise this Month.

*December.* On the 1st of this Month, *Sir Thomas Dilks*, Rear Admiral of the Red, died at *Leghorn*.

The 3d of this Month died *John*, Lord *Granville*.

Sir *Philip Monoux*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Bedford*, died some time before; as did also the Lady *Turner*, Widow of Sir *Christopher Turner*, aged 101. A. C. 1707-8.

On the 24th, died Major General *Shrimpton*, Member of Parliament for *Whit-Church*, in *Hampshire*, and Governour of *Gibraltar*.

On the 27th, *Robert Leake*, Earl of *Scarsdale*, died without Issue, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by ——— *Leake*, Esq;.

In this Month died also Colonel *Vincent*; Sir *Humphry Edmin*, Alderman of the City of *London*; and Sir *Edward Gage*, Baronet, of *Hengrave*, in *Suffolk*.

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**F I N I S.**

**B O O K S Printed and Sold by  
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ple-Lane.**

**C**Uriosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardning: Containing several new Experiments in the Improvement of Land, Trees, Fruits, &c. also nice and useful Observations in the Veget, and Propagation of Plants, with choise Secrets to make Plants, Flowers, Fruits, larger, more beautiful, and to ripen quicker than usual: With several Copper Cuts.

La Litturgia, in Spanish, by Antony de Alverado —Idem in Latin.

The Office and Authority of a Justice of Peace. The 2d Edit. By *Will. Nelson, Esq;*

*Clift's* Book of Entrys.

*Dalton's* Country Justice.

*Tryall's per Pais*: Or, The Law of England concerning Juries. The 4th Edit. with large Addit.

Compt. Attorney and Sollicitor. The 3d Edit. with large Addit. by several Practisers of the several Courts, and brought down to the Year 1702. with a new Table to the whole.

*Harris's* Lexicon Technicum: Or, An Universal Dictionary of all Arts and Sciences. Vol. I. 2. Edit. in Folio, now in the Press the 2d Vol.

Contemplations Moral and Divine, in three Parts, by Sir *Mathew Hale*, Knight, Vol. II. With his Life and Death, by *Gilbert*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*. Vol. 3d. 8vo, sold single.

Glossograph. Anglicana Nova: Or a Dictionary, interpreting such hard Words of whatever Language, as are not at present used in the English Tongue, with their Etymologies, Definitions, &c. also the Terms of Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, History, Grammar, Poetry, Musick, Heraldry, Architecture, Painting, War, and all other Arts and Sciences are explain'd from the best Modern Authors, as Sir *Isaac Newton*, Dr. *Harris*, Dr. *Gregory*, Mr. *Lock*, Mr. *Evelin*, Mr. *Dryden*, Mr. *Blunt*, 8vo.

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# APPENDIX

## TO THE

# ANNALS

O F

Queen *ANNE's* Reign ;  
*Year the Sixth.*

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Numb. I.

*The PREAMBLE to the State of the War  
for the Year 1708. presented by the Council of  
State, to the States General.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

**T**HE Autumn is come again, and as in  
this Season of the Year, the Council  
of State is obliged, by ancient Custom,  
and according to the Constitution of  
the Government, even in the Times  
that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquil-  
lity to present to your High Mightinesses, a  
general Petition, together with a State, containing a-  
mong other Expences, the List of the Forces,  
which 'tis requisite to maintain and pay the Year  
ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Esti-  
mate of the Charges thereof; so the said Council  
have



## The Appendix.

have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this time, when your High Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are obliged to continue and carry on a burdensom War against the Crowns of France and Spain; that a great many very weighty and important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mentioned hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, now that the Campaign in the *Netherlands* is over, not to lose one Moment about providing the same.

But to proceed thereunto with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the publick Finances, require, the Council has been obliged to take into due Consideration, 1st, The Nature of the present War. 2dly, The great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same, by the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and your Allies. 3dly, The Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been sometimes interrupted. 4thly, The present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last Campaign. 5thly, How, and with what Forces the Advantages already obtain'd may be improv'd, and the Enemy speedily brought, through the Blessing of God, to a good and lasting Peace. And 6thly, and lastly, what Inconveniences and Misfortunes are to be fear'd and expected, if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that are to be made against so formidable an Enemy.

This War, High and Mighty Lords, which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue, does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Desire to enlarge the Frontiers, or revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; or lastly, from a Foresight too uneasy and timorous, many times no less dangerous in its Consequences, than Negligence it self or Security. Such Wars, tho' sometimes just, ought, however, to be carefully avoided as unprofitable, and even as dangerous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may consist with Fidelity and solemn Engagements, by such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the most

## The Appendix.

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most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrowness of their Territories, and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This War is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining of the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are used to aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Ryswick*, which had put an end to a Nine Years War, and the Treaties made since, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State, from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the East Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Possession of the *French*: That they made in *France* and *Spain*, great Preparations of War: That the Two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in sight of your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embassies, they neither made reasonable Offers, nor accepted those that were made to them; that for removing the just Fears and Apprehensions occasion'd by Enterprizes and Motions so evidently dangerous, there was no other way or means left to your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies, than to undertake a War, which by those means aforesaid, was render'd no less necessary than just; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to undergo in its most difficult times, without complaining thereof. And as she owes the Establishment of her Liberty to that former War, so she may, upon good Grounds, hope, that the same shall be shortly secured and strengthened by this present War, if it be maintained and carried on as it should.

‘ The Success of the Arms of your High Migh-  
 ‘ tinesses and your Allies, which is the second Ar-  
 ‘ ticle under Consideration, will appear in a more  
 ‘ conspicuous manner, if it be consider’d, That  
 ‘ when this War began, the Crowns of *France* and  
 ‘ *Spain* were most strictly united by the Establish-  
 ‘ ment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*,  
 ‘ and the Introducing therein a *French* Power, and  
 ‘ Manner of Government.

‘ That the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* had  
 ‘ espoused the Party of the Two Crowns, and aug-  
 ‘ mented their Troops for their Service : That the  
 ‘ former Elector had receiv’d *French* Garrisons into  
 ‘ his Fortresses, under the Name of Troops of the  
 ‘ Circle of *Burgundy*: That, however, notwith-  
 ‘ standing the Efforts of these so great and so for-  
 ‘ midable united Powers, and the great Advantages  
 ‘ they had in the beginning of the War, it has plea-  
 ‘ sed the Divine Goodness so to bless the Operations  
 ‘ of War on this side, and that of the Allies, That  
 ‘ the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the  
 ‘ Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologne*  
 ‘ deprived of his States and Territories, except that  
 ‘ inconsiderable part, situated along the *Sambre*,  
 ‘ which he enjoys still at this time; That by the  
 ‘ Forcing of the Lines in the *Walloon Brabant*, and  
 ‘ by the Famous Battle of *Ramilies*, and several  
 ‘ Sieges that followed the same, the Provinces of  
 ‘ *Brabant*, *Malines* and *Flanders*, with the Fortrefs of  
 ‘ *Menin*, and the District thereof, were reduced and  
 ‘ gained, whereby the Frontiers of the State from  
 ‘ the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better covered. That  
 ‘ in *Germany*, thro’ the Glorious Actions and Battles  
 ‘ of *Schellenbergh* and *Hochstet*, the Archdukedom of  
 ‘ *Austria*, the Archbishoprick of *Saltsburgh*, the Bi-  
 ‘ shopricks of *Passau* and *Augsburgh*, and the County  
 ‘ of *Tirol*, have been pacify’d and restor’d to their  
 ‘ former Tranquillity; many Towns and Fortresses  
 ‘ on both sides the *Danube* gain’d, and the Elector  
 ‘ of *Bavaria* dispossessed of all his Dominions.

‘ All the Territories between the *Alps* and the  
 ‘ *Apennine*, belonging to *Spain*, and possessed by the  
 ‘ Duke of *Anjou*, with the Assistance of *France*; as  
 ‘ also the States of those Princes, who had either  
 ‘ declar’d for King *Charles III.* or were suspected to  
 ‘ be

be in his Interest, which the Enemy had seized, have been recover'd; so that *Lombardy* has been wholly abandoned by the Enemy, who, besides, were reduced to the necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castle of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Cremona*, *Mirandola*, *Sestola*, *Sabionetta* and *Final*; all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance; but above all, the Dutchy and State of *Milan*, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Situation. The said State having had time to breath and repair the Damage it had sustained by Foraging, Encampments and Winter Quarters, it may be affirm'd, upon good Grounds, that by the frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common Cause; and we may reckon as a great Advantage obtained thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in *Italy*. By the Situation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of *Tirol*, are covered, the Communication with the Duke of *Savoy* restored, and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of *Austria*, rendered more easy by *Final*, than by any other way. These Circumstances are such, that 'tis reported, that the Emperor *Charles V.* had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquillity, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of *Francis*, the First, King of *France*, with all the *Netherlands*, and to erect the same into a Kingdom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the said Emperor could never be persuaded, to grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave her in Possession thereof, tho' the French used all possible means to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeeded that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments, and the last deceased could never be induced, in the Negotiations about the *Spanish Succession*, to consent to part with the *Milaneze*. The said Dutchy and other States in

W *hardy*, are so situated, that they do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but are also of great Importance for subsisting the Armies of the Allies, and thereby strengthen the Common Cause. Lastly, by the reduction of *Lombardy*, several Noble Rights of the Roman Empire in *Italy* have been recovered and re-established, and namely the Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua* and *Modena*, as well as *Milan*, the Principalities of *Gualstalla* and *Castiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*, besides other Places, which for brevity sake, are to be omitted. The Duke of *Savoy* has been restor'd to his Principality of *Piedmont*, and having lately recover'd the Town and Castle of *Susa*, has thereby open'd a way to his and the Arms of his Allies for a farther Progress. The Kingdom of *Naples* is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, and 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will soon follow that Example; whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatick* Sea, will be farther covered, the Navigation and Commerce to the *Levant* secur'd, and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and Land considerably strengthened; these Kingdoms being so powerful in themselves, as it has formerly appear'd, that through a good Government agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country, and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of the Finances, they may be put in a condition to furnish and maintain a great number of Troops and Gallies, for the Service of the Common Cause. To conclude, the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several Places and Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, have been recover'd, and are still possess'd by King *Charles III.*

However, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding these great and important Advantages, the Affairs are not yet brought to such Pass and Ballance, as may secure the Safety and Tranquillity of your High Mightinesses and your Allies. The great Power of the Enemy you had to wrestle with, and especially that of the *French*, which, tho' several times gloriously defeated, and especially at *Schellenbergh*, *Hochstet*, *Ramilly*, and *Turin*, have yet found means every time to rise again, and have so far improved the Defeats they had received, as to make

make them Incentives for greater Efforts ; That very Power has now and then stopt the Prosecution of the Advantage obtained, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this stop have likewise sometimes contributed the Disorder, Dilatoriness and Slowness of some of the Allies, and their want of good Intelligence of the Motions, and Designs of the Enemy : And it were to be wished that in the Course of this War, there should not be found by Experience, what has been formerly observed, namely, That Great Hopes, and Great Successes do not always go together, and that Prosperity, which gives Birth to such Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the same time, a wrong and groundless Opinion of the Weakness and Declension of the Enemy, and consequently produces Supineness and Negligence.

Besides all this, the Advantage of the Ground, the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals in the Countries where the War was to be carried on ; the Number, Situation and Extent of the Fortified Places to be attack'd ; the Backwardness of the Seasons, and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some inconsiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the Prosecution of Advantages obtained. 'Tis to these Reasons, or at least to some of them, that we may attribute, That Campaigns which have followed those wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been so favourable : That the Campaign next after the Victories of *Schellemburgh* and *Hochstet*, and which seem'd to promise no less than the Conquest of *Saar Louis* and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not Success answerable to those Promises and Expectations : That in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and *Cunctando*, have endeavour'd to preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last Campaign has not been so successful as the former : And that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the intended Conquest of *Toulon* and *Marseilles* have had no other Effect than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of *Toulon*, and the Destroying of some Men of War and Magazines.



zines. However, it may be said, that that Expedition has stopt the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire and *Spain*, because they were obliged to make Detachments from thence to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

As to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies, which is the third Point under Consideration, it is to be observ'd, That notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had given them before, as also of the Supplies they received from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduced to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still great and formidable: That *France*, in particular, in respect to the extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same, as it was when this War was undertaken, *Landau* and *Menin* excepted; and that, on the other hand, they are possessed of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Brisack*, *Fort Kehl* and *Triers*: That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown might have been in the two preceding Wars, yet the same have been considerably augmented in the present: That it may be affirmed, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the preceding War, and even are augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in *France*: That their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by force into the Service, are considerably stronger and more numerous, insomuch, that in the last Campaign, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons and 300 Batallions: And tho' it is true beyond contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be weakned in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow weaker and exhausted: That the Commerce abroad, and what they used to get thereby, is considerably decayed: That the continual Alteration of their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-Bills, and Non-payment of Interest, must needs have sunk their Credit in a most sensible manner, and that they must send vast Sums in Specie abroad.



broad : Yet it is certain, that *France* has in her self  
 some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and  
 ought not to be passed over without Consideration :  
 The same were last Year laid open before your  
 High Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances ;  
 and therefore it will now suffice to observe in a  
 summary way and Recapitulation, that the Despo-  
 tick Power of the King, the Submission, Reverence,  
 and Obedience of the Subjects ; the General Genius  
 of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility,  
 which is very numerous, inclining them to War ;  
 the Extent of the Territories of *France* ; the Multi-  
 tude of their Parishes, the vast number of its In-  
 habitants amounting to several Millions, have  
 hitherto given an opportunity to that Crown, to  
 re-establish their Forces, tho' never so much de-  
 feated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is  
 considerably supplied by the Product and Goods  
 of the Growth and Manufacture of *France*, which  
 are sold in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting  
 to several Millions ; by the sale of their Fish and  
 Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and  
 in the *Levant* ; by the Trade of their Linnen of  
*Normandy* and *Brittany* into the West-Indies ; and  
 especially that by their Navigation and Settlements  
 on the South Coast of *America*, they have gain'd  
 the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabi-  
 tants of *Peru* ; a Return of such a quantity of  
 Species coyn'd and uncoyn'd, and other rich va-  
 luable Goods. which exceeds Imagination, and of  
 which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to  
 the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be ob-  
 served, That the great Number of their Privateers  
 at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every  
 where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no in-  
 considerable Sums into *France*.

This being briefly observed about *France*, it may  
 be farther remark'd, That that Crown is still uni-  
 ted with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly  
 with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, fol-  
 lowed the Party of the Allies : That that King-  
 dom is still entire, except some few Places in *An-*  
*dalusia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Cata-*  
*lonia*, as it has been already related. That the  
 said Kingdom is in some Parts Barren, and Un-  
 peopled,

peopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the *Indies*, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion, while, on the other Hand, the said Kingdom has suffer'd very much by the present War, and in general since the Reign of *Philip II.* and other Kings, to King *Charles II.* by the prodigious Efforts they have made to maintain the War in the *Netherlands*, and foment and keep up intestine Divisions against their Neighbours, through a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd Sums, at high Interest, which have occasioned the Engagement of the Demesnes, and more particularly, through the ill Administration of their Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay; but, notwithstanding all this, the French Ministers had no sooner taken upon them, after the Death of King *Charles II.* the Administration and Direction of the Affairs of *Spain*, according to the French Manner, but that Kingdom began to make such Efforts as were not thought of before, and has brought this Year into the Field of *Spain*, a greater Number of National Troops, and chiefly of Horse, than, perhaps, had been seen in 60 Years before. That the *Indies*, and the Islands in the *Mediterranean*, belong still to *Spain*. That the *Netherlands*, except what was taken from them last Year, belong still, in regard of their outward Name and Appearance to *Spain*, though in Fact, to *France*, and are under the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly by Vertue of the Cession, which 'tis assured was made to them by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous Acceptation of the pretended Will of the late King *Charles of Spain*.

The *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires of the French, and of their continual Enterprizes; which undoubtedly had their Rise from the Remembrance of the Successes of the Battles of *St. Quintin* and *Gravelines*, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of *Parma*, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made *France* tremble more than once; and put them upon Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were most

most convenient to protect them for the future; and as it happens commonly, from this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfy their Ambition. But as our Forefathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the Security of their Country, the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, is sufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republick oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mentioned. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and of *Lewis XIII.* which happened soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne of Austria*, used all possible Means, without sparing any Thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*, for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That however, the State did at that time wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their separate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discouraged thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the Continuation of a particular War against *Spain*, and private Negotiations with the Protector *Cromwel*, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pirenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Artois*, the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire*, and *St. Omer* excepted; *Gravelines* in *Flanders*; *Landrecy* and *Quesnoy* in *Haynault*; *Avenes*, *Marienburg* and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*; *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Damwilliers*, in the Country of *Luxemburgh*, and several other Places. This, however, was not sufficient to satisfy their Desires and Ambition; and therefore in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both

to no purpose: The Partition was declined for  
 the Reasons aforesaid, and the Cantoning, or  
 making the *Netherlands* a separate State, rejected,  
 because it was thought that they would not make  
 a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip* the IV. of *Spain*,  
 happening to dye in the Year 1665, his Death, and  
 the Declension of the Affairs of *Spain* in the *Nether-*  
*lands*, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Oppor-  
 tunity to *France*, to put up New Pretensions on  
 those Provinces; and notwithstanding the Solemn  
 Renunciation made by the King and Queen in the  
 Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the  
 said King *Philip*, they pretended, that the Dutchy  
 of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were  
 fallen to *France*, upon pretence of a certain  
 Right of Devolution, by virtue of which the  
 Daughters of the First Marriage were preferr'd  
 to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Fa-  
 ther, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of  
 the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions  
 being supported by Arms, which alarmed all the  
 Neighbouring States, your High Mightinesses, and  
 some others, were necessitated to oppose the same,  
 and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by way of  
 Security, the Defence and Protection of some  
 Towns and places. This Opposition produced  
 the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, in the Year 1668,  
 whereby, for the better preventing further Mis-  
 chiefs and Inconveniencies, several Towns in the  
*Netherlands*, and amongst others *Douay*, *Tour-*  
*nay*, and *Lisle* were yielded to *France*: However,  
 upon the expresse Condition, That the rest of the  
 said Provinces should be secured under the Gua-  
 ranty of every one of the Potentates of *Europe*.  
 But when the famous Triple Alliance between *Eng-*  
*land*, *Sweden*, and the State was concluded for the  
 Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid, this was taken  
 by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Designs  
 on the *Netherlands*, and so highly resented, that it  
 may be said, that this very thing was one of the  
 Essential Causes of the War, in the Year 1672,  
 which might have been easily prevented by aban-  
 doning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to  
 a Partition thereof; but then the Regency of the  
 Republick thought, that this abandoning could

not be agreed to, without, in some manner, abandoning, at the same time, the State it self, and that that Partition would render *France* an immediate and contiguous Neighbour to the State, and therefore they wisely resolved to undergo the Calamities of the War, rather than by accepting those fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the inevitable Danger of a perpetual Subjection.

The Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Cambray*, *Valenciennes* and *Ypres*, where yielded to *France*, put an end to that War; but new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places, yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Country of *Alost* was aimed at, or in lieu thereof *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde*; or lastly, *Luxembourg*, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms, and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-will, a great Part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times attack'd. The Treaty of a Twenty Years Truce, tho' it lasted but about Four, put an end to these Disputes, and a farther Part of those Provinces, and namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Counties of *Beaumont*, *Bovines* and *Chimay*, were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *Reswick*, which put an end to the War, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except only in regard to *Luxembourg*, which was restored to *Spain*; but as soon as King *Charles II.* was dead, *France* manifested again her ancient Designs upon the *Netherlands*, as it has been above observ'd; so that Your High Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of Your Ancestors, and moved by a no less active Principle of Courage and Vigour, were forced to take up Arms to oppose and prevent the dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*, and obtain a Barrier to the State, that may sufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-design, or Machinations of others.

In order thereunto, and for promoting the farther Welfare of the State and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute

solute Necessity, and undeniably evident by the Rea-  
 sons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing  
 year 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be made  
 every where with Unanimity and Firmness, against  
 so powerful an Enemy, as has been above re-  
 presented. That the High Allies and your High  
 Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-grounded  
 Instances made, may contribute to their respective  
 Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peo-  
 ple's Shoulders, and rely indirectly upon the Ef-  
 forts of some of the Allies, for doing what they  
 themselves are directly obliged to. That the Con-  
 quest, or Reduction already made of so many  
 powerful States, Countries and Provinces,  
 which, by good Direction and Conduct, might so  
 considerably strengthen the Forces of the Allies,  
 may be employ'd for the good of the Common  
 Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders and Di-  
 latoriness may, for the future, be provided against  
 and prevented; and that on the contrary, that all  
 things necessary for so great an End, or that may  
 any ways conduce thereto, be done and order-  
 ed with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Applica-  
 tion. That for promoting the same, the Natural  
 Genius and Activity of the Nation the Allies  
 have chiefly to deal with in this War, may be ta-  
 ken into due Consideration; as also the Readiness,  
 with which Orders, which depend of one Court  
 alone, may be given and executed; that it may be  
 considered also, that by Virtue thereof, they have  
 some time since begun to remount their Cavalry,  
 and to augment the same, as also to re-establish  
 and augment their Infantry. That the Time or  
 Interval, between the end of a Campaign, to the  
 beginning of the other, is very short, and there-  
 fore ought to be husbanded and improved with the  
 utmost Care: And lastly, that in all the Wars  
 that have been carried on against France, Experi-  
 ence has shewn the Importance and Necessity of be-  
 ing first ready to take the Field, in order to obtain  
 any Advantage over them, and prevent and dis-  
 appoint their Projects and Designs.

In the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that  
 the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends aforesaid,



said, cannot be made, without great Sums of Mo-  
 ney, and a heavy Burden on the good Inhabitants  
 of this Land, who, besides, feel the Calamities of  
 this War, in the means of their Subsistence, and  
 several other Ways. The Council of State ac-  
 knowledges the same with Grief, and is the more  
 sensible of it, because they know as well as any  
 Body else, and perhaps better, the weight of those  
 Charges. But, High and Mighty Lords, What  
 good can any other Measures than those that have  
 been propos'd, produce? And, if contrary to all  
 Expectation, either out of weariness of those hea-  
 vy Taxes, or out of impatience of the Continu-  
 ation of this War, Carelessness, or Dilatoriness, or  
 which God forbid, out of Jealousy and Misunder-  
 standing, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforesaid,  
 are so necessary, should not either be made, or else  
 should be lessen'd, what else can be expected, but  
 that in such a Case, *Spain* shall remain under a  
 French Government, and Direction? That the  
 Treasures of the *Indies* shall more and more fall in-  
 to their Hands; and a great part of the *Nether-*  
*lands* remain, in effect, annexed to *France*: That  
 in this manner the Affairs shall dwindle into a De-  
 fensive War: That the Progresses already made,  
 shall not be prosecuted, and signify nothing at all  
 toward establishing a good and secure Barrier:  
 That what has been gain'd shall not be preserv'd:  
 That the Enemies being not pushed, and the Allies  
 being, on this side, on the Defensive, the Troops  
 which have hitherto discover'd so much Courage,  
 and such a Readiness and Impatience to attack  
 the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be discouraged;  
 That perhaps it will be impossible to hinder the  
 Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the  
 State: That in that Case the War shall be carried  
 in our own Territories; and that in all respects  
 whatsoever, such a War, thro' its Duration, the  
 heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, shall more  
 oppress and exhaust the good Inhabitants of this  
 Country, than a vigorous Offensive War will do  
 for a short time: That therefore it is much bet-  
 ter, to run thro' the Fire of the Expences of such an  
 Offensive War, if one may use that Expression,  
 than be at last consum'd in a lingering Way by



a Defensive One: That there are great Advan-  
 tages to be expected from the first, and nothing  
 but Evil from the latter, seeing the greatest Fruit  
 thereof will be a slight Peace; *France* having al-  
 ways proportioned her Dispositions and Prepara-  
 tions according to their Successes or Disgraces,  
 and formed thereupon the Grounds of their Hopes  
 or Apprehensions, shall not be diverted by a De-  
 fensive War, from her Resolution to preserve the  
*Spanish* Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*, nor  
 from the Desire and Design they have to obtain  
 the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which that  
 Crown has so long and so constantly aimed at and  
 prosecuted; That *France* shall thereby become  
 an immediate Neighbour to the State, and that  
 consequently the Republick shall find her self re-  
 duced to those Difficulties and Perplexities, that  
 our Fore-fathers have always so much feared and  
 apprehended, and for the preventing of which  
 they did not regret to expose themselves to the  
 most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending  
 the same: That the Power and Maxims of the  
*French*, and their Zeal for propagating a Religion  
 different from that which your High Mightinesses  
 profess as true, will continually put the State into  
 the utmost Trouble and Uncertainties: That not  
 to mention the various Proverbs or Fables of the  
 Antients, who could not sufficiently describe the  
 dreadful Condition of Men, who possess their  
 Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hang-  
 ing over their Heads; it ought to be held for cer-  
 tain, that such a Peace as aforesaid, shall continue  
 no longer than it will please such who have made  
 it with a Superiority of Power; and who as soon  
 as they shall think it convenient, will not want  
 Pretences to make it void, and put the State into  
 new Troubles and Calamities: That the good In-  
 habitants of this Land, who by their Labour and  
 Industry must provide for their Subsistence and  
 Prosperity, and possess in Tranquillity, and without  
 Fear, what they have got or spared, shall be discour-  
 aged, by the Uncertainty of enjoying what they  
 have, and thereby grow remiss in their Labour  
 and Industry: That this will bring Poverty upon  
 them, and diminish their Number, and occasion  
 the

## *The Appendix.*

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the lowering the Price of unmoveable Goods and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and dangerous Conditions, the Income of the Ordinary Current Means will not be able to balance the Charges of keeping up and maintaining the great Number of Forces and Men of War: these Fears will oblige the State to; and consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions: so that the State itself will be consumed, and perish in Fear.

Therefore the Council of State hope and promise themselves, that those great Inconveniencies and Dangers will be carefully prevented, and that following the glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety and Privileges, gave and contributed all that they had, those powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the present War, undertaken for Considerations as dear to the State as the former; and that Men shall not be impatient, tho' this War, which has already lasted six Years, is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wished; considering what was requisite to be done to bring the Enemies to good Terms of Peace, and how long the State, by the Instances aforesaid, has fluctuated and stagger'd, before it could be brought into the safe Port of Her Liberty. The shortest way to arrive thither, is what has been proposed: And how difficult and troublesome soever it be, it may be hoped and expected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are eased by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their Diseases removed, so by this heavy and extremely expensive War, the State and their Allies will shortly obtain a good and lasting Peace. We say, a *Lasting Peace*, not such whereof the Solidity and Duration consists in Promises, Writings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have laid and practised for a Maxim of Government, the Reason of State and necessary Policy, to prefer Conveniency to Engagements and Promises, and to follow not so much what is Right and Just, as what is Profitable; but a P E A C E, which being made with the mutual Confidence

Concurrence of the High Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from the Territories of the State, so powerful an Enemy as *France*, and establish a good and safe Barrier between them two, and which being confirm'd and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specification of Forces for securing the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquillity, and last for many Years.

After these Premises, High and Mighty Lords, the Members of the Union shall not expect any other Representation, nor indeed can the Council of State make any other, but that the Efforts made heretofore, may not be lessened for the Year 1708. but rather, if it were possible, augmented, or at least continu'd, and that whatever has been deficient may be remedied. And therefore taking into particular Consideration the Affairs that are the subject Matter of this General Petition, and first, according to order, those relating to the Land, and next such as relate to the Sea-Service, the Council of State presents to your High Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Ordinary and Extraordinary State of the War, which they have formed for the Year ensuing; beseeching your High Mightinesses to send the same with all convenient speed to all the respective Provinces, and to be pleased to second it with your powerful and effectual Recommendation, that not only the Consent and Payment requir'd of them be granted, but also that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to the absolute Necessity thereof, that the War may be carried on with all imaginable Vigour and possible Activity, as an effectual Means to bring it soon to a good Conclusion.

Numb. II.

**I**N a general Council of War held at *Valencia*, towards the latter end of *December*, King *Charles III.* being present, it was agreed, That all the Forces, then in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, as likewise those that were expected with the Earl *Rivers*, should act in **ONE BODY**; so that if that Council had been pursued, all the Troops contained in the following Order of **BATTLE**, would have been at *Almanza*; but it is to be noted, that those Regiments that have a † before them, and were accounted the best, went with his Catholick Majesty into *Catalonia*.

Order of **BATTLE** of the Confederate Army at *Almanza*, April 25. N. S.

N. B. E. stands for English; D. Dutch; S. Spanish; P. Portugueze; ■ for Squadrons; ■ for Battalions.

First Line.

|    |   |   |                                |
|----|---|---|--------------------------------|
| S† | ■ | { | King of Spain's Dragoons       |
| S† |   |   |                                |
| P  | ■ | { | The Marq. das Minas's Troop    |
| P  |   |   | General of the Horse's Troop   |
| P  | ■ | { | Don Antonio de Noronha's Troop |
| P  |   |   |                                |
| S† | ■ | { | Count Noyelles's Regiment      |
| S† |   |   | Saragossa's Regiment           |
| P  | ■ | { | Troop de Campo Mayor           |
| P  |   |   |                                |
| P  | ■ | { | Don Bras de Silvera            |
| P  |   |   | Don Pedro Joseph de Mello      |
| P  | ■ | { | Don Bernardo de Vasconcellos.  |
| P  |   |   |                                |
| P  | ■ | { | Troop de Villa Viciosa         |
| P  |   |   | Algarve.                       |
| P  | ■ | { | Frans. Jos. de S. Payo.        |
| P  |   |   | Ant. d'Acuta.                  |
| P  | ■ | { | Troop de Motra                 |
| P  |   |   |                                |
| P  | ■ | { | Troop de Don Pedro Amassa      |
| P  |   |   |                                |

# The Appendix.

trero.  
 Avozas.  
 Aylla  
 Lindo Ferrara.  
 de Castro  
 cis de Camera

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Guards






feld

ough

ll

er Queen's  
 Dragoons

## Second Line

|   |                                                                                     |                            |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| S |  | } King of Spain's Dragoons |
| S |  |                            |
| P |  | } Ofrenza                  |
| P |  |                            |
| P |  | Castel de Vide             |



Numb. III.

ORDER of BATTLE of the Army of the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Berwick*, at *Almanza*, on the 25th of *April*, 1707. N. S.

|                                                                            |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| His Grace the Duke of BERWICK Commander in Chief.                          |  |  |  |
| The Duke of Berwick.                                                       |  |  |  |
| Lieutenants General, Davare, Saint Gille, L'Abadie, Duke de Popoli, Silly. |  |  |  |
| Maj. Gen. Medinilla, La Borie, Charny                                      |  |  |  |
| Brig. Santieroux                                                           |  |  |  |
| Cordoue                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Horfe                                                                      |  |  |  |
| Rouffillon New                                                             |  |  |  |
| Carillo                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Amezaga                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Asturias                                                                   |  |  |  |
| Pozo Blanco                                                                |  |  |  |
| Rouffillon Old                                                             |  |  |  |
| Seville                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Blasto                                                                     |  |  |  |
| Vrno                                                                       |  |  |  |
| Villars                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Berry                                                                      |  |  |  |
| First Line.                                                                |  |  |  |
| Spanish Guards de Corps, or Life-Guards.                                   |  |  |  |
| Squad.                                                                     |  |  |  |
| Battal.                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Second                                                                     |  |  |  |



# The Appendix.

23

## Second Line.

|                                                 |          |                                                                   |    |                   |      |  |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------|------|--|
|                                                 |          | Second Line.                                                      |    |                   |      |  |
| d'Asfeld.<br>La Croix.                          | Dragoons | Maboni                                                            | 4  | Squad.            |      |  |
|                                                 | Horse    | The Queen's                                                       | 4  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Armendares                                                        | 3  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | La Rambla                                                         | 3  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Orders New                                                        | 3  |                   |      |  |
| Orders Old                                      |          | 3                                                                 |    |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          |                                                                   | 20 |                   |      |  |
| Hessy,<br>Courville                             | FOOT     | Du Mayne                                                          | 2  | Battal.           |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Berwick                                                           | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Bresse                                                            | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Labour                                                            | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Cordova                                                           | 1  |                   |      |  |
| Pons,<br>Avila                                  | FOOT     | Baxeles                                                           | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Armada                                                            | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Zamora                                                            | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Medoc                                                             | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Lannas                                                            | 2  |                   |      |  |
| Duke de Hævre,<br>Maboni,<br>Chaves             | FOOT     | Thesse                                                            | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Miromenil                                                         | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Guadalaxara                                                       | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Palancia                                                          | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Salamanca                                                         | 1  |                   |      |  |
| Lieutenants General,<br>Majors General,<br>Brig | Horse    | Zaen                                                              | 1  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Charolois                                                         | 2  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Barrois                                                           | 2  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | La Sarre                                                          | 2  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          |                                                                   | 24 |                   |      |  |
| Rufo                                            | Horse    | Milan                                                             | 3  | Squad.            |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Granada New                                                       | 3  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Paraber                                                           | 2  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Belle Porte                                                       | 2  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Geminon                                                           | 2  |                   |      |  |
| Belle Porte<br>Beauville                        | Dra.     | Courtebonne                                                       | 3  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Beauville                                                         | 3  |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          |                                                                   | 18 |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          |                                                                   |    | Officers of Horse | 1560 |  |
|                                                 |          |                                                                   |    | Officers of Foot  | 3240 |  |
|                                                 |          | Total of the Army 40920 Men.                                      |    |                   |      |  |
|                                                 |          | Reform'd Officers and Volunteers are not included in this Number. |    |                   |      |  |

Horse in all 10680  
Foot in all 30240  
Squadrons of Horse } in all { 76  
Battalions of Foot } 54

## Numb. IV.

*A LIST of the English Officers Horse and Foot,  
Kill'd, Wounded and made Prisoners, at the  
Battle of Almanza, April 14. 1707. O. S.*

*N. B. Wd. stands for Wounded.*

*Officers Prisoners of  
the Guards.*

**M**ajor General  
Shrimpton.

Lieut. Col. Talbor

Lieut. Col. Swan

Captain Poultney

Capt. Sanbergue

Captain Bradbury

Ensign Poultney

Enf. Fogg

Enf. Hamilton

Adjutant Mullins.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Lord Portmore's.*

Lieut. Col. Kirk

Major Cullyford

Captain Laton

Capt. Arnott

Capt. Hare

Capt. Goslin

Capt. Giles

Capt. Philips

Lieut. Jackson

Lieut. Slack

Leut. May

Lieut. Sawyers

Lieut. Bracelay

Lieut. Frazier

Lieut. Arthlony

Ensign Nichols

Enf. Brown

Enf. Graham

Enf. Johnson

Enf. Downes

Mr. Dalrimple, Surg.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Col. Southwell's.*

Captain Bennett

Capt. Hussy

Wd. Lieut. Beauford

Wd. Lt. Colambine

Wd. Lt. Babinton

Wd. Lt. Magee

Wd. Lt. Mc. Neile

Wd. Lt. Campbell

Wd. Ensign Beckworth

Wd. Enf. Morgan

Wd. Enf. Reynolds

Wd. Quart. Mast. Begham

Wd. Mr. Dilpach, Surg.

Wd. Mr. Mc. Donald, Mare

*Officers Prisoners of  
Lieutenant General  
Stewart's.*

Wd. Captain Dansey.

Wd. Capt. Will. Stewart

Wd. Capt. Hill

Wd. Capt. Carleton

Wd. Lieut. Hussy

Wd. Lt. Bell

Wd. Lt. Johnston

Wd. Lt. James Stewart

Wd. Lt. Carr

Wd. Lt. Constable

Wd. Lt. Ash

Wd. Ensign Adams

Ensign

Wd. Ensign Smith  
Wd. Enf. James Stewart  
Wd. Enf. Montgomery  
Wd. Enf. Erwine.

Wd. Enf. Gallow  
Wd. Enf. Bruce  
Enf. Bland  
Wd. Mr. Withers.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Hill's.*

Colonel Hill  
Major Milburn  
Wd. Captain Mortimer  
Wd. Capt. Erwine  
Wd. Capt. Woosley  
Wd. Capt. Hammer  
Capt. Tarbrough  
Wd. Lieut. Edwards  
Lt. Edwards, Junior.  
Lt. Gwinn  
Lt. Phipps  
Lt. Burditts  
Lt. Barnardine  
Lt. Pain  
Lt. Brown  
Lt. Humphrys  
Ensign Montjoy  
Enf. Wakefeild  
Enf. Merchant  
Enf. Knox.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Brigadier Blood's.*

Capt. Dudley Cosby  
Capt. Loftus Cosby  
Wd. Capt. Fitzgerald  
Wd. Capt. Foncebrand  
Wd. Lieut. Rivesson  
Wd. Lt. Ingram  
Wd. Lt. Blood  
Lt. Martin  
Lt. Brown  
Lt. Brooks  
Lt. Tirrell  
Ensign Pedley  
Enf. Demurray.  
Wd. Enf. De Aven.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Ld. Mordant's.*

Lieut. Col. Davidson  
Major Gibson  
Wd. Capt. Edwards  
Capt. Cary  
Capt. Davis  
Wd. Lieut. Morin  
Wd. Lt. Downes  
Wd. Lt. Champfleury  
Lt. Lermont  
Lt. Pine  
Wd. Ensign Benson  
Enf. Mason  
Wd. Enf. Moor, Senior  
Enf. Surrow  
Enf. Valade  
Enf. Taylor  
Enf. Maurice.

*Officers Prisoners of  
Brigadier Gorge's.*

Wd. Col. Alex. Hamilton  
Capt. Dunbar  
Capt. Deel  
Wd. Capt. Cudmore  
Wd. Capt. Berniere  
Capt. Eager  
Lieut. Gardner  
Lieut. Dally  
Wd. Lt. Warring  
Lt. Devall  
Lt. Christian  
Ensign Willoughby  
Enf. Arthur  
Enf. Seers  
Enf. O Bryan  
Enf. Jones  
Enf. Dunbar

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Alnutt's.*

Wd. Col. Alnutt  
Lt. Col. Frankland  
Wd. Lieut. Col. Barry  
Lieut. Hicks  
Wd. Lt. Duckinfeild  
Lt. Wants  
Wd. Lt. Dancer  
Lt. Bishop  
Wd. Ensign Bennet  
Enf. Erwine  
Wd. Enf. Sheen  
Enf. Pascal  
Enf. Money

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Wade's.*

Capt. Latour  
Wd. Capt. Reading  
Capt. Howard  
Wd. Capt. Hauteclair  
Capt. Edwards  
Capt. Owens  
Wd. Lieut. Physwyck  
Wd. Lt. Struggle  
Wd. Lt. Clapham  
Wd. Lt. Mc. Cabe  
Wd. Lt. Nichols  
Wd. Lt. Gore  
Wd. Ensign Lamilliere  
Wd. Enf. Bromingham  
Wd. Enf. Wheeler  
Wd. Enf. Hayes  
Enf. Reynolds

*Officers Prisoners of the  
Lord Montjoys.*

Col. Arch. Hamilton  
Lieut. Col. Cooper  
Major Brooks  
Capt. Wimpsey  
Lieut. Ardis  
Lt. Thurlby  
Wd. Lt. Rose

Lt. Labastide  
Lt. Danson.  
Lt. Forbes.  
Ensign Stewart  
Enf. O-Bryan  
Enf. Mc. Clenaghan  
Enf. Lodge  
Enf. Billingsly  
Enf. Roan  
Enf. Hamilton

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Bowles's.*

Colonel Bowles  
Captain Halstead  
Capt. Spencer  
Capt. Saunders  
Capt. Martin  
Capt. Norgate  
Capt. Coney  
Capt. Lloyd  
Capt. Boyde  
Lieut. Buttler  
Lt. Fenwick  
Lt. Cotton  
Lt. Whaley  
Lt. Tracey  
Lt. Hickman  
Wd. Lt. O Bryan  
Wd. Ensign Harrie  
Enf. Wright  
Enf. Dixie  
Enf. Munfill  
Enf. Cuff  
Enf. St. Clare

*Officers Prisoners of  
Col. Britton's.*

Colonel Britton  
Col. Congreve  
Lt. Col. Alexander  
Capt. Chudley  
Capt. Ridley  
Capt. Philips

Capt.

Capt. Dunleavy  
 Capt. Bursk  
 Capt. Croisdale  
 Capt. Lambeth  
 Lieut. Holt  
 Lt. Burnett  
 Lt. Estwood  
 Lt. Gerard  
 Lt. Lane  
 Lt. Dimmock  
 Lt. Groves  
 Lt. Cock  
 Lt. Gedouin  
 Ensign Batton  
 Ens. Collifson  
 Ens. Greenaway.

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*Officers Prisoners of  
 Brigadier Mackart-  
 ney's.*

Brigad. Mackartney  
 Lt. Col. Dowglass  
 Major Wedderburne  
 Capt. Montgomery  
 Capt. Emmery  
 Capt. Gordon  
 Capt. Stewart  
 Capt. Allen  
 Capt. Ballantine  
 Lieut. Bell  
 Lt. Tratter  
 Lt. Gray  
 Lt. Booth  
 Lt. Vaughan  
 Lt. Becks  
 Lt. Johnston  
 Ensign Penn  
 Ens. Cornelius  
 Ens. Villars  
 Ens. Burnside  
 Mr. Brown, Surgeon

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*Officers Prisoners of  
 Ld Marr-Kerr's.*

Major Windrom

Capt. Nairn  
 Capt. Urquhart  
 Lieut. Arskin  
 Wd. Lt. Southerland  
 Lt. Adams  
 Wd. Lt. Murray  
 Wd. Lt. Cleland  
 Wd. Ensign Tarquhar  
 Wd. Ens. Grant  
 Wd. Ens. Dunlapp  
 Wd. Ens. Stewart  
 Wd. Ens. Carr  
 Wd. Ens. Watkins

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*Officers Prisoners of  
 Count Nassau's.*

Lt. Col. De Magny  
 Wd. Major Labatie  
 Capt. Debarry  
 Capt. St. Maurice  
 Capt. Gignous  
 Wd. Capt. Desodes  
 Capt. Beaufort  
 Capt. La Ravalierre  
 Wd. Lieut. Sellaries  
 Lt. Santillie  
 Lt. Conpan  
 Wd. Lt. Rocheblave  
 Wd. Lt. Verdchamp  
 Lt. Osmond  
 Lt. Lestry  
 Lt. Lostall  
 Lt. Lescure  
 Wd. Lt. Du Fau

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*Officers Prisoners of  
 Col. Borr's Marines.*

Capt. Humphry Cory.

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*Officers Prisoners of  
 Brig. Will's Marines.*

Lieut. Davidson

*Officers*

*Officers Prisoners of  
Maj. Gen Harvey's.*

Wd. Lieutenant Gee  
Wd. Cornet Boughton  
Wd. Quarter-Ma. Souden

*Officers Prisoners of  
Colonel Pierce's.*

Wd. Lieut. Fitzgerald  
Wd. Cornet Barry

*Officers of the English Infantry, kill'd at the Battle of  
Almanza.*

*Kill'd of the Guards.*

Lieut. Col. Austin  
Capt. Stanhope  
Capt. Peachy

*Kill'd of Lord Portmore's.*  
Lieutenant Brady

*Kill'd of Col. Southwell's.*

Lieut. Col. Mc. Neile  
Capt. Columbine  
Capt. Drake  
Capt. Campbell  
Capt. Justeniere  
Lieut. Harvey  
Lieut. Emmery  
Ensign Sarracen  
Ensign Watts

*Kill'd of Lieutenant Gene-  
ral Stewart's.*

Capt. Campbell  
Capt. Wallace  
Capt. White  
Capt. Phillips  
Capt. Gregory  
Lieut. Wilcocks  
Lt. Robert Stewart, Senior.  
Ensign Casey  
~~Mr~~ Kill'd at Villena.  
Lt. Robert Stewart, Junior

*Ensign Buffiere*

*Kill'd of Colonel Hill's.*

Major Collingwood  
Capt. Swift  
Capt. Carvell  
Capt. Cramer  
Lieut. Foulh  
Lieut. Doland

*Kill'd of Brigadier Blood's.*

Lieut. Col. Woollett  
Lieut. Col. Withers  
Major Leech

*Kill'd of the Lord Mor-  
dant's.*

Capt. Collins  
Ensign Moore

*Kill'd of Brigadier Gorges.*

Capt. Lane  
Capt. Wichells  
Capt. Emy

*Kill'd of Colonel Alnutt's.*

Capt. Musgrave  
Capt. Parsons  
Lieut. Ayriss  
Lieut. Ballanto  
Ensign Wells

*Kill'd*

# *The Appendix.*

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*Kill'd of Colonel Wade's.*

Captain Barraten

Capt. Digoine

Lieut. Boots

Ensign Erwine

Enf. Ferrou

Lieut. Lebup

Lieut. Coussau

*Kill'd of Lord Montjoy's.*

Lieut. Hamilton

*Kill'd of Major General Harvey's.*

Colonel Roper

Capt. Nicholson

Lieut. Bridger

*None of Colonel Bowles's  
kill'd.*

*Kill'd of Brigadier Car-  
penter's.*

Colonel Lawrence

Capt. Smith

Cornet Perry

*Kill'd of Colonel Britton's.*

Lieut. Sherridon

Ensign Herbert

Enf. Lake

*Kill'd of Lord Essex's.*

Colonel Charles Dormer

Cornet Owen

*Kill'd of Brigadier Mac-  
kerney's.*

Colonel Ramsay

Lieut. Stretton

Lieut. Bonner

Ensign Abercrombey

Enf. Corser

*Kill'd of Brigadier Killi-  
grew's.*

Brigadier Killigrew

Lieutenant Baxter

*Kill'd of Lord Marr-Kerr's.*

Colonel Henry Arskin

Lieut. Col. Arskin

Capt. Campbell

Capt. Robert Carr

Capt. William Carr

Lieut. Mc. Lean

Lieut. Grant

Ensign Frazier

*Kill'd of Colonel Pierce's.*

Lieut. Col. Deloches

Cornet Cundy

Cornet Holmes

Quarter-Master Sturges

*Kill'd of Lord Peterbo-  
rough's.*

Lieut. Col. Green

Capt. Humphry's

Capt. Cudderoy

Lieut. Mc Cleland

Adjut. Doddington

Quarter-Master Graby

*Kill'd of Count Nassau's.*

Captain De Courfel

Lieut. Ripere

Lieut. Nolett

Total



*The Appendix.*

Total of the *English* Officers, Kill'd and Taken at  
the Battle of *Almanza*, April the 14th.

| Rank of the Officers. | Officers<br>Prisoners. | Officers<br>Kill'd. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Major Generals        | 1                      | 0                   |
| Brigadiers            | 1                      | 1                   |
| Colonels              | 7                      | 5                   |
| Lieutenant Colonels   | 10                     | 7                   |
| Majors                | 7                      | 2                   |
| Captains              | 70                     | 30                  |
| Lieutenants           | 104                    | 23                  |
| Ensigns               | 77                     | 13                  |
| Cornets               | 2                      | 4                   |
| Adjutants             | 1                      | 1                   |
| Quarter-Masters       | 2                      | 2                   |
| Chirurgeons           | 3                      | 0                   |
| Mates                 | 1                      | 0                   |
| Total                 | 285                    | 88                  |

Numb.

Numb. V.

We thought fit to insert here the Order of Battle, both of the Confederate and French Armies in the Netherlands, whereby it will appear, that two such Armies were, perhaps, never in Sight, for so considerable a Time, without coming to an Engagement.

The Order of BATTLE of the Confederate Army at the Camp of Meldert, June 26. 1707. N. S.  
First LINE.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        |                   |   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|---|---------|
| <p>His Highness the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of Her Britannick Majesty's Forces.<br/>His Excellency Monsieur d'Auverquerque, Velt Marechal General of the States-General's Forces.<br/>Generals,<br/>Lieut. Gen. Wirtemberg, Dompere, Oostfrise, Albemarle, Scholten, Fagel, Sparw, Dedem, Ingoldsby, Orkney, Vandernath, Bulow, Lumley.<br/>Major-Gen. Rantzow, Athlone, Pr. d'Auvergne, La Leck, Hesse Homberg, Wick, Welaeren, Collier, Villate, Rantzow, Webb, Argyle, Withers, Villars, Schuylemburg, Ross, Wood.</p> | <p>T I L L Y,<br/>C H U R C H I L L.</p> | Stairs         | Drago. | Royal British     | 2 | Squad.  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Royal Irish       | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Lumly             | 3 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Cadogan           | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          | Ralmes         | Horse  | Schomberg         | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Palmer            | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Wood              | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                | Foot   | Orrery            | 1 | Battal. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Latorf            | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Reck              | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Evans             | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Voight            | 2 | Squad.  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                | Horse  | Freschappel       | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Pents             | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Schuylemburg      | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Leib. Hanov. Reg. | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          | Chanclos       | Drag.  | Bulow             | 4 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          | Mattha         | Horse  | Chanclos          | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Glinston          | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Obdam             | 2 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                | Drag.  | Vander Nath       | 4 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | British Guards    | 1 | Battal. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Royal British     | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          | Meredith       |        | Godfrey           | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Sabine            | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Webb              | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          | Temple         | FOOT   | Royal British     | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Royal Irish       | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Temple            | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Tatton            | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          | North and Grey |        | North and Grey    | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Argyle            | 1 |         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                          |                |        | Lalo              | 1 |         |
| Brig.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                          |                |        | Meredith          | 1 |         |

Starks

## A Continuation of the First LINE.

|                |                      |   |         |
|----------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| Brigadiers.    | Preston              | 1 | Battal. |
|                | How                  | 1 |         |
|                | Gore                 | 1 |         |
| Stark          | Dubruel              | 1 |         |
|                | Belling              | 1 |         |
|                | Stalmeeſter          | 1 |         |
|                | Tecklenburgh         | 1 |         |
|                | Starke               | 1 |         |
| Gaudecker      | Rantzow              | 1 |         |
|                | Orange               | 2 |         |
|                | Hucklome             | 1 |         |
| Waudenbourg    | Holſtein-beeck       | 1 |         |
|                | Zoutland             | 1 |         |
|                | May                  | 1 |         |
| Huffel         | Maſſau Waudenb.      | 1 |         |
|                | Huffel               | 1 |         |
|                | Prin. W. of Heſſe    | 1 |         |
|                | Sickendorf           | 1 |         |
| Els            | Ranck                | 1 |         |
|                | Metrael              | 2 |         |
|                | Reigheren            | 1 |         |
|                | Els                  | 1 |         |
| Hamilton       | Prince Royal         | 1 |         |
|                | Tutibardin           | 1 |         |
|                | Collier              | 1 |         |
|                | Murray               | 1 |         |
| Waſſenaer      | Dutch Guards.        | 3 |         |
| Schwartzill    | Donep                | 1 |         |
|                | Schutten             | 1 |         |
|                | Schwartzell          | 1 |         |
|                | Daniſh Guards        | 1 |         |
| Slippenbagh    | Drag. { Guards Drag. | 5 | Squad.  |
| Bauditz        | Bauditz              | 4 |         |
| Maurice Naſſau | Carabineers          | 4 |         |
|                | Dutch Life Guar.     | 1 |         |
| Posern         | Dutch Blue Guar.     | 2 |         |
|                | Tilly                | 2 |         |
|                | Dompre               | 2 |         |
| Eck            | Oſtfrieze            | 2 |         |
| Briſlewitz     | Eck                  | 2 |         |

# The Appendix.

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## A Continuation of the First LINE.


|                   |       |                |          |
|-------------------|-------|----------------|----------|
| W. rtemberg       | Horfe | Eck            | 2 Squad. |
|                   |       | Rochfort       | 2        |
|                   |       | Erbagh         | 2        |
|                   |       | Vittinghoff    | 1        |
|                   |       | Wirtemberg     | 2        |
| Bal twin          |       | Scravenmore    | 2        |
| Plettenberg       |       | Baldwin        | 2        |
|                   | Foot  | Hebourn        | 1 Battal |
|                   |       | May            | 1        |
|                   |       | Maximilian     | 1        |
|                   |       | Funnen         | 1        |
| Brig. Broeckdorf. | Horfe | Broeckdorf     | 2 Squad. |
|                   |       | Schmettau      | 2        |
|                   |       | Rantzow, M. G. | 2        |
|                   |       | Leib Regiment  | 2        |
|                   | Drag. | Bonard         | 2        |

C

The

## The Second LINE in Order of BATTLE

|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       |                 |   |         |  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---|---------|--|
| General LOTTUM. |                                                                                                                                              |       |                 |   |         |  |
| Lieut. Gen.     | Rantzow, Hompesch, Oyen, Dopff, Heucklome, Holstein-Beeck, Oxenstiern, Natimar.                                                              |       |                 |   |         |  |
| Majors-Gen.     | Vittinghoff, Pr. Wm. of Hesse, Frankenberg, Erbagh, Erbevelt, Murray, Zoutland, Pallant, Berensdorf, Tettau, Denhoff, St. Laurents, Deudyns. |       |                 |   |         |  |
| Hacklebourn     |                                                                                                                                              |       |                 |   |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              | Drag. | Sonsfelt        | 4 | Squad   |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Ansbach         | 4 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Wittenstein     | 4 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Leib Regiment   | 3 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Prince Royal    | 3 |         |  |
| Spaen           |                                                                                                                                              | Horse | Slippenbach     | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Heyden          | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Catts           | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              | Drag. | Benningfen      | 3 |         |  |
| Rheden          |                                                                                                                                              | Horse | Rheden          | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | St. Laurents    | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              | Drag. | Villars         | 4 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Prussian Guards | 1 | Battal. |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Prince Royal    | 3 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Albright        | 1 |         |  |
| Borg            |                                                                                                                                              |       | Lothum          | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Alt Dhona       | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Denhoff         | 1 |         |  |
| Croone          |                                                                                                                                              |       | Prince Royal    | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Anhalt          | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Grumcaut        | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Berensdorf      | 1 |         |  |
| Gauvain         |                                                                                                                                              |       | Coscritz        | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Melville        | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Delcar          | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Gauvain         | 1 |         |  |
| Keppel          |                                                                                                                                              |       | Rantzow         | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Albemarle       | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Dedem           | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Keppel          | 1 |         |  |
| Vertmuller      |                                                                                                                                              |       | Starler         | 2 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Chambrier       | 1 |         |  |
| Landsberg       |                                                                                                                                              |       | Landsberg       | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Schwartz        | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Stirtzel        | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Maximilian      | 1 |         |  |
| Berner          |                                                                                                                                              |       | Aderkas         | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Berner          | 1 |         |  |
| Vegelin         |                                                                                                                                              |       | Idsinga         | 1 |         |  |
| Brig.           |                                                                                                                                              |       | Vegelin         | 1 |         |  |
|                 |                                                                                                                                              |       | Pallant         | 1 |         |  |




English Artillery consisting of 44 Pieces of Cannon.

# The Appendix.

35

## A Continuation of the Second LINE.

|               |                 |           |                                                                                    |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zitten        | Oxenstiern      | 1 Battal. |  |
|               | Fagel           | 1         |                                                                                    |
| Boisset       | Salisch         | 1         |                                                                                    |
|               | Boisset         | 1         |                                                                                    |
| Porral        | Plessen         | 1         |                                                                                    |
|               | Van Stecken     | 1         | Durch Artillery consisting of 60 Pieces of Cannon.                                 |
| Drag.         | Dopff           | 4 Squad.  |                                                                                    |
| Schmettau     | Schmettau       | 4         |                                                                                    |
|               | Life Guards     | 1         |                                                                                    |
|               | Orange          | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Cralingen     | Oyen            | 1         |                                                                                    |
|               | Cralingen       | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Starckenbourg | Hombourg        | 3         |                                                                                    |
|               | Lalech          | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Grovestein    | D'Auvergne      | 1         |                                                                                    |
|               | Grovestein      | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Pawel Horse   | Pawel           | 2         |                                                                                    |
|               | Driesberg       | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Reghteren     | Hunnixbeen      | 2         |                                                                                    |
|               | Fenninger       | 3         |                                                                                    |
|               | Broeckdorf      | 2         |                                                                                    |
|               | Wirtemberg      | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Dewitz        | Dewitz          | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Brig.         | Lt. Ge. Rantzow | 2         |                                                                                    |
| Drag.         | Bonard          | 2         |                                                                                    |

|            | Battal. | Squad. |
|------------|---------|--------|
| First Line | 56      | 85     |
| Second     | 40      | 77     |
|            | 96      | 162    |

The ORDER of Battle of the French Army commanded by the Elector of BAVARIA and the Duke of VENDOSME.

The Elector of Bavaria.  
*Prince de Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Rohan, Gach,  
 Luxembourg, Villars, Deuere, Coigny, Püguion.  
 Liurey, Nil, Fils Gerald, St. Maurice, Cabot, La March,  
 Arpaion, Du Bouail, Selue, Mimsen, Louis-Denis, Bea-  
 u, Du Rour.*

The Duke of Vendosme.  
*Lieutenant Generals. Du Rosel, St.  
 Major Generals. May, Fraulx, G  
 Brigadiers. Notast, Pasteur, Classonville.  
 Isanghem, Marex, Wolfikel, Montparat,*

## Dragoons.

- 3 Mestre de Camp General.
- 2 Aquaviva.
- 3 Chaumont.
- 3 La Reine.
- 2 Risbourg.
- 3 Lisparre.

## Horse.

- 13 Maison du Roi.
- 8 Gendarmerie.
- 3 Dirmaine.
- 2 Stagnan.
- 2 Marteville.
- 2 Fontaine.
- 3 Toulouse.
- 3 Colonel General.

## Foot.

- 3 Picardie.
- 2 Luxembourg.
- 4 Le Roi.
- 2 Poitou.
- 2 Chartres.
- 4 Alsace.
- 2 Godrin.
- 1 Royal Italien
- 2 Lovigni.
- 4 Garde Francoise.
- 3 Garde Suisse.
- 3 Garde Cologne.
- 4 Garde Baviere.
- 1 Isangheim.
- 1 La Landes.
- 2 Vendome.
- 2 La Marck.

## Foot.

- 2 Beaufermece.
- 2 Perche.
- 2 Nivernois.
- 1 Maurour.
- 3 Roiale.
- 2 Sparre.
- 3 Piemont.
- 1 O'Brien.
- 1 Fils Gerald.
- 1 Perona.

## Horse.

- 3 Roiale Etranger.
- 2 Courcillon.
- 3 Orleans.
- 2 Liorey.
- 3 Demares.
- 3 Beringhen.
- 2 Forlac.
- 2 Tuoroute.
- 2 Arco Cologne.
- 3 Pette.
- 3 Cuirassiers d'Arco.
- 1 Carabiniers Garde.
- 2 Garde d'Espagne.
- 3 Garde d'Archers.
- 6 Carabiniers.

## Dragoons.

- 2 Classonville.
- 3 Lepinaq.
- 2 Pasteur.
- 3 Vafie.
- 3 Le Roi.
- 2 Notast.



Lieutenant-Generals. Souternon, Toulangeon. Major-Generals. Conflans, Ruffeg, Birkenfeld, Capres, Lude, Albergotti, Ribeaucourt, Magnae. Brigadiers. Costa, Chamfleur, Nugent, A Coste, Barantin, Schack, Couvieres, Mouchy, Rhingraaf, Bournonville, Buiffon, Brendelet, May, Croug, Spierre, Arling, Mommerange, Duberil, La Catoire, Dobelstein, Fresin, Rosen.

2 Egmont. 1 Grimaldi.  
3 Dauphin Etranger. 1 Cambresis.  
2 Rosen. Horse.  
2 La Motte. 3 Conde.  
2 Fresin. 2 Barantin.  
2 Marsilac. 2 Biron.  
2 Dobelstin. 2 Esclinwilliers,  
2 Dalrau. 2 Ligendy.  
2 Rove. 2 A Coste.  
2 La Catoire. 3 Nugent.  
2 Coulanges. 2 Locatelli.  
2 Branque. 2 Cberisy.  
2 Abuffon. 2 La Tour.  
2 Matignon. 2 Poan.  
3 Roial Piemont. 3 Costa.  
Foot. 3 Carabiniers.  
2 Roial Rouffillon. 2 La Bressche.  
2 Fourfleur. 2 Bellefond.  
2 Conde. 3 Cravattes.  
1 Laern. 2 Hussars.  
2 Guienni.  
1 Wemmel.  
2 Bearn.  
2 St. Valier,  
2 Auxerrois.  
2 Xaintonge.  
2 Solre.  
3 Villacrs.  
3 May Suisse.  
3 Brendelet.  
3 Hesse Suisse.  
3 Castillas.  
3 Greder.  
1 Bournonville.  
1 Doigny.  
1 Fusileer d'Espagne.  
2 Boulonnois.  
1 Lhingraaf.  
2 Lorraine.  
1 Bauche.  
1 Nile.  
2 Angenoy.  
1 Couvieres.  
2 Greder.  
1 Nassau.  
2 Provence.

Chemeraut.

Lestuades.

Krugenberg, Pignatelli.

Reserve.  
Dragoons.

3 Bretagne.  
2 Pignatelli.  
Horse,  
3 Roial Allemand.  
2 Brubof.

Foot.

1 Bat. commanded  
by the C. de la Motte,  
Horse,

2 Taront.  
2 Bellaceuil.  
2 Cano.  
2 Roial Artillerie.  
Battalions.  
1 Bombardiers.

Lieutenant-General.

Major-General.

Brigadiers.

Battalions 124  
Squadrops.  
Horse 155  
Dragoons 36  
Hussars 2  
Squadrons 193

*The Treaty concluded at Alt-Ranstad, between the Emperor and the King of Sweden.*

*The Instrument on the Part of the Emperor.*

**W**E JOSEPH, &c. make known, That some Complaints and Disputes having risen between Us and the most serene and potent Prince CHARLES King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, [his whole Title] our most dear Cousin and Brother; We, for composing them, have on our Part sent to his Serenity our Illustrious and Noble Privy-Counsellor, Gentleman of our Bedchamber, Chancellor of our Kingdom of Bohemia, our faithful and beloved John Wenceslaus Count Wratislau of the Roman Empire, with full Power to agree and conclude the following Articles.

ARTICLE I

**T**HE free Exercise of Religion, granted by the Peace of Osnabrug, to the Princes, Counts, Barons and Nobles of Silesia, and to their Subjects; as also to the Cities, Suburbs and Villages adhering to the Confession of Augsburg, shall not only be preserved entire and unviolated, but likewise whatever Innovations shall appear to have been made, contrary to the genuine Sense of that Treaty, shall be amended by the following Methods.

1. Whatever Churches and Schools in the Principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, Munsterberg and Gols, or in the City of Breslau, and other Cities, Suburbs and Villages, were after the Peace of Westphalia taken away, and either consecrated to the Roman Catholick Worship, or only shut up, shall be put into the same Condition they were in at the time of the said Pacification, and with all the Rights, Privileges, Revenues, Lands, and Effects belonging to them, be restored to those of the Augsburg Confession, within six Months at farthest, or sooner.

2. The Communities who have Churches built near the Towns of Sneynitz, Jaur and Glogau, shall not only be at Liberty to maintain as many Ministers as are requisite to perform the sacred Offices of Religion; but to have and found near those Churches

Churches, Schools for tl

3. In such Places whe  
the *Lutheran* Religion is  
hindred from perform  
peaceably and quietly  
themselves, their Childr  
or from sending their C  
of their own Religion,  
private Tutors at home  
*theran* Religion in *Silesi*  
sent at the Worship o  
make use of their Schoo  
gion, or to send for a  
Priests, to perform the  
Matrimony, Baptism,  
nion, and the like; bu  
berty, on any of those O  
bouring Place within  
*Lutheran* Religion is c  
their own Parish Priest  
Farther, the Ministers  
shall not be hindred E

the Sick of their own Religion dwelling under  
the Jurisdiction of the *Roman Catholics*; nor from  
attending, comforting, or administering to Priso-  
ners, or Persons condemn'd to die.

4. The Nobility and others who have Estates  
in the Parishes of those of the *Lutheran* Persuasion,  
shall be obliged to pay to the Minister of the *Lu-*  
*theran* Parish-Church his Tythes, and other *Em-*  
*oluments* that come under the Name of *Surplice-Fees*.  
[ *Reditus qui Stole Nomine veniunt.* ]

5. Minors and Orphans of either Sex, of what  
Condition soever, who are born of *Lutheran* Pa-  
rents, shall not have Tutors or Guardians of a  
different Religion obtruded upon them: much less  
shall these be allow'd to put Minors into Mona-  
steries, and instil into them the Principles of their  
Religion. And whereas Mothers have a natural  
Right to the Tuition and Education of their Chil-  
dren, it shall be lawful for them, in Defect of Tu-  
tors or Guardians duly qualify'd, or when such  
are not appointed by their Husbands Wills, to  
chuse others of the *Lutheran* Religion to assist them  
in the Guardianship.

C 4

6. When

6. When a Suit is in Prosecution on Account of Religion, the President or Judge of an inferior Court shall not proceed to a Decision, before the Person against whom the Action is brought, can carry it before the Supreme Regency of *Silesia*, or before his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and there try his Right. For which purpose, the Estates professing the *Lutheran* Religion, shall be allow'd to keep and maintain, at their own Expence, Deputies at the Imperial Court.

7. Causes Matrimonial, and others that have relation to Religion, shall either not be cognizable by a *Roman Catholick* Consistory, or be adjudg'd according to the Canons admitted in the *Lutheran* Religion: but in those Principalities, where, at the time of the Peace of *Munster*, were Consistories of the *Augsburg* Confession, Consistories shall be restor'd on the former Establishment, who shall take Cognizance of, and decide such Causes, with a Saving in all Places to the Right of Appeal to the Sovereign.

8. For the future, no Churches or Schools in the Cities, Suburbs, and Villages throughout *Silesia*, where the Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion is still retain'd, whether in the Gift of the Emperor, or of any other *Roman Catholick* Patron, shall be taken away: but with their Pastors and the Masters of Schools shall be preserv'd and protected. Likewise the Patrons of Churches shall enjoy their Right of nominating Pastors and Preceptors to Churches and Schools of the *Lutheran* Religion, nor shall they be hindred by the Opposition of *Roman Catholicks* having a joint Right of Patronage with them; which *Roman Catholicks* refusing or neglecting to declare themselves within the usual time, the Community or Publick shall be at Liberty to nominate fit Pastors of Churches, and Masters of Schools; yet without Diminution of the Right the Patron has in that Case.

9. The Nobility, Vassals, and Subjects of the *Lutheran* Religion, shall not be excluded from publick Offices, if they are capable of discharging them; nor shall they be hinder'd from selling their Estates, and leaving the Country when they please, as is expressly provided by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

10. His

10. His Sacred Imperial Majesty shall not refuse  
 ' Regard to the friendly Interpositions and Intercessi-  
 ' ons of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, and  
 ' of the Princes and States of the same Religi-  
 ' on, for the greater Freedom of the Exercise of  
 ' Religion, agreeably to the Treaty of *Westpha-*  
 ' *lia*.

11. He shall also give Order in the usual Man-  
 ' ner, that what is transacted and done by this A-  
 ' greement, shall not only be put in Execution with-  
 ' in the time stipulated, but likewise that all and  
 ' singular the Articles contain'd therein, be exactly,  
 ' and *bona fide*, in all time, observ'd and made good:  
 ' Accordingly he does now and for ever give them  
 ' the Force of a Law not to be infring'd by any con-  
 ' trary Orders or Commands. He likewise con-  
 ' sents, that the *Swedish* Minister be present at the  
 ' Execution, and have the Inspection of all that is  
 ' transacted in this Affair.

## ARTICLE II.

' His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* having in-  
 ' timated, that he has very much at Heart the In-  
 ' terests of the most Serene House of *Holstein Got-*  
 ' *torp*, his Sacred Imperial Majesty promises, that  
 ' when that Ducal House shall require it in a decent  
 ' Manner, he will, after having well inform'd him-  
 ' self of that Affair, confirm, within the Term of  
 ' Four Months, the Agreement enter'd into by the  
 ' Chapter of *Lubeck* in the Year 1647, to elect Bi-  
 ' shops and Coadjutors out of that House for six Ge-  
 ' nerations.

' 1. Moreover, he declares himself dispos'd to  
 ' continue in the reigning House of *Holstein Got-*  
 ' *torp* the Right of Primogeniture, introduc'd by  
 ' an Ordinance of Duke *John Adolphus*, of the 9th  
 ' of *January* 1608. inasmuch as it has been confirm'd  
 ' by all the succeeding Emperors. So that he will  
 ' not only confirm, in the best Form and Manner  
 ' us'd in the Imperial Court, as well the foremen-  
 ' tion'd Agreement, as this Ordinance which has  
 ' been so often corroborated, but will preserve in its  
 ' full Force the Right which the most Serene House  
 ' of *Holstein Gottorp* has thereby acquir'd, and not  
 ' suffer any thing ever to be decreed to the contrary.

A R.

## ARTICLE III.

‘ His Sacred Imperial Majesty remits to his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, all Subsidies of Men, Money, or other Aid, which he for his Provinces in Germany was bound to furnish, as well formerly, as to the present War, wherein his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire are by Decree engag’d against France and its Adherents, and which, during this War, he might be oblig’d to furnish. On which Account his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Successors shall not in any wise ever make any Demands of, or give any Disturbance to, either the Kingdom of Sweden, or its Provinces in Germany: All other Engagements, besides this Remission, which his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden now is, or shall hereafter be under for those Provinces to his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire, remaining firm.

## ARTICLE IV.

‘ And to give the greater Force to these Promises, and the more certain Security that all and singular the Contents thereof shall be religiously and inviolably maintain’d; the Power is left to his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, of nominating and taking in such Guarantees as he shall think fit.

‘ In Testimony of all which, the Minister of his Sacred Imperial Majesty being vested with full Power, has confirm’d with his usual Seal the present Agreement sign’d with his own Hand, and has promis’d it shall be ratify’d by his Sacred Imperial Majesty within the Term of two Weeks, to be reckon’d from this Day, and that he will duly deliver the Instrument of that Ratification. Given in the Royal Quarters at *Alt-Ranstad*, the 1st Day of September, 1707.

Sign’d,

WENCESLAUS,

(L. S.)

Count de Wratislav.

*The*

The RATIFICATION.

**WE** being readily dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity that is between Us and the most Serene King and Kingdom of Sweden, as to cut off all Occasion of Animosity, do by the Authority of these Presents subscribed with our own Hand, and corroborated with our Imperial Seal, approve and ratify the foregoing Articles, which we will exactly observe, and not suffer to be infring'd. Given in our City of Vienna, the 6th Day of September, in the Year of the Lord 1707. the 18th of our Roman, the 20th of our Hungarian, and the 3d of our Bohemian Reign.

JOSEPHUS,

L. S.

H. Frederick Genl. Schenborn.

By his Sacred Imperial Majesty's  
express Command,

C. F. Combrunck.

The Instrument on the Part of the King of Sweden.

**WE** CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c. make known, That whereas the most Serene, and most Potent Prince and Lord JOSEPH, Emperor of the Romans, &c. our most dear Brother, Cousin and Friend, having sent to our Quarters the Illustrious John Wenceslaus Count de Wratislan, his Privy-Councillor, and Chancellor of the Kingdom of Bohemia, has caus'd the Differences that chanc'd to rise between Us, to be compos'd on the Conditions clearly express'd, and comprehended in the Instrument drawn up thereon the 22d of August past, and deliver'd to us sign'd by the said Minister: We therefore being no less dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity in which we are engag'd with his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the August House of Austria, as to cut off all Occasions of Animosity for the future, think fit by the following Articles to declare and testify, with utmost Sincerity, our Designs and Intentions.



## ARTICLE I.

**WE** will not only entirely and inviolably keep the Peace of *Osnabrug*, which shall be a common and eternal Law to Us with his Sacred and Imperial Majesty and the Sacred *Roman Empire*, but will likewise preserve sincere and spotless Friendship with his Sacred Imperial Majesty; And seeing Satisfaction is given Us upon the Differences lately risen, we absolutely give up whatever was pretended, or might be pretended on that Account, and would have it buried in everlasting Oblivion.

## II.

We also promise to withdraw all our Forces, as well Horse as Foot, out of *Silesia*, and the Hereditary Territories of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, without delay, as soon as the Ratification of every thing promis'd on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, in the above-mentioned Instrument, is brought to Us, and Orders are in due manner promulgated for their full Performance: But if while these are expected, it be necessary for our Troops to tarry in *Silesia*, they must be supply'd with Subsistence; yet we will take care that exact Discipline be kept among them, and will not suffer them to commit any kind of Violence.

## III.

But if, contrary to our Expectation, it happen that the things stipulated by his Sacred Imperial Majesty, be not made good within the limited time, we reserve to ourselves full Right to bring back our Forces into *Silesia* at any time, till the Execution of those things be in every Point accomplished.

In Testimony of all which, we have commanded this Instrument, subscrib'd with our Hand, to be confirm'd likewise with our Royal Seal. Done in our Quarters at *Walkowitz* the 22d of *August*, (O. S.) 1707.

CHARLES.

L. S.

PIPER.

*A Summary Information of his Majesty the King of Prussia's Rights to the full Sovereignty of Neufchatel and Valangin.*

**H**IS Majesty's Pretensions to that Sovereignty, are so fair and so just, That there is Reason to hope, all the World will be convinc'd of it, as soon as we shall have shewn upon what Foundation they stand.

Those Rights having for a considerable Time been untaken Notice of, and, as it were, buried in Oblivion, by Reason the House of *Longueville* has taken particular Care to obscure them, and conceal their Origin, for the better securing its unlawful Possession; therefore its pretended Successors have not fail'd taking Advantage of the said Obscurity and Oblivion, to make those very Rights look'd upon, either as Chimerical, or at least as Superannuated.

In order to remove that false Prejudice, with which they have endeavour'd to possess Peoples Minds, We thought it proper to give, in this Writing, a general Notion of those Rights, which shall afterwards be deduced more at large, and particularly in another Work.

This Summary Information will contain Four Propositions, the Proof whereof will bear a full Demonstration with all rational, impartial, and unprejudic'd Persons.

### FIRST PROPOSITION.

*That the County of Neufchalon was a Fief of the House of Chalon, and depending on the Empire.*

We could not see, without Surprize, That not only some Advocates for the pretended Successors to the Dutches of *Nemours* have dared to advance, that that County had long before been freed and clear'd from all Feodal Subjection; but that in a Memorial lately publish'd in Favour of the Prince of *Conti*, it has been suggested, That *Neufchatel* was never, in the beginning, or at any Time, a Fief of the Empire; nor did ever pay Homage to it; That

That 'twas only to gain the Emperor's and the House of Chalon's Protection, that Rodolphus of Neufchatel made it over in 1288, to the Emperor Rodolphus of Hapsburg, and the latter to John of Chalon; but that before those Deeds, the County of Neufchatel was altogether free and independent.

To destroy those erroneous Insinuations, it will suffice to observe,

First, That the Deed of Concession of the County of Neufchatel, made by that Emperor, to John of Chalon, in the Month of September, 1288, expressly imports, That the said County and all its Dependencies had been held in Fief of the Emperor and Empire, by Rolin, and Amedeus his Father; *Nobilis Vir Rolinus Dominus Novi Castri, filius quondam Amedei Domini de Novo-Castro, Castrum quod dicitur de Novo-Castro, & Villam ipsius super Lacum sitam, cum Allodis, Fendis, Retrefendis, Pedagiis, Jurisdictionibus, ut rebus aliis quocumque nomine censeantur, quas iidem (that is, Rolin and Amedeus) à Nobis & Imperio tenebant in Feudum, in Munus nostras libere resignavit.*

Secondly, That by the Deed of Recognizance, made by the said John Rolin to John of Chalon, of the Castle and City of Neufchatel, with its Dependencies, in the said Month of September, 1288, it is expressly declar'd, That Rolin, his Father Amedeus, and his Predecessors, had till then held all the Premises of the Roman Empire; *Prædicta omnia & singula Amedeus Pater Rolini, & ipsius Predecessores ab Imperio Romano hætenus tenuerunt.*

It can hardly be conceiv'd how the Author of the Memorial for the Prince of Conti, did not fear to expose himself, by laying down for Truth, Facts so contrary to the express Tenor of those Acts, which he owns not to have been unknown to him.

If we should run back to the Times that preceded those Acts of 1288, and engage our selves in Historical Enquiries about the County of Burgundy, and the Ancient Counts of Chalon and Neufchatel, we might trace up the Original Subjection of the Counts of Neufchatel to those of Chalon; but this would only lead us into too great a Prolixity, which we design to avoid in this Writing.

We are therefore contented with laying the first Foundations of the Direct Subjection of the Princes of Châlon, in relation to Neufchatel, on the Concession they receiv'd from the Emperor in the Year 1288; and on that they made, at the same time, to Rolin of Neufchatel.

These Acts being confirm'd and supported by a long Series of others, such as divers Letters Patents of Emperors, till about the middle of the sixteenth Century, of several Homages, Resumptions of Fiefs, Recognizances, and other Titles of that Nature, of 1311, 1349, 1357, 1397, 1406, 1407, 1453, 1458, &c. We are sure of having more than sufficient Proof, that Neufchatel is truly a Fief of the House of Châlon, depending on the Empire: Which is the first Proposition we undertook to prove.

## The Second PROPOSITION.

*That the Rights of the House of Châlon, to the Fief of Neufchatel, have pass'd to that of Nassau, and been transmitted to his Majesty the King of Prussia.*

To prove this Proposition, we must take the following Considerations along with us.

First, That by the Act of Investiture, which is produced in good and due Form, of the first of September 1288, the Emperor Rodolphus grants to John of Châlon, the second of that Name, Baron of Arlay, in Consideration of his Illustrious Birth, the Fief of Neufchatel, with all its Dependencies, without Restriction or Limitation, to be enjoy'd and possess'd by himself and his Lawful Heirs for ever. *Nos itaque considerantes* (says that Emperor) *Imperium sublimioris fastigii incrementa suscipere, cum generose prosapie viros pollentes Nobis & Imperio ad debite fidelitatis homagium vendicamus, Nobili Viro Johanni de Cabillone Domino de Arlaco, fratri & fideli nostro carissimo* (and *cujus utique honorem & profectum votivis aspiramus affectibus*) *predictum Castrum & Villam, cum Feudis, Retro-Feudis, &c. a Nobis & Imperio, per eum & suos heredem legitimos, in feudum possidenda perpetuo liberaliter concedimus, ac cum de eodem Feudo presentibus investimus.*

Secondly, That the Male Line of this John of Châlon continued, by a direct uninterrupted Descent, till

till *Philibert of Châlon*, the last Male of that powerful House, who was kill'd in the Camp before *Florence*, being General of the Emperor *Charles V's* Army in the Year 1530.

Thirdly, That it was *Renatus of Nassau*, who in the quality of Nephew, next Kinsman, and Testamentary Heir of *Philibert of Châlon*, came to the Succession; and solemnly took the Name and Arms.

Fourthly, That by his Will of the Year 1544, this *Renatus of Nassau-Chalon*, made *William of Nassau*, his Cousin German, the Illustrious Founder of the *Belgian Liberty*, his Universal Heir; who, without any Opposition, was put into Possession of the Inheritance of the House of *Chalon*.

The Fifth Consideration, which particularly deserves Attention, is, that the Emperor not only permitted, authorized and confirm'd the Testamentary Dispositions in favour of *Renatus* and *William of Nassau*; but expressly acknowledg'd in both, by repeated Acts, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*.

This Acknowledgment results from the Emperor's Grant of the 14th of *May 1544*, for the Will of *Renatus*; from the Publishing of that Will at *Brussels*, in the Imperial Palace, in the Presence of the Queen of *Hungary*, Governor of the Low-Countries; from the Letters of that Emperor, for confirming that Will; and the Guardians given to that Heir; and lastly, from eight Publick Treaties of Peace, that have since been made, in the Years 1538, 1544, 1559, 1596, 1598, 1648, 1675, and 1697.

To this it will not be amiss to add, That not only the Emperor has own'd, in *Renatus* and *William of Nassau*, and the Princes of *Orange* their Successors, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*; but also the Most Christian King, who has been concern'd in all those Treaties of Peace, and who, in that of *Crepi*, of the 15th of *September, 1544*, declares, in express Terms, 'That he has taken, and takes away, by this Treaty, the Sequestration, and other Letts made to the Principality of *Orange*, and the Sovereignty thereof for the Use of the Universal Heir, appointed by the Will of the late Lord *Renatus of Chalon*, Prince of *Orange*, immediate Heir of Prince *Philibert*.'

But what must not be forgot, in this Place, is, That besides this general Acknowledgment in the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, in favour of the Princes of *Nassau*, the Emperor has moreover expressly authoriz'd them in the Suing of their Rights for the Reversion of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, as appears by divers Patents, and several other Pieces of the Process, begun in the Year 1532, and continued till 1552, between the House of *Nassau*, and that of *Longueville*, for the Universal Succession of *Chalon*, and the Restitution of *Neufchatel*. Nothing can be more convincing to prove the Passage of the Right of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, from the House of *Chalon* to that of *Nassau*; and a Man must be strangely possess'd with the Spirit of Wrangling, to dispute that Truth.

In a Word, the Transmission of these Rights to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, has its Proof and Foundation in that very Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, of the Year 1544, which has already been mention'd.

For 'tis most certain, That his Majesty is not only Cousin-German, and nearest Kinsman of the late King *William* of *Nassau*, Testamentary Heir of *Renatus* of *Nassau-Chalon*; but beside that, he is expressly call'd by the lineal, gradual, and perpetual Feoffment of Trust contain'd in that Testament of *Renatus*: A Man need only read the Will, and the Tenor of the Feoffment of Trust, to be fully convinc'd; and the Application to the present Case, in favour of his Majesty, admits not the least Shadow of Difficulty.

The Gentlemen of *Neufchatel* cannot but lay Stress on that Consideration which is taken from the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, since it is a strong Argument for the Inalienability of their Country.

It is undoubtedly true, That the said Country in the Hands of the Lords in Possession, could not, according to the most certain Principles of Feodal Law, be alienated without the Consent of the Direct and Paramount Lords, and the Possession being once consolidated with the Direct and Paramount Fief, and so brought into the Royal House

*of Prussia, the Inseparable Duration of Both, is for ever establish'd.*

But, at all Events, the States or People of *Neufchatel* can never be at a Loss for the Choice of a Sovereign; for they will always find him mark'd out in some of the Descendants of the Illustrious and Numerous Family of *Nassau*, according to the Order set down in the Will and Testament of Prince *Renatus*, who did thereby secure the Succession of that Principality to all future Ages.

We shall not spend Time in confuting the pretended Intails of the Years 1416 and 1417, which serv'd to colour the Vexations exercised by the Dukes of *Longueville* against the House of *Nassau*, and occasion'd several Decrees by them obtain'd, which have been vacated, repeal'd, and disannull'd by the subsequent Treaties of Peace; and by several Letters of Replevy of the Kings of *France*. The Discussing of those Particulars would carry us too far; and we may afterwards enter upon it, if his *Prussian* Majesty's Adversaries should alledge those Intails, to support their bad Cause. In the mean time, we think we have abundantly justify'd, That the Rights of the House of *Chalon* have lawfully been made over to that of *Nassau*, and transmitted to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

### THE THIRD PROPOSITION.

*That the Lordship in Possession of the Vassal Counts of Neufchatel, was extinct by the Death of John of Friburg, which hapned in the Year 1457; and that from that time, that Fief has been reunited and consolidated to the direct Lordships of the Princes of Chalon.*

It must be allow'd as certain, what the publick Deeds justify, viz. That in Truth the Fief of *Neufchatel* was granted, without either Condition or Restriction, by the Emperor *Radolph*, to *John* of *Chalon*, to be possess'd by him and his lawful Heirs for ever; but that Country was afterwards given to *Rolin* of *Neufchatel*, on Conditions and Clauses, which restraining and limiting the Right of that Vassal, preserve and secure that of the Lord *Paramount*,



mount, for the Return and Reunion of the Domain in Possession to the Direct Lordship.

The present Business, therefore, is to examine what those Clauses and Conditions are.

By the Recognizance of the Year 1311, it was expressly, agreed, 'That if *Raoul*, or *Rolin*, should leave no Male Issue, one of his Daughters, or Daughters of his Heirs, might resume the Fief, as if he himself had resum'd it; therefore, according to the Tenor of that Act, there was but one Daughter that was entituled to the resuming of the Fief, and only in case *Rolin* should die without Male Issue; which would have excluded *Isabella*, had there not been, in subsequent Acts, an Extension to the Succession of the Fief.

But as for the Homage and Recognizance, which *Lewis* made for the Fief of *Neufchatel* in 1357, the Right of Succession was extended to several of his Daughters, or those of his Male Issue, in case they should die without Male Heirs.

Wherefore this last Act being the Rule we are to go by, it is necessary to consider the Tenor thereof, in order to know the Persons that can be admitted to the Resumption of the Fief, and those that ought to be excluded.

That Homage expressly imports, 'That in case *Lewis* or his Heirs should die without Male Issue, his Daughters, or the Daughters of his Heirs, one or several of the House of *Neufchatel*, might resume the Fief of *John* of *Chalon*. Thus you see the Resumption of the Fief of Daughters was stipulated, and precisely regulated, both for the Cases that might happen, and the Quality of Persons: The Cases are, 'The Decease either of the Vassal, without Males, or of his Heirs without Male Issue. 'The Persons are the Daughters of the Vassal, or of his Male Heirs, one or several of the House of *Neufchatel*.

'Tis manifestly and undeniably evident, That the Daughters alone, in the first Line of the Vassal Counts of *Neufchatel*, or those of their Male Issue, are called to the Succession of the Fief, there being none but they that are properly of the Name and Family of *Neufchatel*; and that their Issue, either Male or Female, are, without Contradiction,

of another Name and Family; *Filia est Finis Familie.*

This Maxim being laid, 'tis certain that *Lewis* of *Neufchatel* having left no Male Issue, *Isabella* and *Varennæ*, his two Daughters, were capacitated to be admitted to the Resumption of the Fief, as the first was, and enjoy'd the same till Death. But 'tis certain also, That none of their Descendents could not have the least Right to pretend to it, as not being of the House of *Neufchatel*.

Nevertheless, *John* of *Chalon*, the fourth of that Name, Prince of *Orange*, yielding his Right, granted the Investiture to *Conradus* of *Friburg*, Son of *Varennæ*, and Nephew of *Isabella*, a Stranger to the House of *Neufchatel*; but who becoming thereby Count of *Neufchatel*, acquired also to his Family, the Title and Name of the House of *Neufchatel*.

In relation to which, it is necessary to observe: First, That in the Replevy of that Fief (of the 24th of Aug. 1407.) which *John* of *Chalon* had caus'd to be seiz'd, upon the Non-Delivery of a Register, that Prince puts in an exprefs Reservation of his Rights for the future. Every Body knows the Drift of such Reservations and Protestations, which is, to preserve ones Right in Cases that may happen for the future.

Secondly, That *Conradus* having no lawful Calling to that Fief, and having been invested by the Lord Paramount's Indulgence only, that Fief did thereby become a new Fief in his Hands. *Feudum fit Novum*, (say the Civilians) *quando conceditur illis, qui in eo succedere non poterant*. From whence it follows, That the Descendents of that *Conradus* failing in the Year 1457. by the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, without Issue, the Fief return'd, without Controversy, to the Lord Paramount; nor had any of the Collateral Relations any Right to claim it: For, *in Feudo Novo Collaterales Acquirentis succedere non possunt*.

Thirdly, 'Tis what *Conradus* of *Friburg* acknowledg'd himself, by the Homage he made to *John* of *Chalon*, the 24th of August, 1407. for he only reserves therein the Succession and Resumption of the Fief for his Male Heirs, and those failing, for his Daughters, and the Daughters of his Male Heirs, one or  
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more of the House of Neufchatel; that is, of his Name and Family, which became the House of Neufchatel, by his Lord's free Grant.

Fourthly, The Exclusion of Conradus of Friburg's Collateral Relations is also expressly stipulated by the famous Homage the Council and Corporation of the City of Neufchatel paid to John of Chalon IV. their Sovereign Lord, on the 13th of August, 1406. which contains a clear and express Law, to determine the future Succession of the Fief, and against which no pertinent Objection can be made: We forbear making, in this Place, all the Reflexions, that may be made upon that Act, which was the Result of the Prince of Chalon's Journey to Neufchatel, in order to compose the Differences between the Count-Vassal, and the Inhabitants; neither will we mention the good Regulations he made there, by Confirming the Privileges and Franchises of the City, which Conradus of Friburg had attempted to curtail.

It will suffice to observe, That one of that Homage's Clauses does positively import, *That in case Conradus should die without Issue, or that either he or his Heirs should make over by Will, or otherwise, the Country to others besides their Children, they should from that time acknowledge no other immediate Lords, but the Prince John of Chalon, or his Heirs.* This Deed carries the greater Weight with it, in relation to the Regulation of the Succession which is therein contain'd, by reason it was confirm'd by the above-mention'd Homage of Conradus, in the Year 1407, and by that of John of Friburg, his Son, in the Year 1453.

It is plain from what has been observ'd, That that John of Friburg dying without Issue, could not make over the Fief to any of his Collateral Relations, and that Rodolphus of Hochberg, who was of a strange Family, and none of the Descendants either of Conradus or John of Friburg, much less of the House of Neufchatel, had no Right to pretend to it; so that having intruded into it, by Virtue of his Cousin's Testamentary Disposition, notwithstanding the Seizure of Lewis of Chalon, he can never be look'd upon as a lawful Possessor.

It would be too tedious, to deduce all the Artifices and Violences used by *Rodolphus of Hochberg* and his Successors, to maintain themselves in that unjust Possession of the Dutchy of *Neufchatel*. It might, besides, be shewn, that supposing *Rodolphus of Hochberg* had had a Right, both he and his Successors forfeited the same, by several Cases of Felony into which they have fallen, and which would have made them liable to a Deprivation of the Fief, in case they could have been look'd upon as lawful Vassals. We might, upon that score, mention the unlawful Alienations of that Fief, without the Consent of their Direct and Paramount Lords; The Disowning and Renouncing of those very Lords, by the said Vassals pretending rashly to arrogate to themselves the Sovereignty and Independency; and the express Declaration they made not to yield to them the Services they had been bound to perform by their Vassalage and Allegiance, often acknowledg'd by themselves and their Predecessors: But to answer the End of this Summary Account, what has already been represented is sufficient to demonstrate, that the Overture of this Fief was made in favour of the Counts of *Chalon*, the Direct Lords, by the Death of *John of Friburg*. We are now going to shew, that no Prescription can be oppos'd against that Right.

#### The Fourth PROPOSITION.

*That no Prescription can be oppos'd against the Action form'd by the Princes of Chalon, and their lawful Heirs, for the Reversion of the Fief of Neufchatel, which is at this time justly renew'd.*

We have shewn the Justice of this Reversion and Consolidation of the Fief, and consequently, that *Rodolphus of Hochberg* was not a lawful Possessor. It is proved by those Acts, that he possess'd himself of it by Violence and Force of Arms; that by means of armed Men he rendred useless the Putting in Possession the Direct Lord of the Fief; that he rejected all the reasonable Proposals that were made him for adjusting that Difference; and that he had  
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the Dexterity to make his Advantage of the Disposition of his Neighbours, and other Circumstances, to maintain himself in his unlawful Possession. It may be justify'd, That Philip of Hochberg, and the Dukes of Longueville, his universal Heirs, have, for the most Part, made use of the same Ways of Violence and Artifice to carry on, and even extend that Attempt; insomuch, that they labour'd to exempt themselves from all Vassalage.

All this may undoubtedly furnish sufficient and convincing Arguments against the pretended Prescription.

The Possession of the Marquis of Hochberg and his Successors, being manifestly Vicious, and grounded on Dishonesty, could never give Birth and Beginning to the Prescription.

The Possession that may be attended with a Prescription, ought to take its Root and Beginning from Honesty, without which it is void, and absolutely incapable of producing, at any time, not even in the Course of several Thousand Years, a Title to the Prescription.

Which, in particular, takes Place in Fiefs of Dignity, such as that which is now in Question. *Hoc est in jure fundatum, say the Civilians, quod in Ducatibus, Comitatus, vel similibus magnis Feudis per vim occupatis, presumitur mala fides, per quoscunque Successores, nec unquam prescribuntur.*

Secondly, There may even be found in the Law-Suit begun by the Dukes of Longueville, against the House of Nassau, for usurping the whole Succession of Chalon, invincible Arguments against the Prescription, with which their pretended Successors would now cover the Injustice of their Possession.

And indeed, the Princes of Orange, having, during the Time that Suit was depending, continually demanded the Reversion of the Fief of Neufchatel, and the contrary Party making no Exception, at Law, against their Demand, but, on the contrary, maintain'd, That it depended on the Principal Sentence on the Universal Succession; we may reasonably draw these two Consequences.

First, That the Dukes of Longueville never resumed their Prosecutions for the Succession of Chalon, but, at the same time, they renew'd the Action of the

*Princes of Chalon upon Neufchatel*; which, as they pretended, was a Dependence upon it.

*Secondly*, That the Principality of *Orange*, and other Estates of the Succession of the House of *Chalon*, having by all the publick Treaties, been restored to the Princes of *Nassau*, and they having been acknowledg'd Universal Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, their Right to the Fief of *Neufchatel*, which depended on it, has likewise been preserved to them.

*Thirdly*, It would be easie to prove, That even in Fact, the Possibility of Prescription being suppos'd, there never could be found in the Inaction, or Silence of the Counts of *Chalon*, a sufficient Time for producing it. 'Tis certain, that ever since *Lewis the Good*, in Favour of whom the Overture of the Fief was made in the Year 1457, and who caus'd Possession to be taken of it, all the Princes of that House, till *Philibert*, who was the last Male-Issue, have us'd, according to the Juncture of Times, all possible Endeavours for recovering this Principality. *Renatus* and *William* of *Nassau*, or their lawful Heirs, have, by a Law-Suit which was Twenty Years depending with the Dukes of *Longueville*, demanded this Reversion of their Fief.

All the publick Treaties of Peace, and several Bills of Replevy, have secur'd and preserv'd their Rights.

The Wars that have lasted from about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, till the middle of the following; those which the late King *William*, of *England*, of Immortal Memory, sustain'd during his whole Life, together with his Minority, and several other Considerations which History may furnish on that Subject, suffice manifestly to prove, that this Action, for the Recovery of *Neufchatel*, is devolved entire, and free from all Prescription, to the King of *Prussia*, who now lawfully prosecutes it. In a word, that which entirely secures this Action from all Prescription, is the Quality invested in him for prosecuting it.

It has already been observ'd, That the Fief of *Neufchatel* was bestowed in the Year 1288, upon *John* of *Chalon*, Second of that Name, for him and his lawful Heirs for ever. The King of *Prussia* is, with

without Contradiction, one of those lawful Heirs and Feodal Successors, call'd by the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, in his Will of 1544, authoriz'd, and solemnly confirm'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* Which, without doubt, forms a double Obstacle to the Prescription.

First, 'Tis certain, that each Feodal Successor has a Right, when the Overture is made in his Behalf, to resume the Fief, and claim all the Rights, without their being hindred, either by Deed, or the Neglect of their Predecessors, although the Course of several Ages might be objected.

Secondly, It is no less certain, That the Estates and Rights depending on a Feoffment of Trust, can never be forfeited by Prescription, *ita ut, say the Civilians, nec ipse gravatus, nec etiam tertius Possessor, etiam cum titulo præscribat, nec spatio centum Annorum, nec etiam currat millenaria præscriptio.* All the Feoffees of Trust, each in his Rank, being called by the Disposition of the Testator, and having each a proper and independent Right to the Estate of the Feoffment in Trust, they cannot be deprived of it by the Deed, much less by the Inaction of those who preceded them in Degree.

But if the Marquesses of *Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville* their Successors, could not extinguish, by Prescription, the Action of the House of *Chalon*, for the Reversion of the Fief, much less could they claim, by Prescription, the Rights of the Direct and Paramount Lord: Which might easily be proved by several Reasons we forbear to mention for Brevity sake.

However, we must not here omit the Sentence given in the Year 1576, by the Four Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, confirm'd by the other Nine at *Baden*, Eight Years after, against the Countesses of *Valangin*, who among other Means of Defence, insisting on that of Prescription, were adjudg'd to acknowledge their Vassalage to the Duke of *Longueville*, who produc'd Titles of the Years 1303 and 1316.

Lastly, the French Pretenders have the less Reason to oppose the Imperscriptibility in the present Case, because 'tis the only Ground, tho' ill adapted, of the Decrees of the Chambers of Reunion set up by the



the Most Christian King at Metz and Brisac, by Vertue whereof he has arrogated to himself, in full Peace, a great many Lordships, which the Possessors had quietly enjoy'd, during the Course of several Ages.

The Decree of the Parliament of *Besancon*, of the 24th of *April*, 1702, which adjudges to that Monarch the Lands of the House of *Chalon*, situated in *Burgundy*, sets forth as a principal Motive, ' That the Demesns of Princes being in their Nature UN-ALIENABLE, and incapable to lose that Quality, either for want of stipulating the Reversion, or by Process of Time, there ought to be a Case wherein the Reunion must take place; and that the Estates ought to return to the Whole, from which they were divided, when the primitive Title is produc'd.

This Maxim, which is true in several Respects, (but very ill applied in the Case of that Decree, as it were easie to prove) had already its Effect in the time of *Lewis* of *Chalon*, call'd *The Good*, Prince of *Orange*, in relation to the Demesn in Possession of the County of *Neufchatel*, by the Return that was made in his Favour, after the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, by Vertue of the primitive and uncontested Title of the Right of Superiority of the Princes of the House of *Chalon*, over that County.

And his *Prussian* Majesty having, as has been shewn, succeeded those Princes, he has, consequently, a just Reason to maintain, That by that indissoluble Reunion of Demesn in Possession, to the Direct Lordship of the County of *Neufchatel*, of the Member to the Head, and of a Part to the Whole; his Claim to the full Demesn of that County ought to take place, notwithstanding any Process of time, his Right being, in its Nature, above all Prescription.

Numb. VIII.

**The King of PRUSSIA's MANIFESTO,**

*Shewing, That his Right to the Principality of Neufchatel, is supported by the publick Interest; and that the People and private Persons of that State, have more Advantages to expect under his Majesty's Reign, than under the Government of his Competitors.*

**T**HE *Summary Treatise* which has been publish'd in behalf of his Majesty the King of Prussia, has so fully clear'd his Right to the entire Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, that it seem'd, at first, that nothing could be added to its Evidence.

Nevertheless, it has been consider'd since, that the same would appear more manifest, and make a more lively Impression, if it were shewn, That nothing is more consonant to the Interest of the Country, than his attaining his Right, and if the Fallacies of those who endeavour to suggest the contrary, were dissipated.

This is therefore what we have propos'd to do in this Writing. But before we enter upon it, we cannot but observe, That 'tis a strange thing to see how the *French Pretenders* are eager to excite the People in the Principality of *Neufchatel*, to reflect upon the Interest of their Country, in the present Conjunction, wherein the Acknowledging of their Sovereign is in Question.

'Tis certain, that as this Recognition may be attended with Consequences of the highest Importance, either for the Happiness or Misery of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, so great Concerns do undoubtedly deserve being taken into Consideration. We are therefore persuaded, That such an Advice is well receiv'd, and better relish'd, than if they propos'd the Maxim, *That the People are made for the Prince*; but that the contrary Position be insinuated on the Part of the Pretenders who came from the Court of *France*, 'tis what, we must confess, we are surpriz'd at; and which, in all appearance, the People of this Country did not expect.

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~ If they have nothing to suspect from all that is told them, to prepossess them against his *Prussian* Majesty, and to incline towards the *French* Government, is wholly left to their Judgment. However, his Majesty's maintaining his Right to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, not being so much with design to seek his own Advantages, as to improve and establish the Prosperity of the People of this Sovereignty, We are so little afraid, in favour of that Monarch, that the Reasons of Policy and Interest, which ought to weigh with the said People, should be examin'd; and so fully persuaded that the Success of his lawful Claim, is, upon all Accounts, agreeable to the Good of their Country; That instead of hindring either the Corporations of this State, or private Persons, from being intent upon their Interest in this Conjunction, we declare, That his Majesty shall be glad if they take it into their most serious Consideration.

In order to help them in it, we will compare what they have either to hope or fear on both sides. But, first of all, it is proper to lay down the Standard, by which one may measure the Good and the Evil in Question.

Every one easily conceives, That both the Happiness and greatest Concern of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, consist in a quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Liberties and Immunities, both Spiritual and Temporal, and in transmitting the same to their Posterity: And on the contrary, that whatever may trouble and interrupt the Enjoyment of the said Liberties, ought to be look'd upon as a Misfortune that cannot but be attended by a great many other.

Therefore the only Thing that we have now to consider, is, under what Government that Happiness is to be hoped for, or that Misfortune dreaded; and because the same depends upon either the WILL, or POWER of the Governing Prince, to do Good or Ill to his Subjects, 'tis with respect to those Two Qualities we ought to make the Comparison we have undertaken.

To begin with Good-Will, we shall not content our selves with assuring the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*'s Benevolence

volence, and telling them, That that Great Prince is animated with a Tender and Paternal Affection in their Favour : For altho' it be most certain, yet because the other Pretenders may say the same to them, we will not undertake to over-match them in Expressions ; But what sets the King of *Prussia's* Good-Will far above theirs, and plainly shews the difference between them, is, That his Majesty's is free and independent : it is proved and supported by an infinite Number of Instances ; And lastly, it is generous and disinterested : Which Three Characters do so advantageously distinguish his *Prussian* Majesty from his Competitors, that they cannot vy with him in any of those Respects.

And indeed, as for those that are Subjects of, and Dependents upon an absolute Master, can it be said, that they are free to purpose or act any thing but what their Sovereign pleases ? What signifie all the Hopes, Promises, and Assurances they may give, if they do not suit with their Monarch ? What became of those the Prince of *Conti* gave to the People of *Orange*, when the *French* King his Lord would have things otherwise ?

We will not press this Point of Dependency, about which many things might be said, particularly in relation to the Steps of the Court of *France*, during the late Troubles of *Neufchatel* ; but content our selves with making these Two Observations : First, That none of the *French* Pretenders would so much as have dared to set up for a Competitor, or stir about it, if the same had been in the least displeasing to his Most Christian Majesty : Witness the Submissions they eagerly made to him, when they ask'd his Leave to go to *Neufchatel* ; and what one of them, in particular, told him, when in order to surpass the Sacrifice of the rest ; ' He offer'd ' to command the Troops his Majesty would be ' pleased to entrust him with, if he had a mind to ' subdue the State of *Neufchatel*. The other Observation is about the Constraint that Monarch has put, on several Occasions, upon the Dutches of *Nemours*. All the World has seen that he has curb'd her so far, as not to dare to vindicate the Insults that were offer'd to the Authority she exercis'd ; That he would force her to cause a Minister, whom she had not

not suspended, to be restored, when his Restoration did not belong to her; That, besides that, he obliged her to part with a faithful Governour, with whose Services she was highly satisfy'd; And that after she had nam'd another, he would still have him turn'd out.

'Tis true, that when she saw, that they would strain her Submission to that Extremity, she had the Courage to stand against the Will of her Sovereign, and to expose herself to his Disgrace, which she felt in a long Exile; but that's an unprecedented Example, which shall never be imitated; and 'tis not even to be imagin'd, That any of the *French* Pretenders would so much as own, that he is capable to harbour such a Thought. In short, by all past Transactions, we may lay this Position, That no Subject of *France* will ever be Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, (as has been said in the *Summary Treatise*) but as far, and in such a manner, as the King his Master shall please.

But supposing that a Pretender, Subject to another, might have an independent Good-Will, could it be said, That, like to that of the King of *Prussia*, it is proved and supported by so great a Number of Instances? By no means: Since that Monarch is in such an Exaltation, as has furnish'd him with Occasions to shew his Royal Beneficence in so universal and so signal a manner, 'That not only above Fifty Thousand Persecuted *French*, who have found a Sanctuary, and very advantageous Settlements in his Dominions, are as many irrefragable Witnesses of his Propensity to do Good; but that, in general, all the People God Almighty has subjected to him, may testify it by their own Experience.

But what still heightens that Propensity, is the Generosity and Disinterestedness of that Gracious Prince, who (as was hinted before) has nothing in view, but to render the People of this Principality as happy as is possible, and not to increase either his own Greatness or Riches: But can these Purposes be equally ascribed to those who have not yet tasted of Sovereignty, and who, to support the Pomp of it, would think it convenient to make use of the Revenues of *Neufchatel*?

To these Three Characters, we may add a Fourth, drawn from the Uniformity of Religion. 'Tis needless to say what Weight this Consideration ought to have, and what Conviction it ought to operate in the Minds of the People of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*, who profess the same Religion with his *Prussian* Majesty : Every one may be much better persuaded of the Efficacy of such a Motive, by what he feels within himself, than by all that could be suggested to him. And therefore we shall not enlarge to shew how much so Sacred a Name is capable to fortifie and confirm, in the Heart of a Sovereign, the Affection and Benevolence he has for his Subjects ; Let it suffice to observe, ' That nothing can be a surer Pledge of the Affections of the Heart, than the Motives of CONSCIENCE and RELIGION.

But because it is not enough to wish one well, unless one has, at the same time, the Power to do him Good, we must now examine whether, in this last respect, the Advantage is not still visible on his *Prussian* Majesty's side.

This is a Truth that admits of no Doubt, since it cannot be denied, that his Majesty's Power far surpasses that of his Competitors, and that he has, without Comparison, more Occasions, Ability, and Means than they, to procure to the People of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*, the Advantages, both general and particular, which they may desire, either in Spiritualities or Temporalities.

As to the first, Do they wish the Establishment of their Religion ? The Reformed may, without Controversie, expect it much sooner, and more securely, under a Protestant Potentate, than under a Popish Government ; The thing speaks itself.

And as to those of the Castellany of *Landeron*, who are *Roman* Catholicks, they have no less Reason than the other Subjects of the State, to rest secure, That they shall enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion under the Reign of his *Prussian* Majesty, and his Posterity, without ever having Cause to fear any Failure of Promise, or Persecution ; since such Means of Conversion are altogether repugnant to the Principles of the Reformed.

But this will be best evidenced by Examples, especially if we confine our selves to those that directly regard his *Prussian* Majesty; for 'tis but considering how he governs his Subjects that profess the *Romish* Religion in his Dominions, to know how he will govern those of the same Persuasion, in the State of *Neufchatel*. The Catholics of the City of *Königsberg*, the Capital of *Prussia*, those of the Dutchy of *Magdeburgh*, Dutchy of *Cleves*, Principality of *Halberstad*, Principality of *Minden*, and, lastly, those of the County of *Marck*, may be ask'd, whether they do not freely and quietly enjoy the Exercise of their Religion? Whether they are not fully preserv'd and maintain'd in the same? And whether the least Vexation was ever offer'd, either to them or their Ancestors?

The Testimony of so many thousands of Persons will, undoubtedly, remove the Jealousies of the most distrustful; Nevertheless, if particular Assurances should still be desired, in favour of the Catholick Parishes of the *Castellany* of *Länderon*, his Majesty will make no difficulty, both for their own Satisfaction, and that of the laudable Catholick Cantons in Confederacy with *Neufchatel*, to enter into all Engagements that shall be thought proper for that end.

If the People of *Neufchatel* desire still something more, concerning Spiritualities; as, to increase the Number of Churches, Parishes and Pastors, to assign them Revenues, and to augment the same where they are not sufficient, to provide for the Subsistence of the Poor, and furnish them with means of being usefully employ'd, to set up an Academy in the Capital City, and new Schools in the other Places of the State, where it shall be judg'd necessary; In a word, if they desire that the Revenues, which formerly belong'd to the Church, be bestow'd on pious Uses, is there any among all the Pretenders, who has the Ability and Power, like his *Prussian* Majesty, to sacrifice as much of those Revenues as shall be necessary, towards all manner of pious Works?

The Application he shall make of the same, according to Exigencies and Occasions, will even be attended with this farther Advantage, That as the  
People



People of the Country shall profit by it, the Money in Specie shall remain in it, and that considerable Sums arising from Ecclesiastical Revenues, shall not, as heretofore, be yearly wasted in *Rome* and *Paris*.

Moreover, his Majesty designs to make another Application, that will still distinguish him more from his Competitors; and that is, a Fund out of his Revenues, to maintain in his Universities a certain Number of Scholats of this Principality, who will devote themselves to the Service of the Church, and may not have wherewithal to support the Charges of their Education.

As for Temporalities, it is no less certain, That his *Prussian* Majesty is able to fulfil the Desires of the People of this State, better than any of his Competitors.

For if they wish to have their Franchises and Liberties, and all the Grants made to them at divers times, confirm'd, so that every Corporation and Commonalty, and even every private Person, be maintain'd in their Rights, and in all the Immunities they enjoy, His Majesty will the more certainly do it, because it has been, and ever will be his inviolable Maxim, That all Sovereigns, who design to reign happy, ought to keep their Word, and the Fundamental Laws of their Dominions; maintain their Subjects in all their Privileges, and rather augment than curtail the same.

Do they wish, besides, That such Persons of the Country, as are capable to bear Dignities and publick Offices, be advanced, to them preferably to others? That new ones be created, as far as Necessity will require? That Salaries and Appointments be augmented, and new ones settled, that every body may have means to subsist in his Employment? In short, Do they wish, That Sciences, Arts, Trade, Handicrafts, and whatever may procure Plenty in the Country, may be render'd more and more flourishing by new Settlements? They may expect all this from his Majesty, who will be much better able than the other Pretenders, to bestow the necessary Expences towards the same.

But his Majesty will not stop there; and this distinguishes him still more eminently. He knows

## *The Appendix.*

that the Principality of *Neufchatel* is of so narrow a Compass, and so populous, that there is always a great Number of Persons who cannot find Means to employ themselves; and that most of them go elsewhere oftentimes to little purpose, to improve their Industry. He conceives, that nothing can be more advantageous to them, than to give them Overtures and Means to cultivate their Talents, and push their Fortunes; And therefore his Majesty, who is still intent upon every thing that may contribute towards their Common Good, has readily determin'd to open to them such Expedients as he judg'd most necessary, and most advantageous. This is what he proposes to do :

In the first place, to favour the Education of Children of Good Families, particularly of such as may stand in need of being eas'd in the Expence; his Majesty will constantly breed up a certain Number of them at his Court, in the Quality of his Pages.

Moreover, his Majesty being very solicitous about the Education of Men of Letters, he declares, that he will do the same in regard to those that shall study Law and Physick, as with those who shall study Divinity; and that he will maintain a certain Number of them in each Faculty.

Besides, his Majesty observing, That the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* are of a Martial Spirit, and naturally inclined to Arms, and that those who go out of their Country, most frequently addict themselves to them, notwithstanding the Difficulties they have to struggle with, to be advanced; his Majesty being desirous of seconding the Inclination of those Warlike People, is resolv'd to raise and maintain, at a good Pay, one or two Regiments, that shall be entirely composed of Persons of that Country; nor shall any other Nation be admitted into these Bodies, to the end that as many of those brave Men, Natives of the Principality, as shall be desirous to follow the Army, may have Means and Opportunities to advance themselves.

Lastly, If there be any Persons, who neither can, nor will make use of these particular Advantages, there are general ones, which they may all benefit themselves by, if they please: That is, they may pro-

procure to themselves all other Settlements that shall best suit with them, in such Places as they shall think fit, in the Cities, Towns, Territories and Dominions belonging to his Majesty; and every one of them improve there his Talent, in the Science, Art, Trade, Commerce and Profession he shall exercise: In a word, they may depend upon it, That all his Majesty's Dominions shall be to them a second Native Country; for by the Favour and Protection, with which that Great Prince will vouchsafe to honour them, they shall enjoy the same Comforts and Liberty, as in the Place of their Birth, and will even find there greater Advantages. But can they expect as much from the other Pretenders? We shall not any longer insist to shew, that no body can vy with his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in Point of Inclination, Power, and Means, to make the People of this Country happy. But because it may be alledg'd, That we have hitherto shewn Things only on the fair side, and that having enumerated the Blessings they may expect under the Government of that Monarch, if he becomes their Sovereign, it must, on the other hand, be examin'd, Whether that Happiness will be solid and lasting? And whether nothing may be fear'd to the contrary? This we are now going to do, by confuting the Illusions of those, that labour to prepossess the People of this State with ill-grounded Fears, against his Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

There are Two Prejudices, with which they chiefly endeavour to prepossess the Minds of the People. The first relates to the Resentment, which (they say) is to be fear'd from *France*; particularly, in case of a Rupture between Her and the Empire, if the States of *Neuchatel* accept of the King of *Prussia* for their Sovereign. But this Pretence of Fear vanishes of it self, as soon as we consider, That this Principality is universally acknowledg'd to be a Part of *Switzerland*, both by its Situation and Alliances with four Cantons, which gives it a Rank among the Co-Allies of *Switzerland*; That these Alliances in particular, are the Safety of this Country, since it cannot be invaded, without falling out with those four Cantons, which are the Principal of *Switzerland*, and who neither can, nor will, suffer it;

it; That the other Cantons, unally'd with the Principality of *Neufchatel*, have always own'd and acknowledg'd it, on several occasions, as a Member of the Helvetic Body; Witness the Letter to the Duke of *Guise*, Governor of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, in reference to the Customs and Duties on the Merchandizes imported into *France*; Witness the Act of Surrender made to the Lady *Jane* of *Hochberg*, of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; Witness also the Sentence given at the Diet of *Baden*, touching *Valangin*; Witness likewise the Including of *Neufchatel*, in all the Treaties of Alliance, which the *Switzers* have, at divers times, made with Foreign Powers, and particularly with *France*; Witness, in the last place, the Communion in which the Churches of *Neufchatel* have always been, and are still, with the Protestant Churches of *Switzerland*; and particularly the Part the Evangelick Diet at *Arau* took in the Affair of the Minister *Girard*, in the Year 1699. To which we may add, that *Neufchatel* has always been acknowledg'd abroad, as a Member of the Helvetic Body, by its being included, in that Quality, in several Treaties of Peace, especially in that of *Reswick*; and that the People of *Neufchatel* have constantly serv'd as *Switzers*, both in *France* and elsewhere.

The Bishop of *Basil* is a Prince of the Empire, the greatest part of his Lands lie without the Boundaries of *Switzerland*, and consequently, exposed to the Invasion of *France*. Besides, they are, without Dispute, a Fief of the Empire, and for that reason, that Prince contributes towards the Charges of the Empire, even towards the present War against *France*; Nevertheless, he lives in Peace and Safety with his Subjects, under the Shelter of his Alliance with the Catholick Cantons. By this means likewise, *Franche-Comté* has so long preserv'd a Neutrality, notwithstanding there was a War between *France* and *Spain*, because the *Swissers* were Guaranties of that Neutrality. And who but knows, that that Province would not at this time have been in the Hands of *France*, if the *Spaniards* had made the necessary steps in *Switzerland*, for preserving that Neutrality? The Principality of *Neufchatel* has likewise enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity, whilst *Spain* was

was in possession of *Franche-Comté*; even when the Crown was most powerful and formidable, and kept *Europe* in Awe, her Armies pass'd and repass'd several times along the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*, without doing any Mischief, altho' *Spain* was at War with *France*; and the Dukes of *Longueville* either commanded or served in the *French* Armies even in the *Franche-Comté*; nor was the Peace between that Province and the County of *Neufchatel*, ever disturb'd upon that Score. Nay more, the Inhabitants of *Franche-Comté* flying at that time, at the Approach of the *French* Army, retir'd to the Country of *Neufchatel*, with the knowledge, and in the very sight of the Duke of *Longueville*, who even order'd his Governor, and the Council of State, to give them a kind Entertainment; so true it is, that there was a Difference to be made, between a Duke of *Longueville*, and a Prince of *Neufchatel*; between a *French* General, and a Member of the *Helvetic* Body; the *French* and the *Spaniards* being equally persuaded, that the State of *Neufchatel* ought ever to follow the Motions and Interests of the *Helvetic* Body, as being a part of it. So that when the King of *Prussia* becomes Prince of *Neufchatel*, he needs only confirm and renew the Alliances, which this State has already made with the four Cantons, to provide for their entire Security. This his Majesty is fully dispos'd to do, and even to extend and enlarge those Alliances, and make new ones, if it be thought proper, either with the 13 Cantons, or at least with all the Protestant ones. Besides, his Majesty may still take other good Measures abroad, since he is so potent a Prince, that *France* will make no Difficulty (supposing she always possesses *Franche-Comté*) to contract with his *Prussian* Majesty a perpetual Treaty of Neutrality, for the Principality of *Neufchatel*, with the Guaranty of all the Cantons in general, or of all those in particular, that shall be willing to enter into it, and whose greatest Interest it is to provide for its Preservation. By these Means the Peace and Tranquillity of this State may be secured on lasting and unmovable Foundations.

The second Prejudice, which they endeavour to suggest against his *Prussian* Majesty, is, that if the *Marquesses* of *Hochberg* and their Successors, have

not had that Right, which they arrogated to themselves, and exercised; whatever they have done and granted, in favour of the Corporations and private Persons of this State, becomes void: so that all the Advantages derived from them, will be lost. But 'tis not to be believ'd, that any Body can be caught with this Illusion, particularly after the Declarations his Majesty has made of his Views and Intentions. And indeed, 'tis not to be imagin'd, that so good a Prince can repine at the Privileges, which the People of this Country have obtain'd, even from those that have held the Place of true Sovereigns. His Majesty being not only persuaded, that they would have obtain'd more of their lawful Princes, but also that it would be repugnant to Equity, that People that have acted sincerely, should suffer for other Peoples Deeds; and not be able to procure to themselves any Privilege, during the long Continuance of an Intrusion, which hapned without their Fault. Therefore we still repeat it, 'tis not his Majesty's Intention, to repeal the Grants made to the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, by any of their former Governours. On the contrary, he promises, and positively obliges himself, generally to confirm, as soon as he has been acknowledged, all the Franchises, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, Laws, Uses and Customs, written, and not written, which the People actually enjoy; and expressly to ratify all Conveyances, Privileges, Leases, Grants; in a word, all perpetual Titles, of what nature soever they be, that have been formerly granted, both to the Corporations and private Persons of the State, by all the Persons that have ruled over them, either by Right or by Fact; particularly by *Rudolph* of *Hochberg*, and all his Successors, and above all things, by the late Dutches of *Nemours*. And this his Majesty will do in the best form possible, being resolv'd to give all the Security that can be reasonably expected. But if, after all this, some Persons should still retain some Diffidence, it must be said, that they are strangely prepossessed, and that it's in vain to speak to People of such a Character.

To conclude this Writing, there only remains to desire those that shall read it, to keep still in sight the Motive and Aim which was set down at the begin-

beginning, and not to fancy that we only endeavour to dazzle the People by Reasons of Interest, and divert their View from Reasons of Right; as if the present Business were only to examine, which of all the Competitors suits best, in order to give him the Preference, without any Regard to the Rules of Justice. No, neither his *Prussian* Majesty, nor any one in his behalf, has had, or is capable of having such Thoughts. And indeed, it is only after the Rights of his Majesty have been prov'd in a convincing manner, in the Summary Treatise which has been publish'd, that we undertook to draw up this Manifesto, to prevent the disguising the true Interest of the Country, from hindring that Conviction and Persuasion, which Truth ought naturally to operate; and even to engage those that love Justice, to bestow the more Attention on the Reading of that Treatise, it being certain, that the more the Justice of a thing appears, under advantageous Ideas, the easier Access she finds to the Minds and Affections of Men. Therefore this Writing ought not to be separated from the former, but join'd together, as mutually supporting each other, and making this Truth appear; that, at the same time, his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, shall have Justice done him, you will at once discharge what you owe to God, your Country, your Selves, your Family, and your Posterity: In a word, that thereby the Magistrates, Corporations and Members of this State, will have the Satisfaction to find their Advantage in their Duty.

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## Numb. IX.

*General Articles, drawn up and proposed, in the Name and Behalf of all the Corporations and Companies of the Principality of Neufchatel and Valangin. And afterwards agreed unto, and granted, by his Excellency the Count of Metternich, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia; with his Majesty's Act of Ratification, and Confirmation of the Manifesto printed and publish'd in his Name.*

*General Articles for the whole State.*

**I. THAT RELIGION** shall be inviolably preserv'd and maintain'd in the State it is in at present, without making any Innovation therein. And for that end:

1st, That according to what was regulated at the beginning of the Reformation, the sole Exercise of the **PROTESTANT** Religion shall be perform'd in the whole State, except in the Parishes of *Landeron* and *Cressier*: But the Prince, or the Person representing him, shall have the Liberty to perform the private and particular Exercise of their Religion, in the Place of their usual Residence; for themselves, their Families, and Domesticks.

2dly, That the Order of the Ecclesiastical Discipline shall be maintain'd, according to the Custom hitherto used, both in the Consistories, and the Assembly of Ministers: That the said Assembly shall freely enjoy all their Rights, and particularly that, which they have, and are in possession of, to chuse, suspend, depose and change the Ministers, and without hindrance to decide Matters concerning the Holy Ministry; and when, by the mutual Consent of the said Assembly, and of the People of any Place of this State, it shall be thought fit to erect any new Church, upon any Fund whatsoever, the Sovereign shall be obliged to give his Assent to, and authorize the same, as soon as desired.

3dly,

3dly, ' The Revenues of the Church, being, since the Reformation, in the Sovereign's hands, and there being several Places in this State, where, for want of Funds, the Edification of the People cannot be provided for; it shall be agreed, That an Annual Sum shall be rais'd on those Revenues, which shall be constantly apply'd to religious Use where Necessity shall require, both in the Town and the rest of the State.

4thly, ' That no Person shall be permitted to settle in a Place, where a Religion different from his is professed: That if a Protestant has a mind to turn *Roman Catholick*, he shall go and live in a *Roman Catholick* Parish; and the *Roman Catholicks* that shall become Protestants, shall reside in a Protestant Parish; and that neither Party shall seduce, or take away each others Children, to make them embrace another Religion.

5thly, ' That in all the Protestant Places of this State, the Offices and Employments shall be bestow'd on Protestants: And the Places and Offices in the Castellany of *Landeron* shall be given to *Roman Catholicks*.

' II. ' That all Persons that are not natural-born Subjects of this Country, altho' they should be naturaliz'd or born of naturaliz'd Parents before their Naturalization, shall, for the future, and for ever, be declared incapable of possessing in this State, any Employment, either Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastick, in any manner, or under any pretence whatsoever: Which Incapacity shall extend to the natural-born Subjects of this State, who may have settled in another Country, or bound themselves, by any Office or Place, to any other Prince or State. Provided, that the Place of Governour be formally excepted from this Article; and that the same shall not prejudice the Rights the Assembly of Ministers enjoys, and has ever exercis'd, of calling Ministers from other Places, in case of Necessity.

III. ' That, according as has been expressly inserted in the Charter of *Franchises*, both of the City and Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and the Burghers of *Valangin*, the Subjects of the State may freely go out of the Country, to travel, or otherwise; and even

even serve in the Wars, provided they do not serve a Prince or State, with whom the Prince, as Sovereign of Neufchatel, shall be at War; as has been constantly practised of old. But nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for any to raise or lift Soldiers, in this State, without the requisite Allowance and Permission. Moreover, according to the express and formal Articles of the Charter, both of the Burghers of Neufchatel, and those of Valangin, this State shall not be involv'd in any War, nor the Subjects thereof compell'd to march, except it be for the proper War of the Prince; that is to say, for the Defence of the State, and for the Wars the Prince may have, as Sovereign of Neufchatel, and not otherwise: So that if he be at War upon Account of some other State, Lands, or Lordships, the State of Neufchatel, shall not be obliged to enter into it; but is in such a Case to remain Neuter, except the whole Helvetick Body in general, should concern themselves in it.

IV. That Care be taken, that Justice be well and expeditiously administer'd. And for that end:

1<sup>st</sup>, That the ordinary States, both of Neufchatel and Valangin, meet at least once a Year, in the Month of May: And nevertheless, Assemblies shall be extraordinarily conven'd, for the Claims, Decrees and Accessories, as was regulated some Years ago.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That the Sovereign take Care, that the Custom-Law of the Land, be forthwith revised, explain'd, corrected, and augmented, if need be; that the same may be digested in Writing, into a plain, compendious, and easie Body; the Franchises and Liberties of all the Bodies of the State remaining safe and entire.

3<sup>dly</sup>, That the Demands of the Officers of the Principality, be clear, and precise; so that they be oblig'd to declare, whether they sue in a Civil or Criminal Action: In which, however, some reasonable Expedient may be found out, to prevent all Inconveniences in that Respect.

V. That in the Commissions of Officers of Justice of this State, instead of the Clause, *durante Bene placito*, it shall be inserted, *quam diu se bene gesserint*. So that neither they, nor the Notaries, may

may be remov'd from their Places and Offices, but upon full Proof of their Misdemeanors.

VI. That the Dispensations of Marriage, until the third Cousin-Germans exclusive, be entirely abolish'd, as a Thing incompatible with our Reformation.

VII. That the Oaths of Notaries be in all respects regulated as formerly, and the Innovations made therein, suppress'd.

VIII. That for the future, the Prince may make what Recognizance he shall think fit: Provided it be at his own Charge, and the Burghers and Subjects be not oblig'd to contribute any thing towards it.

IX. *Lastly*, And that for the future, the Sovereign, immediately after he has been acknowledged and invested in the Sovereignty, shall take the usual Oath, both to the City of *Neufchatel*, and the other Bodies of the State, either in Person, if present, or by Proxy, if absent, as has been practis'd in all Ages; whereunto he shall add a general Promise and Assurance, That he confirms, as much as is necessary, the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the State in general; including therein the abovemention'd Articles, and all the Rights, Franchises, and Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, good ancient Customs written and not written, of each Body and Corporation being part of this State; as also all perpetual, real and personal Concessions, and in what manner soever the same may have been granted, by all the preceding Princes, and their Guardians, and particularly by the late Dutchess of *Nemours*, our Sovereign Princess.

*A Memorial deliver'd by his Excellency Count Metternich, to the Four Ministreaux (or Ministers of State) Council and Corporation of the City of Neufchatel; in which he agrees to, and grants, in the Name of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the General Articles before-mention'd.*

THE General Articles, which you demand for the State, were communicated to Me but few Day ago. You may easily have judg'd, That I would

would readily give my Consent to them, in the Name of his Majesty, by Virtue of the Full Powers given me; considering, the most Material of those Articles are comprehended in the Manifesto I lately publish'd, and that I have already offer'd you more ample and essential Advantages, than those you demand.

His Majesty has not only particularly order'd me, charily to preserve all your Franchises and Liberties, which are as ancient as your Constitution, as well as all the Privileges and Concessions, which the Possessors of this State have successively granted you; but also any thing that may, for the future, be most useful and most advantageous to you, and any thing conducing towards Maintaining your Religion and Securing your Tranquillity, Avoiding all manner of Contests between the Prince and you, and Preventing the Molestation of private Persons; in a word, I am charg'd to procure you all the Favours and Advantages, you can reasonably desire.

Being therefore acquainted with his Majesty's favourable Intentions, I readily grant, in his Name, in the most authentick manner, the Nine General Articles you demand for the State. However, I desire you to explain to me the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Articles; with a Design only to know exactly your Thoughts on that Subject, and not to raise any Scruple about them; being persuaded, that you will demand nothing but what is just and reasonable. I am confident, *Gentlemen*, that if you are thorowly acquainted with his Majesty's upright Intentions, you not only depend on the Reality, and constant Continuance of the Promises I make you on his part, but that you are also persuaded, that his generous Soul will induce him considerably to enlarge the Advantages I have made you hope for. In the mean time, you shall, at all times, have the laudable Canton of *Bern* for Umpire between his Majesty and you, as well in regard to your ancient Franchises, Immunities, and Privileges, as in relation to the new Concessions, which I grant you, in his Majesty's Name, and may, for the future, grant you. I likewise declare to you, in the King's Name, that he will not

not, only consent, that her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, and their High-Mightinesses, be Guarantées of all my engagements, but even that his Majesty will, with Pleasure, use his Endeavours to procure you that Guaranty.

You will be told, *Gentlemen*, That the *French* Pretenders can likewise make you Offers. But what Security have you for the Performance of their Word? For altho' you might depend upon the Sincerity of their Intentions, would they be more at liberty to discharge their Promises to you, than the Prince of *Conti* has been in respect to the Inhabitants of the Principality of *Orange*? I may even add, That the Canton of *Bern*, tho' most considerable, could perhaps hardly support you against the Attempts of *France*, and the Pretenders of that Nation, without the Concurrence of the High Allies.

As to the particular Offers, which the Prince of *Conti* makes you, they seem strange enough to me. He will establish an *Inalienability*, which you have already without him, and which, if you fall into his Hands, can subsist no longer than the Court of *France* shall think fit. He will, by an Expedient as suspicious as equivocal, and which would be impracticable in the Performance, secure you from the sad Fate which *Brittany*, *Bearn*, and so many other States, that have been incorporated into the Kingdom of *France*, and are become Provinces of it, have undergone. But your own Constitution, and the Justice you will do his Majesty, will sufficiently, and, in a much safer manner, secure you. He will grant you the Property of the Revenues of the Hospital, which from this Moment belongs to you. He will remit you the five Aids, which have already been remitted. He consents, that you be absolv'd from, and dispens'd with, your Oaths, in case he should fail in his Engagements; which is a natural Consequence of the reciprocal Oaths between your Prince and you. Besides, the Prince of *Conti* being solemnly excluded, and in a Manner that ought to be irrevocable, from all the Pretensions he had form'd upon your State, it would not be in the least surprizing

prizing, if he should make infinitely greater Offers than he has done.

But, *Gentlemen*, you ought not to ascribe the Engagements I now enter into with you, to a Design of Dazzling you, and of Obtaining thereby some Thing from the State, that is not entirely consonant to Justice. His Majesty's Rights are so well grounded, that the Evidence thereof cannot but determine, in his Favour, all Persons inclin'd to Right and Equity.

But the Good-Will the King my Master bears to a State so devoted as yours is to the HOLY RELIGION which he himself professes, and of which he is so zealous a Defender; the Satisfaction he takes in Governing his Subjects with Lenity; the Pleasure their Felicity gives him, *a Pleasure truly worthy of a King!* and the particular Esteem he has for you, are the true Motives, which, from this time, and shall always, for the future, engage him, to bestow his Favours upon you.

As for my own part, it will prove a most complete Joy to me, if I can contribute any thing towards making you sensible, more and more, of the Effects of his Majesty's generous and sincere Affection for your Interests. *Neuschâtel, August 16. 1707.*

*Sign'd,*

*Count of Metternich.*

*An Act of Ratification and Confirmation made by his Majesty the King of Prussia, of the Manifesto printed and publish'd, in his Name.*

**F**rederick, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Markgrave and Elector of Brandenburg, Sovereign Prince of Orange, Duke of Magdeburgh, Cleves, Juliers, Bergh, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Cassubs and Vandals, in Silesia, and Crossen, Prince of Halberstad, Minden, Camin, and Meurs, Count of Hohenzollern, Ruppin, of Märck, Ravensberg, Hohenstein, Tecklenburg, Lingue, Buren, and Leerdaam, Marquis of Ter-Veere and Flushing, Lord of Ravensstein, Lavenburg, Butou, Arlay, and Breda. Be it known, that it having pleas'd God to call out  
of



of this World, Madam the Dutches of Nemours, and We having since thought fit, according to our Declaration, formerly issued out, to sue the Pretensions which we have to the entire Sovereignty of the Principality of *Nenfchatel* and *Vallengin*; We are glad to inform the Inhabitants of that Country, not only with the good, and indisputable Right which we have to that Principality, but also with the Advantages which we design to bestow on the People of that State, when they shall have submitted to our Government. And having for that end publish'd by our Minister of State and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in *Switzerland*, Count *Motternich*, a certain Manifesto, which lays open Part of those Advantages, We have been willing, in order to give the greater Assurances of the same to the Subjects of that Principality, to engage, as We do engage, by vertue of these Presents, for Us and our Successors, our Royal Word and Promise, not only to keep, accomplish and punctually perform, every thing contain'd in the said Manifesto, in all its Points and Articles, but also add thereunto other Benefits and Favours, and generally to contribute, as much as shall lie in our Power, towards the Tranquillity and Welfare of that Country, both in Spiratualities and Temporalities; and, at all times, to make it more flourishing. Promising to ratify, approve and hold good, whatever our Ambassador shall promise and grant in this respect, as well to the Inhabitants of that Principality in general, as to every one in particular, as if We ourselves had directly promised and granted the same. In Testimony where of, We have signed these Presents with our Hand, and caused our Royal Great Seal to be affix'd thereunto. Given at our Castle of *Charlottenburg*, August 10th, in the year of our Lord 1707. and of our Reign the Seventh.

Sign'd,

FREDERICK R.  
Count of *Wartemberg*.

*The great Seal is affix'd to this Ratification.*

Numb. X,

## Numb. X.

*The Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal about the Mismanagements of the Navy, presented to the Queen, on Monday the first Day of March, 1707 with her Majesty's Answer.*

*Die Mercurii, 25 Februarii, 1707.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly acquaint your Majesty, That early in this Session of Parliament, a Petition of several Merchants, on Behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of London, was presented to the House, whereby they complain'd of great Losses by the ill-timing of Convoys, and for want of Cruisers; so that they durst no longer engage the Remainder of their Estates to carry on their several Trades, unless immediate Care was taken to remedy these two main Causes of their Misfortunes.

This Petition containing Complaints of great Consequence to your Majesty's Subjects; and we being sensible, that nothing but a strict and impartial Enquiry into Matters of Fact could put them in a due Light, and enable us to distinguish between ill-grounded Clamours, and a just Cause of Complaint, in order to take the usual Method of being rightly and fully inform'd, did refer the Petition to a Committee, and did also refer to the same Committee several Papers, which the House had found necessary to call for from the proper Offices, for their better Information in divers things relating to the Navy.

The Committee having prepar'd a Report, and presented it to the House, upon a mature Consideration, it was approved and agreed to; and we think it our Duty humbly to lay the same before your Majesty.

The Lords Committees have heard many of the Petitioners upon their Oaths, and have caused them to put their Depositions into Writing, and sign the same.

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THE Lords Committees observing, that the Complaints of the Petitioners naturally fell under several Heads; for the greater Ease of the House, have endeavour'd, in their Report, to reduce the Evidence to the following Method, always referring, as they proceed, to the Depositions themselves.

One thing complain'd of, was, The Insufficiency of Convoys appointed for the Merchants, whereby their Ships had from time to time become a Prey to the Superior Force of the Enemy.

A Second Point was, The Merchants suffered great Discouragement by their being forced to wait long for Convoys, even after the time promised and prefixed for their Sailing, whereby the Charge of Seamens Wages, and Victuals, Demurrage of Shipping, Damage of Goods, and Loss of Markets, made Trading insupportable.

A Third Ground of Complaint was, The untimely and unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, whereby Trade (to the *West-Indies* especially) was in a manner ruin'd.

A Fourth was, The great Want of Cruisers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*.

A Fifth Complaint was, Concerning the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queen's Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*; as also upon their Return into the Ports of *Great Britain*, to the Endangering of many, and Loss of several Ships.

In Order to make out the first Head of their Complaint, relating to the Insufficiency of Convoys, they gave the following Instances:

First, In June, 1706. a Fleet of Merchant Ships, under Convoy of the *Gosport* Man of War, bound for the *West-Indies*, were attack'd in the *Soundings*, and the *Gosport*, and Eight or Nine of the Merchant Ships were taken.

Secondly, The *Lisbon* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, were attack'd in March, 1707, and about Fourteen Merchant Ships taken in the *Soundings*.

Thirdly, The *Newfoundland* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway's* Prize, were attack'd in April, and some of them taken.

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Fourthly,

*Fourthly*, The Coasting Convoy was attack'd in April off the Lands End.

*Fifthly*, The Convoy from the Downs, consisting of the *Hampton-Court*, the *Royal-Oak*, and the *Grafton*, sail'd the first of May last, and the next Day were attack'd in the Channel, and the *Hampton-Court* and the *Grafton*, and about Twenty Merchant Ships were taken by the *Dunkirk* Squadron.

A Sixth Instance was, That of the *Russia* Ships Outward bound this Year, which were attack'd by the *Dunkirk* Squadron, and Sixteen of them taken.

And farther, in respect to the *Russia* Fleet, Mr. Dawson inform'd their Lordships, That on the 29th of April, the Governor, and a Committee of the *Muscovia* Company attended the Prince's Council, to know what Convoy was appointed to conduct their Ships to *Archangel*: They were told, Their Convoy should be one Fourth, and two Fifth Rate Ships. Upon their representing their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron, it was told them from the Board, They need not be under any Apprehension on that Score; for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, which prov'd true; for on the Thursday following, the *Hampton-Court*, *Grafton*, and *Royal-Oak*, sail'd out of the Downs with the Ships under their Convoy, and the next Day, being the 2d of May, fell in with the *Dunkirk* Squadron.

To shew the Losses and Disappointments that have lately happen'd to the Fleets of the *Muscovia* Company, Mr. Dawson acquainted their Lordships with the Substance of a Petition lately presented by the *Muscovia* Company to the Prince's Council; and upon his Oath inform'd their Lordships of many Facts, in order to make good what was contained in that Petition: But those Facts being not particularly set down in his Deposition delivered to their Lordships, and sign'd by him, no Notice is taken of them in this Report.

The Merchants also desir'd, that Notice might be taken of the *Gazette* of the 8th of May last.

*Seventhly*, The Merchants instanced in the Convoy which went with the King of Portugal's Horses, and many other Merchants Ships, which was attack'd the 10th of October last, by the *Dunkirk* and *Brest* Squadrons joyn'd together, who burnt one of our

our Men of War, and took three others, with about 30 of our Merchants Ships.

To shew this, the Merchants produced the *Gazette* of the 3d of November, 1707.

These several Convoys having been thus attack'd in the *Soundings* and *Channel* in less than a Year and a half, the Merchants insisted was a convincing Proof of their Insufficiency.

The second Head of Complaint was, of the great Discouragement and Prejudice to Trade, by the Merchants being under a Necessity of waiting so long for Convoys, whereby their Charges were exceedingly increas'd, great Damages happened to their Cargoes, and their Markets were lost.

They said, If any of their Ships happen'd to escape the Enemy in their Return home, their Losses were much heightened by their long Lying for a Convoy to the River; which, though very much and long complain'd of, yet seldom met with any Redress.

One Instance of the Damages arising by the Delay of Convoys was, That several of our Merchants had Orders in July, 1704. for Buying great Quantities of Corn for the King of Portugal's Use, and had Assignments on the Treasury here for 100000 Pieces of Eight: Accordingly a great Quantity of Corn was bought in July and August, and frequent Applications made to the Prince's Council for Convoy, and they promis'd from time to time to take care of it; but the Convoy did not sail from *Portsmouth* till the 6th of February following, near seven Months after they had Orders: And by this Delay their Corn was in a very bad Condition.

The Merchants had an Order from the King of Portugal to the same purpose the Year before, but then they had worse Success in getting their Corn convoy'd to Portugal: And by these Disappointments, the Portugal Court was discouraged in sending Orders for more Corn from hence, not only by reason of the great Disappointment as to time, but by the Spoiling of the Corn, whereby our Corn was brought under great Disrepute; and they now supply themselves from *Holland*, and thereby the Dutch not only reap the Advantage thereof, but as the Corn comes chiefly to them from the *Baltick* Sea, it is a great Advantage to their Trade and Navigation.

The 25th of *March*, 1707. a Fleet sail'd for *Portugal*, but there was then a Prospect given, that there should soon go another Convoy. This encouraged the Shipping of great Quantities of Corn, and Woollen Manufactures; and the Heat of the Weather coming on, pressing Applications were made for that Convoy, but without Success.

The 10th of *August*, the Grand Fleet sail'd from *Portsmouth*, but took no Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

The Merchants having continued Petitioning, till about the latter End of *September*, then told the Prince's Council in plain Terms, That if they did not grant a Convoy immediately, the Goods aboard their Ships would inevitably perish in Port.

At that time they promised the *Norfolk* and *Warspight*; the Merchants prayed a small Ship might be added to see their Ships safe along the Coasts of *Portugal*, but that was denied; and the Prince's Council told them, The *Warspight* had Orders to that purpose.

The Merchants acquainted them, That so large a Ship at that Season durst not venture so near the Shoar as was necessary to protect the Trade from Privateers lying near the Shoar; and did also represent the Danger to which the main Fleet of Merchant Ships bound for *Lisbon*, would be exposed, if they proceeded with a single Man of War; but this was not regarded: So the Merchants were forc'd to submit, having some Chance for saving their Cargoes, if they proceeded; whereas they had none, if they continued longer in Port; for not only their Corn would be spoiled, but all their Woollen Manufactures were in Danger of Decaying by the heating of their Corn, as had been often experienced.

Soon after a Report came, That a *French* Squadron was cruising in the *Channel*, and an Embargo thereupon was laid on that Fleet. The *Portugal* Merchants drew up a Remonstrance, representing the great Hardships they had suffer'd: But it happen'd at the same time when their Remonstrance was presented to the Prince's Council, News came, That some *Dutch* homeward-bound *West-India* Ships, meeting with contrary Winds in the *Channel*, had been

been taken for *French*, and were put into *Portsmouth*. Upon this, the Merchants press'd they might proceed without delay, the Cause of the Embargo being remov'd: But the Board seem'd displeased with their Remonstrance, and told them, The Embargo had been laid by the Prince, and could not be taken off without his Direction; And that his Highness being then at *Newmarket*, it must take up time before such an Order could be sent; but if they would stay a Week longer, the *Exeter* should be added to the Convoy, and the *Nassau*, if she could get up in time; to which several of the Merchants did agree, and were obliged by the Board to sign a Paper to that Purpose.

The Fleet sail'd the 18th of *October*, with the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter*, but the *Nassau* did not joyn; which the Merchants said, was only for want of necessary Orders; for the Fleet was not under sail till Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night.

By reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Ships were taken out of the Fleet near *Portland*; and afterwards the Fleet meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled: Whereas the Merchant Ships (except some few which had fallen foul upon each other) proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only: But several more Ships were lost out of the Fleet by the Weakness of the Convoy, and Two Men of War, out of Three, being disabled, and forc'd to return, they thought it reasonable to conclude it could not be without some considerable Defects in the Ships when they went out.

Another Instance insisted upon, was, That a great Number of Merchant Ships having gotten into *Portsmouth* from *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Antegoa*, *Lisbon*, and other Parts, in *December 1706*. as also many Coasters; All these were detained there for Want of Convoy to the *Downs*, from that time to the 24th of *April* following, being between Four and Five Months, although frequent Applications were made to the Prince's Council, for Convoy to the *Downs*, from the Masters there, and the Owners at *London*, and many Promises given; and yet during that time, many of her Majesty's Ships lay



there in Harbour, and several Men of War pass'd by from *Plymouth*, without Calling for the Merchant Ships which lay there.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with the *East-India* Ships, and other Ships, from *Ireland*, pass'd by, without Calling in.

When these Merchant Ships came into *Portsmouth*, the *Southampton* lay ready fitted at *Spithead*, and continued there Two Months at least, and the *Anglesea* lay there a considerable time ready fitted.

During this time, several Frigats sail'd from *Portsmouth*, and cruised up as far as *Dungeness*, within seven Leagues of the *Downs*; but, for want of Orders, took no Ships with them.

Whilst these Ships lay there for want of Convoy, there were at *Spithead* the following Men of War, many of which lay there a considerable Time:

|                       |                         |                    |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| The <i>Anglesea</i> , | <i>Ruby</i> ,           | <i>Reserve</i> ,   |
| <i>Southampton</i> ,  | <i>Feversham</i> ,      | <i>Doer</i> ,      |
| <i>Swiftsure</i> ,    | <i>August</i> ,         | <i>Ramillics</i> , |
| <i>Warspight</i> ,    | <i>Nassau</i> , and the | <i>Sun Prize</i> , |
| <i>Severn</i> ,       | <i>Albemarle</i> .      | Two Fifth Rates.   |
| <i>Portland</i> ,     |                         |                    |

Some of these ( it was hoped, during the Westerly Winds, which were very frequent ) might have been ordered to have seen these Ships, being about Fifty or Sixty Sail, to the *Downs*, which was so near, about sixteen Hours Sail.

All this while the Merchants lay at great Charges, besides the Damage to their Cargoes; and the Loss of many of their Voyages for the following Season.

About the 10th of *February*, the *Ruby* and *Feversham*, appointed as Convoy for them, gave Sailing Orders, but were again countermanded, and the *Ruby* went into the Dock to clean.

Afterwards, upon farther Importunity, the *August* was ordered to joyn the *Ruby* and *Feversham*; but instead of going for the *Downs*, they went first to fetch the Coalters from *Topsham*, and then came to call for the Ships at *Portsmouth*.

About the beginning of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and

and Mr. Jones let several Ships to Freight to the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office, for the Queen's Service directly to *Jamaica*: Being told, the Convoy waited for them, they were bound by Charter-party to be at the Nore the 15th of November following, on Penalty of losing Five Shillings per Ton Freight.

Their Ships were ready, and the Wind was fair, but they were detain'd for the Convoy, and carried from Place to Place, from the Downs to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, thence to *Ireland*, thence to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa*, staying at each Place, so that they arriv'd not at *Jamaica* till the 3d of June last, to the Ruine of their Voyage, and their Ships, of which they just then had an Account, that they are lately come back to *Ireland*.

Mr. Coward, the 11th of February last, let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling in the Queen's Service for *Lisbon*, the *Walthamstow-Galley*, (and as he was bound by Charter-party, under the same Penalty,) was ready by the First of March last, but was detain'd till the End of August, before he sail'd from *England*.

Captain New appointed all the Ships at *Jamaica* to be ready to sail the First of August last, but then he made them wait till the 26th of August, and after, with his Convoy, left them all when at Sea.

Mr. Palmer in 1705. had a Part in a Frigate called the *Ruby*, laden with Corn and Bale-Goods for *Lisbon*; and in Company with many others, was convoyed from the Downs to *Portsmouth* by the *Litchfield* Prize; but for want of Orders, she could not see them at *Plymouth*, about Twelve Hours Sail farther, where they might have joyn'd Sir Cloudesty Shewell's Fleet, bound for *Portugal*. Upon this, the Merchants sent many Petitions to the Prince's Council, which, together with the Answers, (being direct Refusals) were inserted in his Deposition. Mr. Palmer, in Person, afterwards, in the Name of the several Merchants, attended the Prince's Council, and represented, That without speedy Relief, all the Corn aboard the Ships would be spoild; but the Answer was, That no Convoy could be granted; and at last, by a violent Storm the 10th of August, about Twenty Sail of these were cast away,

and amongst them the *Ruby*, worth, at least, Seven Thousand Pounds.

For a farther Evidence, the Merchants produc'd to their Lordships the *Gazette* of the 8th of May, 1707. and shewed the Paragraph from *Ostend*, in which are these Words:

*A Fleet of Merchant Ships, which lay Five Months in the Downs, consisting of Fifty-five Sail, arriv'd at Ostend this Evening, to the great Advantage and Satisfaction of this Place.*

This the Merchants observ'd. was a great Delay for so short a Passage, and must extremely prejudice the *Flanders* Trade, which the Parliament thought fit to encourage by passing an Act the last Session for Repealing the Prohibition of Importing Lace.

A Third Ground of the Merchants Complaint was, That by the untimely and unseasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, they were very great Sufferers upon many Accounts.

By arriving there at an improper Time, in the Hot, Sultry, and Rainy Seasons, a great Mortality is occasion'd among the Seamen, which proves a Loss of their Voyages, for Want of Hands to bring home their Ships, or puts them to vast Charges to purchase Men there.

The same Cause obliges the Traders to the *West-Indies* to Return in the Winter-time, when they commonly meet with stormy and foggy Weather, which is often the Occasion of their Separation from their Convoy; who being well Mann'd, and Crowding all the Sail they can, out-sail the Merchant Ships, being (for the Reasons aforesaid) generally but weakly Mann'd, and so are left in Distress to the Mercy of the Enemy; or the Seas, for want of a little Conduct in the Convoys in shortning Sails, and taking Care of them.

An Instance of this was alledg'd in the Fleet now missing from *Jamaica*, which came under Convoy of Captain Kerr, with Three Men of War, the *Breda*, the *Sunderland*, and the *Experiment*, and a Fire-ship; One of which, the *Sunderland*, came alone to *Portsmouth*, the *Breda*, and the Fire-ship, to *Plymouth*, and the *Experiment* afterwards to *Spit-head*, but not one Merchant Man, except a small Ship to *Bristol*.

The Merchants observ'd, That if the Convoy had fired Guns at Tacking in the Night, or used any other reasonable Care, they could hardly have lost a whole Fleet of above 20 Sail.

They observ'd also, That the Convoy were all come to *Portsmouth* or *Plymouth*, and yet Mr. Kerr himself had wrote from *Plymouth*, That in case of Separation, the Rendezvous was to have been in *Ireland*.

The *Jamaica* Merchants Complain, That they had long lain under great Discouragements.

That about *October*, 1705, they applied themselves to the Prince's Council, complaining of the many Losses in their Fleet the preceding Year, which had to a great Degree disabled them from sending another that Year: But that however depending upon the then repeated Assurances, that they should have a sufficient Convoy to depart early, and more particularly, upon an Order sent from that Board to the *Jamaica* Coffee-house, That the Merchants should get their Ships ready to depart by the 20th of *January*, at farthest; They had prevail'd with sundry Persons to let their Ships go to *Jamaica*. Accordingly, Ships were fitted out with great Expedition, and Men hired at extravagant Wages. But after all those fair Promises, their Ships thus fitted lay almost Two Months beyond the time prefix'd, for want of a Convoy.

The 21st of *March*, the Merchants (as Men in Despair) reciting the former Assurances given them, petition'd his Royal Highness, that their Ships might depart with the First Squadron, bound out of the Channel; adding, That if that Fleet should miscarry by their late going out, and Return, they desponded of getting Ships to carry on the Trade the succeeding Year.

Howbeit that Fleet was detain'd till the beginning of *May*, and the ill Success too well answer'd the Merchants Apprehensions; for the greatest part of the Fleet, being separated from their Convoy in their Return, were lost.

That by these and many other Hardships, the *Jamaica* Trade is brought to so low a State, that whereas at the beginning of the War, their Fleets Home, have consisted of 30 or 40 Sail, when they were

were lately inform'd by the Prince's Council, that a sufficient Convoy should be ready to depart with their Fleet in a proper time, they were obliged to acquaint the Board, that they had now but two Ships in Loading.

They also said, That, without some speedy Remedy, they should be quite disabled to make any farther Efforts to carry on the hopeful Trade begun to the *Spanish West-Indies*; upon account whereof more Woollen and other *English Manufactures* were shipp'd to *Jamaica* for that Trade, than had been in several Years before.

In respect to the *Virginia Trade*; In October 1705; some Ships sail'd for *Virginia*, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, who were order'd to stay there till Reinforc'd from *England*; and the Merchants were then promis'd, That the *Greenwich* and the *Hazardous* should sail with the first fair Wind in *January* following; but those Ships did not sail till *May*, 1706. This Delay was the Cause they did not reach *Virginia* till *August*; at which time the greatest part of their Fleet had been 16 Months in their Voyage. By this length of the Voyage, their whole Freight was expended in Wages, Victuals, and other incident Charges.

Secondly, The Ships lying there almost Two whole Summers, several of their Bottoms were perished by the Worms, which in those Parts, always eats in the Summer Months.


Thirdly, To complete their Misfortune, they were forc'd to make a Winter Passage Home, and by the Badness of the Weather, &c. 16 or more Ships were sunk or foundred in the Sea, and about 8000 Hogheads of Tobacco lost; other Ships with above 2000 Hogheads of Tobacco more were taken and carried into *France*, and divers of the Ships were forc'd back to *America*, and since Returning without Convoy are lost, and not heard of.

The Particulars of these Losses are annex'to the Depositions given in by the Merchants, and thereby it is alledged, That the Publick Revenue has suffer'd above One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, besides the very great Loss to the particular Persons concern'd.

It having been the last Winter Represented by the Commissioners for Trade, That it was necessary a Convoy should go to *Virginia* in the Spring, to fetch the Ships which should be there, and that they should stay there 20 Days after their Arrival, to collect them the better together; a great body of Ships which had taken Stores, &c. for *Lisbon*, upon her Majesty's Account, were thereby encouraged to go from thence to *Virginia*, and many other Ships went from *London* directly. But most of these remain'd in *Virginia* in September last, expecting this Convoy, and will now be oblig'd to come Home without Convoy in the Winter season: For though the last Spring her Majesty in Council order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, to go for *Virginia*, yet they still remain at *Portsmouth*. By this the *Virginia* Ships will be forc'd to lie all Summer in *Virginia*, and come home again in the Winter, and thereby not only the Merchants Losses and Damages will be very great, and the Revenue suffer much, but there is aboard this Fleet far greater Quantities of the Woollen Manufacture, for the Winter clothing of that Country, than has been usually sent to those Parts, which now cannot arrive till the Winter be over, and the Market past; and Necessity will justify those People for undertaking our Manufactures, which many of them have already fallen into: The ill Consequences of which the Merchants submitted to the Consideration of their Lordships.

They also said, That for some Years past there had been no Frigate appointed to take Care of the *Virginia* Coast, for want of which, many Ships had been taken, going in, and coming out, by the French Privateers.

These Merchants prayed their Lordships to use some Means, That the Coasts of *Virginia* may be guarded, proper Convoys appointed, and the Merchants have due Notice thereof, and that then they might neither be delayed nor diverted. and that the Admiral's Protection might stand good, till the Ships were arriv'd in the proper Ports of Discharge.

 A Fourth Head of the Merchants Complaint was, the great Want of Cruisers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*.

Mr. *John Wood* inform'd their Lordships, That in the space of 16 Months last past, he had been concerned as Owner and Freighter of several Ships that loaded Corn in the Port of *Shoreham* in *Sussex* for *Holland* and *Lisbon*.

The *Union* Frigate was ready to sail for *Portsmouth* in *October*, 1706. but the Coast was so infested by Privateers, that she could not without apparent Danger, proceed to *Portsmouth*, though only 8 or 10 Leagues distant: Thereupon he and other Owners in like Circumstances, made frequent Application to the Prince's Council for a Man of War to convoy those Ships, but they from time to time delayed to order any Ship to call at *Shoreham*. He said, That upon one Application the Prince's Council told them, That they had only some third Rate Men of War, too large to lye on that Coast, except a Frigate of about 26 Guns, which Admiral *Mitchell* said they might have, but Admiral *Churchill* said, If she was sent, she would certainly be Taken. At last Mr. *Wood*, despairing of Assistance, after having waited six Months (the Ship lying at great Charges, and having on Board a perishing Commodity) notwithstanding the apparent Hazard, directed the Ship should sail for *Portsmouth*, but they were soon chased by three Privateers, and thereupon got under the Guns of *Bright Helmston*, but found little Protection there, the Guns being not in order, and there being no Powder to Charge them: But Night coming on, and the Weather bad, and the Privateers standing off to Sea, the *Union* Frigate, by the favour of the Night, weighed and stood for the *Downs*, and by the dawning of the Day was got up with *Beachy-Head*, but there fell in with several Privateers, who chased her under the Guns of *Hastings*, where then lay a Tender to a Man of War, with about 100 Impressed Men, which durst not stir out either for the *Downs* or *Portsmouth*, for fear of the *French* Privateers, very numerous on the Coast, and almost constantly Cruising between *Beachy Head* and *Shoreham*, without Interruption from our Men of War.

Some



Some days after a Convoy coming from the Westward with some Ships, the *Union* Frigate joined them, and got into the *Downs*.

The same Mr. *Wood*, in the Months of *April*, *May* and *June* last, was concerned in several other Ships freighted with Corn in the same Port of *Shoreham* for *Lisbon* and *Holland*, but then also he did not dare suffer his Ships to stir out, the Coast continuing still infested with *French* Privateers. There was also at that time in the same Harbour, a Vessel laden with Timber for the Use of the Navy, which was said to have lain there 12 or 13 Months for want of Convoy to *Portsmouth*. At last, upon frequent Applications to the Prince's Council, a Convoy was sent, and the Ships went out, but soon after they had joyn'd, the Convoy run away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast, and the Ships were pursued by Privateers, and with great difficulty got to *Portsmouth*.

The Privateers continuing to infest the Coast as much as ever, Mr. *Wood* refused to be farther concerned from the Port of *Shoreham*, and has not heard of any Corn Exported since that time from that Harbour, which is a great Impoverishment to the Country thereabout, the price of Corn being there 20 or 25 per Cent. cheaper than at other places which lye nearer *Portsmouth*.

Mr. *Thomas Palmer* deposed, That within Three Years he has lost to the Enemy in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, a large part in three Running Gallies, Outward bound to the *Streights*, and in Six Weeks time, has lost as much coming home, as would have paid her Majesty some Thousand Pounds Custom.

The *Pilgrim* Galley laden with Fish, was taken in the *Soundings* by three large Privateers.

The *Providence* Galley laden with our Manufactory, and some Fish, Lead and Tin, bound to the *Streights*, worth near Ten thousand Pounds, was taken off of *Dungeness* some few hours Sail from the *Downs*, by 3 or 4 large *Dunkirkers*.

The *Mend* Galley, and *Fly* Galley, going out in *March* last, in Company of the *London* Galley, they were Chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by three Privateers, who

who took the two first, the *London* narrowly escaping, as he was inform'd from *Plymouth* by the Master, who informed him in the same Letter, That a Neutral Ship put in there, had been Boarded above a Dozen times in one Day by *French Privateers*.

The 13th of the same *March*, several Merchants made a Remonstrance of their Losses to the Prince's Council, who told them, They were not to expect Convoy for their Running Gallies: They replied, They did not, but desired Cruisers might be appointed for the *Channel* and *Soundings*, the Running Gallies being now the Vessels, which chiefly carried on Trade; and that if some better care were not taken, even the Men of War would be in Danger in the *Channel*. The Merchants were directed to leave their Remonstrance, that it might be look'd into at a full Board, but it had no effect: The same Vessel, the *London*, going out in Company of the *Handiside* and *Fleet Galley*, the *London* was taken, and the *Handiside* blown up in a Fight off of the *Lizard*, and the *Fleet Galley* only escap'd.

The *Antelope Galley* laden with Lead, Tar and Stockfish for the *Streights*, was Chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by the *Lyme* and *Gosport* Men of War, under *Dutch* Colours; the Master taking them to be Enemies, made the best of his way for *Hastings*; then the Men of War hoisted *English* Colours, but the Master not trusting to Colours, unfortunately ran the Galley ashore: This accident cost above 100 *l.* to get her into *Rye*, and above twice as much since, upon the Account of loss of time, she being detained there by the swarms of *Privateers*, as appears by several of the Masters Letters of the Dates following.

The 15th of *October* there were two *Privateers* and a Snow off that Harbour.

The 17th two *Privateers* off that Harbour.

The 22d two Ships of 30 Guns within 3 Miles of the Harbour.

The 24th four *French* Men of War at Anchor within sight of the Town.

The 28th, a Fleet pass'd by, with which the Master would have joyn'd; but could not, because there lay three *French Privateers* between them and him, and seven more in sight.

The

The 30th, a Dutch Dogger was Chas'd in there by seven Privateers.

The 5th of November, a Sloop came into that Harbour, which had been Taken and Ransom'd coming from Lisbon, and afterwards Boarded and Plunder'd by several French Privateers in the Channel. The Master of the Sloop gave an Account that three Privateers were lying off the Isle of Wight, three off of Beachy, and five or six others off of Rye.

The 8th of November, six Sail of French Ships, and a Sloop lay in sight of Rye, and the Sloop was come within a Mile of the Harbour, right in the Channel.

The 15th, a Gentleman that rode along the Coast, saw Fourbin's Squadron, and several Privateers cruising off of Beachy.

The 17th, another Master saw eight Sail of French Ships off the Downs, who were sending their Scouts very frequently to observe what was a doing.

The Merchants desir'd to submit it to the Consideration of the House, if there be a possibility of carrying on Trade under such difficult Circumstances.

Captain Winter came in the King William Galley, the 14th of March last, from Gibraltar, in Company of the Pearl, the Hannover, and the Lodington Gallies, and at the Streights Mouth they join'd the Sea Horse and the Sunderland.

The 31st of March, they were pursued by four Sail, but escap'd them by Tacking in the Night.

Upon the 9th of April, they had sight of Beachy-Head, and soon after five Sail of Privateers, lying under the Land, bore down upon them, who all made the best of their way; but the Lodington and the Sunderland were taken, and the Hannover, and King William, were pursued within two Leagues of Dover Castle, and the Privateers would have follow'd them into the Road, had they not seen a great Ship ahead of them, standing in for that place. And though the Enemies cruise in such great Numbers, that it is very hard for any English Ships bound Homewards to Escape, yet Captain Winter said, He did not see one English Cruiser throughout his whole Voyage.

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In the Year 1704. few or no Ships. arrived safe for want of proper Cruisers. The *Jamaica* Traders lost 14. Ships in the Soundings and Channel.

Sir George Bing, and Admiral Jennings, in January 1701. were at Sea cruising till the October following, during which time the *English* Ships were protected, and 20 Sail of the Enemies Privateers and Merchant Ships were taken, but from that time till October or November 1706, very few Ships were cruising.

Then Sir Thomas Hardy sailed with five Men of War, which all return'd in five or six Weeks, and soon after sail'd for *Ireland*, and return'd to the Downs in February or March, since which time the Merchants have had no knowledge of any Ships cruising till September, 1707.

Mr. Wood told their Lordships, That the Account he gave was the best he was able to procure of the Number of Cruisers employ'd, and the time they have been in Service since October, 1705.

Thomas Pipon, Commander of the *Elizabeth* Galley, said, That being bound for London from Faro, he had sight of *Beachy* the 22d of November last, there he spied three Sail to the Eastward of him, and stood from them, but soon after seeing three more near his Wake, and having tried their sailing, and finding he could by no means escape, he being so encompass'd, he ran his Ship on shore at *East-Bourn* on the Coast of *Sussex*, in hopes of some Assistance; but two of the Privateers came and anchor'd within Pistol-shot of the Ship, and by firing forc'd the Ships Company to get on Shoar after the best Defence they could make, having first endeavour'd to disable the Ship, and put Fire to some of the Sails; but the Enemy was so near, that they soon extinguish'd the Fire, and by the help of the rising Water got off the *Elizabeth* Galley, and carried her away.

Mr. Pipon said, That while he stay'd at *East-Bourn*, which was Two Days, he saw six or seven Privateers cruising off and on, several very near the Shore; and was inform'd by the People of the Place, that for four or five Weeks past, they had seen French Privateers almost every Day, sometimes to the Number of 16, but mostly 8 or 10 of them, and some of good Force.

He said, By reason of their great Numbers, and cruising in the Narrow of the Channel, it is very difficult for any Ships to avoid falling into their Hands, especially since there are no good Harbours or Forts to succour them nigh that Place; and the Enemy's Harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Calais* are so near, and so few *English* Cruisers in the Channel to intercept the said Privateers, and their Prizes, which makes the Ships Companies be altogether for running on Shore, to save their Liberties.

Captain *George Guillaume* told their Lordships, That in his last Voyage from *St. Ubes* to *London*, in the Ketch *Concord*, on Sunday the 16th of November last, he was forc'd, by contrary Winds, into *Falmouth* Harbour; the next Day he saw Three French Privateers take a Dutch Ship within Three Miles of *Pendennis* Castle.

On Thursday he left *Falmouth*, and on Friday he saw Two Vessels, which chas'd him into *Fresh-Water-Bay* in the *Isle of Wight*; but Night coming on, and the Weather very black, he escaped betwixt the Land and the Ships.

On Saturday 22d, he made *Beachy-Head*, and as soon as it was Day, saw a French Privateer under his Lee; and soon after saw Two at his Stern, and Three more at his Lee, and Two more a-breast of him, which made him resolve to run his Vessel on Shore, being very near Land.

Upon this, the Privateers put up *English* Colours, which made him forbear, for some time, to run his Ship ashore; but One of them putting all his Sails out, and coming upon him, he grounded his Vessel, and disabled her all he could, that they might not carry her off, and then went ashore at a Place called *Pevensey*, and went to the Town, and got some Assistance.

The Privateer came to an Anchor, and fired upon them, and the Shot went above half a Mile into the Country. He said, If they had had any great Guns, they might have saved their Vessel: for it was above Five Hours before the Privateer had her aboard.

The two following Days (which was the time he stay'd there) he saw from the Shore Six Privateers.

He affirm'd, That in his whole Passage he did not see any *English* Man of War.

The Merchants gave an Account of the vast Advantage of the *Mediterranean* Trade, which, for a considerable time, had been carried on with great Success by Nimble Gallies, without putting the Government to the Charge of Convoys.

Mr. Gould inform'd, That, beside the *Turkey*-Trade, and Trade from several other Places in the *Mediterranean*, the Customs of *Leghorn*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, did amount to about 300000 *l.* Sterling per Annum; and an Account was also given in by him in particular, of the very great Annual Exports to *Leghorn* alone, consisting of our Manufactures, Goods of our Native Growth, and other Merchandizes, which Trade had continued for many years, while our Channel was better guarded; but of late it is, in a manner, quite interrupted for want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings, and many Rich Ships taken there. He mention'd in particular the *Mazareen* Galley from *Turkey*, worth above 80000 *l.* taken in the Soundings; the *Mediterranean* Galley from *Zant*, taken off *Beachy-Head*; the *St. George* Galley taken in the Channel; The *Royal Anne* Galley, taken in the Channel, where she had made Boards for about 15 Days together, without seeing any one Cruiser to help her; the *Trumball* Galley, Rich in Money, taken near the Downs.— He said, He declined naming more, though he could mention several others, the rather, because some of them are included in the great List of Merchants Losses given in to their Lordships, consisting of near 1160 Ships: But in order to shew the Difference when any Care was taken for Cruisers, he produced a List to their Lordships of 91 Sail of Gallies bound from *Leghorn*, which arriv'd safe without Convoys, from September, 1703. to October, 1704. whilst there were some Cruisers employed.

He said, That Foreigners did reproach our Nation for their great Neglect of the Merchants Ships; and to this purpose he produced Two Letters from his Correspondents at *Leghorn*, one Dated the 12th of September; in which, after taking Notice of the Loss of the *Russia* Ships, it follows; "Seeing the Enemy fall in with so many of our Convoys;





“ we begin to suspect there may be some Traytors  
 “ among us. And another Letter, in which (a-  
 “ mongst other things) it is said; “ They had re-  
 “ ceiv’d a lamentable Account of the *Lisbon Horfe-*  
 “ Convoy; by which they observ’d there had been  
 “ strange Management in our Maritime Affairs, see-  
 “ ing we can suffer so much so near Home.

He also produced another Letter from *Plymouth*,  
 dated the 18th of *November* last, wherein it was said;  
 “ That the *French Privateers* are so bold as to cruise  
 “ in our very Mouth: About Four Days since, two  
 “ of them chas’d a *Dutch Man* from *Mounts-Bay* in-  
 “ to our very Harbour within *Pentee*, where there  
 “ was a sharp Dispute, and some Score of Guns  
 “ fired: There was, at that time, between the Island  
 “ and Main, the Three *Welch* Convoys, but nei-  
 “ ther of them stirr’d, having no Orders; however,  
 “ the *Dutch Man* sav’d his Ship: But this is enough,  
 “ and too much on so melancholy a Subject.

*Mr. William Coward* said, He believed that the  
 List of Eleven Hundred and odd Sail of Merchant  
 Ships lost, given in to their Lordships, was very far  
 short of the whole Number.

As to the Fifth Head of the Merchants Com-  
 plaints concerning their hard Usage, in having their  
 Men impress’d out of their Ships in the *West-Indies*,  
 as also upon their Return Home, by the Captains  
 of the Queen’s Ships, to the very great Loss and  
 Danger of their Ships and Merchandize, several In-  
 stances were laid before their Lordships.

The *Gould Frigate*, *Josiah Dowell* Master, arriv’d in  
*Jamaica* in *September*, 1703. and whilst he went to  
 wait upon the Governour, Captain *Douglas* of the  
*Norwich* impress’d Five of his best Seamen: The  
 Master waited on the Captain, and shewed him his  
 Protection; but *Douglas* told the Master, He had  
 25 Seamen, and his Orders from the Admiralty  
 were to press every Fifth Man: And though the  
 Master acquainted him, That some of his Men  
 were sick, and that he really wanted Men to sail  
 his Ship Home, yet he could only prevail but for  
 One Seaman; the Captain telling him, If he would,  
 he could take away all his Men, and threatned to  
 stop his Ship, unless he would pay him the Wages  
 of the Seamen he had so impress’d.

Upon *Dowell's* Arrival at *Plymouth*, his Seamen were again impress'd.

This Impressing of the Seamen, and the extraordinary Charges occasion'd thereby, and the Delays of the Ship amounted to near 1000 *l.* Loss to the Owner and Merchants in that Voyage.

In a second Voyage to *Jamaica* in November, 1705. by the same Ship, *Daniel Bright* Master, several of his Men were impress'd, and the Master forc'd to hire others at an extravagant Rate, and to take French Prisoners on Board to help to sail his Ship Home: And upon his Arrival at *Plymouth*, the 5th of April, 1706. all his Men, except his Two Mates, the Carpenter, Steward, and Two Boys, were impress'd, and taken from him by one *Saunders*, a Midshipman belonging to the *Orford*, and other Press-Gangs, so that his Ship lay in Danger; and he could not have brought her to *London*, but by the Help of a Dutch Man of War, who furnish'd him with Ten Men, after he was refused by all the Queen's Men of War, to whom he applied in every Place where he came, though in vain.

In July, 1704. the *Roundburst* Galléy, *John Sampson* Master, arriv'd in *Jamaica*, where Captain *Bois*, in the *Nonsuch* Man of War, press'd Five of his Seamen, whereby he was disabled (though fully loaden) to sail in Company of a Ship of good Force, which then sail'd for *London*; and with great Difficulty, and after long Delay, (with much Damage and Danger to the Ship in the mean time) the Master got Four Seamen more, Two of his own Five before press'd from him; for which Two he was forc'd to give Captain *Bois* a Pipe of Wine, charg'd at 25 *l.* But the Ship proving leaky, by long lying, was lost in her Passage Home, in the Gulph of *Florida*; which Loss in the Ship and Goods, was computed to amount to 2500 *l.* to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, beside the Losses of several other Merchants.

The *Somerset* Frigat, *John Wicksted* Master, arriv'd at *Barbadoes* in April or May, 1705. where several of his Men were impress'd, and returning to *Plymouth* the 9th of August, 1705. Captain *Johnson* of the *Valeur* Man of War, impress'd Five of his best Seamen; and the next Night in a violent Storm

the Ship and Cargo was lost; which Loss in Ship and Goods was computed at 2000 *l.* to the Owner Mr. Coward, besides the Losses of other Merchants.

The *Walthamstow* Galley, Peter Roberts Master, arriving from *Barbadoes* about the same time, tho' he had several of his Men impress'd at *Barbadoes*, and only Nine Men and Two Boys left, with himself on Board; yet Captain Roach of the *Fox*, impress'd Three of his best Men, his Boatswain being one; although the Master told him how weak he was, and that he had but one Anchor on Board: Captain Roach said to him, If he was sawcy, he would take him and all his Ship's Company aboard, and whip the Master at the Geers. Captain Roach sent him Three *Italians* who could speak no *English*, and they the next Night in a Storm, run away with the Ship's Boat, which was stav'd, and the Ship ran on Shore, and so continued about 12 Days to her Damage of 4 or 500 *l.* besides the great Prejudice to the Merchants Goods; upon which Account the Master protested at *Plymouth*, and the Protestation was delivered to their Lordships, and is laid before the House.

Their Lordships do likewise acquaint the House, That there has been offer'd to them an Information of Mr. Benjamin Way, in which he represents, in behalf of himself and other Owners and Freighters of the *London* Galley, That the said Galley sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter End of *February* last, bound for *London*, under Convoy of her Majesty's Ship *Northumberland*, Captain Roffey Commander, with whom they kept Company till the 7th of *March*. But there having been seven Men impress'd from her, before she left *Jamaica*, and being forc'd to take *French* Prisoners on Board, and to hire what other Men she could, at excessive Wages, to help to sail the Galley home, and crowding all the Sail they could, to avoid being left by the Convoy, the Galley suffer'd such Damage in her Masts, as disabled her to keep Company, and being weakly mann'd; and in great Distress, they fired Guns, and made Signals; but being left by their Convoy, the Ship and Cargo perished, to the Loss of many Thousand Pounds.

The Merchants made the following Observations to their Lordships from the Evidence given before them, That the Prince's Council were fully inform'd of the great Number of the Enemies Privateers; That the Nation had lost the Exportation of Corn for the King of Portugal's Stores by the Delays of the Convoys; And the Portuguese Army is now furnish'd by the Dutch with Corn from the Baltick; And the Advantage design'd by Act of Parliament to the Land-Owner, by giving a Bounty of Five Shillings the Quarter upon Exportation, is in a manner disappointed, especially since for want of Cruisers, the Running Gallies are almost wholly discourag'd.

That the Prince's Council were so sensible of the Swarming of Privateers on the Coasts, that they declined sending One of Her Majesty's Ships of 26 Guns, lest she should be taken.

And that from Tuesday the 20th of April, 1707. when Mr. Dawson was told by the Prince's Council, That they had Notice the Dunkirk Squadron was gone Westward, to Thursday the First of May, when the Hampton-Court Royal-Oak, and Grafton, with the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd out of the Downs, there was time enough to have sent Orders not only by Express, but by the Ordinary Post, to have stopp'd the Sailing of that Convoy.

The Lords Committees do also herewith present to the House the great List of Ships lost, which the Merchants did lay before them, consisting of 1146.

The Lords Committees do also beg leave to inform Your Lordships, That the Method used by them in taking the Examinations of the several Merchants was, That after they had signed their several Depositions, their Lordships requir'd them to depose, That all that was contain'd in their Papers, respectively, which was said to be of their own Knowledge, was true, and what was mention'd therein, as heard by them; or received in Writing from any other Person, they believ'd to be true.

After this Report had been made and agreed to, the House was mov'd, that it might be transmitted to the Lord High Admiral, which was readily As-

presented to, and the same was transmitted accordingly, together with all the Depositions relating thereto.

On the 9th of *January* last, a Paper was laid before the House, which purported to be the Lord High Admiral's Answer, viz.

Admiralty,  
8 Jan. 1704.

*The Lord High Admiral's Answer to the Report made to the House of Peers, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants and others, Traders for the City of London.*

**T**HE Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled. having by their Order, bearing Date the 17th Day of *December* last, directed, That a Copy of the Report should be sent to the Lord High Admiral, which was made to them on the same Day, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of *London*, and of the Depositions to which the said Report doth refer; And the said Merchants having represented in their Petition, That they have of late Years sustain'd great Losses by the Insufficiency, by the Delays, and by the Unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, and the Want of Cruisers: His Royal Highness has thought it necessary, That this General Complaint, as well as the several Particulars contain'd in the aforementioned Report, should receive such Answers as may set the whole Matter in a much truer Light than their Lordships can possibly have by those Papers only, from which the Report hath been collected: And therefore it is desired that their Lordships will be referr'd to the following Particulars.

1. As to the Insufficiency of Convoys.

The Lord High Admiral does not observe any Instances given, where the Trades that usually proceed with Convoys have ever wanted a reasonable and sufficient Strength for their Security; and even

the

the last Year, the stated Convoys have been much stronger than formerly. The Misfortunes of several Convoys being attack'd by a superior Force, were no ways to have been prevented but by whole Squadrons: But it is to be observ'd, That all the Instances mention'd in their Lordships Report, happened in the latter Years of this present War. In the two first Years of Her Majesties Reign, there were not many Ships employ'd either in or towards the *Mediterranean*, and even those not long absent from our own Coasts; so that there were undoubtedly many more Ships, and those very proper too to be employ'd in the Defence of the Trade of the Nation, with respect not only to Convoys, but Cruisers: Whereas in the latter Years of her Majesties Reign, the publick Service hath requir'd the employing great Part of our Fleet abroad in the *Mediterranean*; and although several Ships have return'd from thence to *England* in the latter end of those Years, yet they have not been fit for any Service, until the time appointed, wherein it was necessary they should be sent abroad again; for they were such as were the least able to continue out, and consequently wanted the greatest Repairs.

2. As to the Merchants waiting long for Convoys after the time promis'd and fix'd for their sailing.

The many constant as well as accidental Services, which have absolutely requir'd the Use of the Queen's Ships, have often left but very little Choice of Ships for Foreign Convoys: But when Applications have been made by the Merchants, the proper Convoys have been always appointed and ordered to be got in Readiness by the time desir'd, and not afterwards diverted to other Uses; yet it hath sometimes happen'd, upon their coming in to the Dock, that they have been found, by a long and constant Use, in a much worse Condition than was hoped and expected. The necessity of fitting Ships at different Ports for the same Convoy, and contrary Winds, have often prevented their joyning at the Rendezvous, and sometimes the want of Men, and necessity of removing them from Ship to Ship, and the constant Care to Pay the Men so remov'd before they sailed, may have occasion'd the Delays complain'd



complain'd of; yet, upon a strict Enquiry, it will appear, That the Delays are as often to be imputed to the Traders, who are seldom ready to sail all together at the same time, and that the Queens Ships have as often staid for the Merchants as they for their Convoys; as their Lordships may observe from one Instance in the Paper herewith transmitted to them, mark'd A.

2. As to the want of sufficient Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

There hath every Year been a Provision made for Cruisers in the Soundings, Channel, North-Sea, and never less than 12 for the North-Sea, and 15 for the Soundings, which were as many as other necessary and pressing Services would possibly admit of; but they have been very frequently diverted from the Service of cruising, upon the Applications of the Merchants themselves, either for the Convoying up the Channel their Homeward-Bound Ships, or the fetching them from Ireland, or other Parts, and in Convoying the Trades to Archangel, the Baltic, Holland, &c. And there hath been a necessity to comply with this, because those Services could not possibly be otherwise accommodated, unless some of the few Ships had been taken off, which were on various Stations placed on the Coast, to secure the Trade from one Port to another.

4. As to the Complaint of the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of Her Majesties Ships, in impressing Seamen from Merchant Ships in the West-Indies, and at their Return into the Ports of Great Britain.

If this hath been done, it is contrary to the constant and direct Orders given to the said Captains, by which they are requir'd not to impress any Men from Merchant Ships in the Plantations, without applying to, and receiving the Consent of the respective Governors, and then never above One out of Five, which is more than have ever been exacted from them during this War. And if for the better Manning Her Majesties Fleet, any Men are taken from Merchant Ships when they arrive here, the Captains of Her Majesties Ships are strictly requir'd to supply as many good Men in their Room to bring them unto the Ports whereto they are design'd, and



to send a careful Officer with them; and when such Men have performed those Services, they are allow'd the usual Conduct-Money to enable them to repair to their proper Ships again. But if this should be true, it must needs seem hard to their Lordships that the Merchant do impute to the Lord High Admiral, the Miscarriages of his Officers, which have never been complain'd of to him without a proper Redress.

5. As to the *Gosport's* being taken in her Passage to the *West-Indies* in June 1706. with several of her Convoys.

This was an Accident that could neither be foreseen or prevented; and these Ships being taken almost 300 Miles in the Sea, on which occasion, as the Queen's Officers did all that was possible in the Defence of the Merchant Ships, so it is hoped that their Lordships Justice and Wisdom will not make such Misfortunes Criminal. And as for the Particulars of that Action, they are contain'd in the Paper mark'd B.

6. Another Complaint is, That the *Lisbon Fleet*, under Convoy of the *Warspight* and *Swiftsure*, was attack'd in March, 1707, and 14 Merchant Ships taken in the *Soundings*.

This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies, which were going directly from *Brest*, to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest Chance imaginable met them in their Passage; the particulars whereof are in the Paper mark'd C.

7. It is farther alledged, That the *Newfoundland Fleet* was attack'd in April, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway Prize*.

Those two Ships did, in their Passage out of the Channel, meet with 8 Sail of the Enemies Privateers, from 30 to 20 Guns, with which they engag'd, but carried all their Convoys safe to *Newfoundland*, except Two that made sail from them, and by that means fell into the Enemies Hands.

8. It is alledged, That a Coasting-Convoy was attack'd in April, off the *Lands-End*.

This may be true, though this is the first Advice of it.

9. Another Complaint there is, That the *Hampton-Court*, *Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, sailing from the  
Downs,

*Downs*, the first of *May* last, were the next Day attack'd, and the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton*, and about 20 Merchants Ships taken by the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in *Flemish-Road*, notwithstanding what is sworn by Mr. *Dawson*, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the said Squadron was gone Westward; for upon the strictest Examination of all the Advices, and of the Minutes of the Office of that very Day, there does not appear any Notice of the Enemies Ships being sail'd to the West: Wherefore those Three Ships, which were One of 76 Guns, and the other Two of 70 Guns each, were judged a sufficient Convoy between the *Downs* and *Spithead*, nor were there then any Ships within reach to have strengthened them.

10. It is also alledg'd, That the *Russia* Ships Outward bound the last Year, were attack'd by the Enemy, and 16 of the Merchant Ships taken.

As to this matter, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to a Paper mark'd D. by which their Lordships will find a particular Account of that Affair, from the time that the Merchants did first apply for the Convoy; and that Sir *William Whetstone*, with the Squadron under his Command, did conduct them into the Latitude of 63 Degrees, and that then leaving them to their proper Convoy, none of the Merchant Ships did fall into the Enemies hands, but those whose Masters did actually leave the said Convoy, and that not till they were in the Latitude of 70 Degrees, about three Weeks after Sir *William Whetstone* parted with them:

11. Complaint is also made, That the Convoy was attack'd the 10th of *October* last, which was conducting the Ships with Horses for the King of *Portugal*, and the Trade to *Lisbon*.

This Convoy was her Majesty's Ships the *Cumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Royal Oak*, *Ruby* and *Chester*, which were 2 of 80 Guns, one of 76, and 2 of 50 Guns each, which were thought to be a sufficient Convoy to *Lisbon* in the opinion of the Merchants, till the Misfortune happen'd by the accidental Junction of two *French* Squadrons: But on this occasion the Queen's Ships behav'd themselves so well, that very few of the Merchant Ships were taken, and their

Lord:

Lordships will find a particular Account of this Affair in the Paper mark'd E.

12. The Merchants also complain, That they waited long for Convoys, and of the Prejudice they receiv'd, when they return'd from foreign Parts for want of Convoys to the River *Thames*.

This Head being general, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said on this Subject in the beginning of this Paper.

13. They farther alledge, That they had Orders in *July*, 1704, to buy great quantities of Corn for the King of *Portugal's* Use, and that in *July* and *August* they did the same; but that, notwithstanding their frequent Applications, they could not obtain Convoy till the 6th of *February* following.

This seems to be somewhat extraordinary; for they say, their Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*; whereas the latter of those two Months, there were Orders given to her Majesty's Ships the *Pembroke*, *Canterbury*, *Greenwich* and *Gloucester*, to convoy the Trade to *Lisbon*; and on the 6th of *September*, Sir *William Whetstone* was ordered, with the Squadron under his Command, to see them 100 Leagues South South West from *Scilly*, which he did; and why the Ships that were ready in *July* and *August* (as is alledged) did not proceed with this Convoy, their Masters, or the Owners of them, or both, can give the best account: Besides, there were several Ships, of the *States General*, which call'd at *Spithead* in their way to *Lisbon* and (as it had been concerted at the *Hague*) took our Merchant Ships under their Convoy. And here it may be observ'd, that although it hath been found impossible to furnish Convoys for the Trade to *Portugal* at the immediate times the Merchants have applied for the same; yet there hath been 29 Convoys between *England* and that Kingdom, from the Month of *April* 1703. to *October* last, and some of those Convoys no less than great part of the Fleet, and at other times considerable Squadrons; and particularly in the Year 1706. there were five Convoys in one Year, which makes it very improbable that the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies have been furnish'd with Corn from the *Baltick*.

14. They farther complain, That the Grand Fleet sail'd the 10th of *August* from *Portsmouth*, and did not take any Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

This was the Year 1706. when the Admiral of the Fleet had Instructions to proceed upon Services, not fit to be made publick, which did consequently render it impracticable for him to take Merchant Ships in his Company.

15. Another Objection they make, That there was an Embargo laid on their Trade and Convoys.

It is presumed, that by the Word *Embargo*, they mean, that there was some little Stop put to their Proceedings, until there could be a more certain Account of the Intelligence receiv'd, That there was a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships in the *Soundings*, which prov'd afterwards (as they observ'd) to be *Dutch* Homeward-bound Merchant Ships from the *West-Indies*.

It cannot be imagined, that this Caution was design'd for their Prejudice, but rather entirely for their Service, as well as for the Safety of her Majesty's Ships: And as they own that the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter* did sail with their Trade, so do they alledge, that the *Nassau* did not joyn them for want of necessary Orders, for that the Fleet did not sail till Three in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night; whereas on the contrary, the *Nassau* passed through the *Downs* the 14th of *October*, 1706. and got as far Westward as *Folkston*, but the Wind coming to the Southwest, and there being a likelihood of dirty Weather, she bore up for the *Downs* the 16th, from whence she sail'd the 18th at 6 at Night, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the 20th, which was two Days after the Convoy sail'd: And their Lordships may please to take Notice, That a *Dutch* Convoy sail'd the beginning of *January*, 1706 in Company of several of her Majesty's Ships; that the 25th of *February*, Captain *Price* sail'd with Five Ships of War; That the 27th of *March* following, Sir *George Bing* sail'd thither with a Squadron; That the 18th of *June*, Four other Ships of War sail'd thither; And that in *July* the Merchants petition'd for a Convoy to go in *August*,

gust, which was appointed; and the Reason of their being stopt, and an Account of this whole Affair, their Lordships will be inform'd of by the Paper mark'd F.

16. They farther declare, That by reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Merchant Ships were taken out of the Fleet off of *Portland*, and that afterwards, meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled, and that the Trade, except some few Ships, proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only.


The Convoy appointed for the Trade, were three Ships, One of 80, One of 70, and One of 60 Guns; and as this was thought a sufficient Strength, so were there not at any time any more Ships to reinforce them; Nor could it be foreseen, that Two of the Ships would have been disabled in their Passage, though Accidents of that kind have, and frequently may happen.

17. Another Subject of their Complaint is, That great Numbers of Merchant Ships were in *Portsmouth* Harbour in the Month of *December*, 1706. and detain'd there for want of Convoy to the *Downs*, till the 24th of *April* following; and this, notwithstanding several of her Majesty's Ships were at *Spithead* (which they have enumerated) and that others came from the West, and did not call for them; and they particularly mention the *Suffolk* and *Bristol*.

All the Ships which the Merchants suppose, lay idle at *Portsmouth*, during this Time, were under Orders for particular Services, as their Lordships may perceive by the Paper mark'd G.

18. Another Complaint is made, That in the Month of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and Mr. *Jones* let their Ships to the Commissioners for Victualling, on Condition that that they should go directly to *Jamaica*; whereas they were carried from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, from that Port to *Ireland*, and then to *Barbadoes* and *Antigua*.

It is not doubted, but these Ships were taken up by the Commissioners for Victualling, at so much a Month Freight; and her Majesty finding it necessary for her Service to send a Governour to her Island

 **Island of Barbadoes, and some Forces which were to be embarked in Ireland with Provisions, and other Necessaries for the Plantations of Nevis and Antigua, there was a Necessity of these Ships accompanying the Convoy which was appointed for that Service, in regard there was not any other which could be got in readiness for them; and their Owners will be paid for the Time they have been employ'd in the Service of the Publick, according to the Agreement made with them.**

19. Mr. Palmer deposes, That in the Year 1705. a Ship, of which he was Part-Owner with several others, were convoy'd from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth* by the *Litchfield Prize*, but that for want of Orders she could not see them to *Plymouth*, where they might have joyn'd the Fleet with Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*, bound to *Lisbon*.

Their Lordships may perceive how much this Person hath forgot himself, and impos'd on them. For the *Litchfield Prize* did not arrive with the Trade at *Spithead* until the 7th of June; and Sir *Cloudesty Shovell* sail'd from thence the 23d of May, pass'd by *Plymouth* the 25th of the said Month, and was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of June: so that the Fleet was actually at *Lisbon* two Days after the time that this Gentleman says, the *Litchfield Prize* might have joyn'd them at *Plymouth*.

20. As a farther Evidence, the Merchants have produced to their Lordships the *Gazette* of the 8th of May, 1707. wherein there is the following Paragraph from *Ostend*, viz. "A Fleet of Merchant Ships which lay Five Months in the *Downs*, consisting of 55 Sail, arriv'd at *Ostend* this Evening, to the great Satisfaction of this place."

This Advertisement was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted in the *Gazette*, the Fact it self being entirely wrong: For her Majesty's Ships, the *Lynn* and *Deal-Castle*, sail'd to *Ostend* the 7th of February, and there were then no more than Five Merchant Ships to accompany them; and Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with his Squadron, did the like the 27th of April following, and saw the Trade into that Port, and brought whar was there from thence; but he carried with him not above 15 Ships and Vessels; and how that Number could swell to 55,

is somewhat strange: Besides, it doth not appear, That at any one time, from *Decemben* to the Month of *May*, there were more than Five Merchant Ships in the *Downs* bound to *Ostend*, and above three Fourths of that time not so much as one; and yet the Advertisment in the *Gazette* says, That the 55 Ships arrived at *Ostend* from the *Downs*, and that they had lain there Five Months for a Convoy.

21. As to the general Article relating to the untimely and unseasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said at the beginning of this Paper relating to that matter.

22. The *Virginia* Merchants alledge, That in *October*, 1705. some of their Ships sail'd from hence, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, which were ordered to stay till reinforced from *England*; and that they were promis'd, the *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* should sail the first fair Wind in *January* following; but that they did not sail till *May*, which occasioned their not reaching *Virginia* till *August*.

The *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* were ordered for this Service, the 26th of *February*, 1705 but could not get clear from *Plymouth* till the 24th of *April*, and on the 27th they were forc'd by bad Weather into *Falmouth*; but the *Hazardous* sail'd soon after, for the *Greenwich* was disabled, and forc'd to come to *Plymouth* to refit: However, the said Ship *Greenwich* sail'd from *Plymouth* the first of *June*, and arriv'd at *Virginia* the 11th of *August*: and the 17th of *September* came from thence, with the *Hazardous*, *Woolwich* and *Advice*, and 182 Merchant Ships, and arriv'd with them in the *Channel* in *November* following.

23. The said *Virginia* Merchants have farther represented, That in hopes of Convoys proceeding from hence to *Virginia*, the last Spring, many Ships that carry'd Stores from hence to *Lisbon*, and others from *London*, proceeded to *Virginia*, but remain'd there till *September* last, expecting Convoy, and must now come home without in the Winter-season. And altho' the last Spring her Majesty in Council



cil order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, yet the said Convoy remains at *Portsmouth*.

The Delays and Misfortunes which have happen'd this Year to the *Virginia* Traders, are in a great measure to be attributed to the different Interests and Opinions of the Merchants and Planters concern'd in that Trade; to the frequent Westetly Winds which have hindred their Departure; and to the Delays occasion'd by several Merchants letting their Ships to the *Portugal* Convoy, for transporting Horses to *Lisbon*; which will be more particularly explained to their Lordships by the Paper mark'd H.

24. They farther declare, That for some Years past there hath not been a Frigate appointed to take care of the *Virginia* Coast; for want of which, many Ships have been taken going in, and coming out.

The Men of War which convoy the *Virginia* Ships, have usually Orders to cruise between the Capes while the Trade is loading: The *Strombolo* had those particular Orders; and the *Gosport*, which was taken in her Passage, (and which may occasion this Complaint) had the same; and the *Guardland* is now upon that Service; and the Ships going to *Virginia* have the same Directions.

25. Complaint is made by Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties he met with in *September*, 1706. and some time after, in getting a Ship of his, called, *The Union Frigate*, to *Portsmouth*.

This Ship took in her Loading of Corn at *Shoreham*, one of the most difficult Ports along the Coast to get out from: But when the Ships of War are ordered, either Eastward from *Portsmouth*, or Westward from the *Downs*, they have always Directions to call at the several Ports in their way; and several have been unsuccessfully appointed, to get the Ships and Vessels out of this Harbour.

26. The said *Wood* does also affirm, That in the Months of *April*, *May*, and *June* last, he had several Ships freighted with Corn at *Shoreham*, which could not proceed to *Spithead*, by reason of the Enemy's Privateers: That at last there was a Convoy appointed, but soon after ran away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast.

The Convoy here meant, was the *Charles Galley* and *Gosport*, though several others were before appointed to get those Vessels out of the Harbour: However, the aforesaid Two Ships did do it about the 19th of June, 1707. and being on their Way towards *Spithead*, they received an Express from the Mayor of *Hastings*, with an Account, that there were 18 Sail of French Men of War coming from the Eastward, with all the Sail they could make; which Advice, although it proved false, was not safely to be neglected: But so far were her Majesty's Ships from Running from the Trade, upon this Intelligence, (as is falsely and maliciously insinuated) that they kept them Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* gave an Account, in his Letter of the 20th of June, 1707. and those Ships which occasion'd the Alarm, were her Majesty's Ships the *Defiance* and *Advice*, with their Convoys, from the Downs.

27. Mr. *Winter* deposes, That he came from *Gibraltar* the 14th of March last, in Company of the *Pearl*, *Hannover*, and *Lodington* Gallies, and off of *Beachy-Head* two of them were taken by French Privateers.

These Ships were all Runners (or at least called so) and had they put into *Portsmouth*, until an Opportunity of Convoy had presented, the Person who complains of these Losses would not have run the hazard he did. Nor can it be thought, that these Ships, which the Merchants call Gallies, can, when they are laden and foul, sail much better than other Ships, not under that Denomination; and therefore are consequently as much subject to Misfortunes, by going without Convoy; and it is very reasonable to believe, that till this Trading by Gallies or Runners grew so much in fashion, the Losses were much less; and so, it is to be hoped, will be again, when the Merchants will learn to alter their way of Trading, as the Enemy hath alter'd their Method of carrying on the War by Sea.

The remaining Part of their Lordships Report, relates chiefly to (viz.)

1. Our Merchant Ships being chased off of *Beachy*, and the Parts thereabouts, by the Enemy's Privateers.

2. The Advantages to the *Mediterranean Trade*, by carrying it on with Gallies; but the Hazards they run in their Return Home, for want of Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

3. A French Privateer her chasing a Dutch Ship into Plymouth, on or about the 14th of November last, whilst Three Welch Convoys rid fast for want of Orders.

4. That the List of 1146 Sail of Merchant Ships lost, was far short of the real Number.

5. The Inconveniencies by pressing Men in the *West-Indies*, and at their Return.

6. The Complaint of Mr. Benjamin Way, That the Captain of the *Northumberland* did not take care of his Ship called, *The London Galley*, which sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter end of February last.

As to the 1st, 2d, and 5th of these Articles, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said.

Then as to the 3d, which relates to the chasing of a Dutch Dogger, it seems not at all material, only to swell a Complaint: But as to what is insinuated, That the Three Men of War did not stir for want of Orders; It is well known, that when her Majesty's Ships get sight of an Enemy, they stand in need of no particular Orders to attack them; for their General Instructions annexed to their Commissions, do sufficiently require that of them; but this happening at Five a Clock in the Evening, in the Month of November, it was impossible for any of the Three Ships aforementioned, to have come up with the Privateer; and the Dutch Ship was secure under the Guns of the Fortification.

The Lord High Admiral cannot, without great Concern, take notice of the List of 1146 Ships, said to be lost during this War: Although it is possible great part of that Number consists of Gallies or Runners: That some part of this Loss may be attributed to the inevitable Fate of War; and some hath arisen from the Wilfulness or Negligence of Masters of Merchant Ships, who, when sufficient Convoys have been granted them, have deserted that Protection, and expos'd themselves a Prey to the Enemy, of which frequent Complaints have been made.

Lastly,

Lastly, As to the 6th Article, which is the Complaint of Mr. *Why*, That Care was not taken of his Ship from the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to the Copies of Two Letters herewith transmitted to them, mark'd L. and K. the one from Sir *John Fennings*, and the other from the Captain of the *Northumberland*; the which give a particular Account of that matter, which was not complain'd at the Admiralty-Office, before it was brought to their Lordships.

Thus much being said to the Report of the Lords Committees, grounded upon the Depositions of the Merchants, which are partly what they say of their own Knowledge, and the rest what they have gather'd from others; The Lord High Admiral thinks it necessary to lay before their Lordships some farther Observations, under the following Heads, to explain some Papers which have been demanded by their Lordships from the Admiralty-Office.

1. That notwithstanding almost the continual Use of her Majesty's Ships, the Loss sustain'd by Storms (particularly in the violent Tempest in the Year 1703.) and the many Hazards they have been expos'd unto in this extensive War; the Number of Ships of the Royal Navy, is so far from being diminish'd, since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, that it is increas'd by 10 Ships of War, although the Parliament hath not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for building of Ships; and that the last War there was about Four Millions given for that, and other extraordinary Services; and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

2. That the Number of Ships of the Navy of *France*, which have been taken or destroy'd by her Majesty's Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as will plainly appear by the Two Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention made of the *French* Ships which have been taken or destroy'd by the Ships of the *States-General*.

3. That during the present War, there hath been 175 of the Enemy's Privateers taken, and many of them of considerable Force.

4. That in the last War, which was declar'd the 7th of *May*, 1689. and ended the 10th of *September*, 1697. the whole Number of the Enemy's Ships taken and condemn'd, were 1296. whereas in the present War, which was declar'd the 4th of *May*, 1702. unto the first of *December*, 1707. the Number of Ships taken from the Enemy, and condemn'd, is 1346. which carries with it no little Disproportion.

5. That the Re-Captures by her Majesty's Ships of War, from the 4th of *May*, 1702. to the 1st of *December*, 1707. are 108, which amounted, by Appraisement, to 'above the Sum of 82975 *l.* and the Re-Captures by Privateers within that time, 38054 *l.* both which Sums amount unto 121030 *l.* exclusive of Customs.

6. That in the last War the Trading Part of the Nation had the Misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships, whereas in this War themselves have given an Account of 1146, and it were to be wished, that even that Loss could have been prevented. But here it may be observ'd, That during the last War we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, always open to secure our Merchant Ships and Vessels, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather: Whereas during the whole Course of this War, our Trade hath been entirely debarr'd from that so essential a Countenance and Protection.

7. Besides, whilst her Majesty has yearly fitted her Royal Navy for carrying on the War abroad, the Enemy hath ever since the Battle off of *Malaga*, totally alter'd their Methods of carrying on their Naval War; and instead of sending forth great Fleets, they fill the Seas with Privateers, and with Squadrons of their nimble Ships, and by that means watch all Opportunities of seizing upon our Trade, for which the Situation of their Ports gives them but too good Opportunities; and yet our Merchants (who cannot but be sensible of this Danger) carry on their Trade in a very great Degree in defenceless Ships call'd *Runners*; and they being oblig'd by Charter-Party to go without Convoys, are thereby but too often exposed to the Enemy, who lie in wait for them.

*Lastly,*

*Lastly*, The Lord High Admiral desires their Lordships to do him so much Justice, as to believe, That no Man is more sensibly affected than he is, with the great Losses and Misfortunes which have happen'd to the Merchants; and he is so much more sensible of them, because in the Way those Gentlemen carry on their Trades by single defenceless Ships, and by the Method the Enemy now takes, whilst the *French* King himself, and so great Part of his Subjects, imploy so many Ships and Men only to make War upon the Merchants, such Misfortunes will still happen; yet his Royal Highness does hope their Lordships will believe that the Queen's Fleet has not been Useless and Unemploy'd, during this War, which cannot be carried on agreeable to the declar'd Sense of their Lordships, but by supporting a Superiority at Sea, upon the Coasts of *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; in all which Places the Queen's Fleet hath done great Services the last Four Years, and attempted some things which might have secured *Britain*, for one Age, from all the Naval Power of *France*.

THE House took this Answer into their most serious Consideration, and finding several Facts stated therein very differently from what had been asserted by the Merchants, upon their Oaths, (who had therefore, according to the Methods of Justice, a Right to be farther heard by way of Reply) and finding several other things alledged in the Answer, which at first sight seemed to be plain Mistakes, We thought it necessary, for our fuller Information and Satisfaction, to appoint a Committee to hear the Merchants, and also to make such Observations upon the Answer, as they should think proper.

The Committee having perfected their Report, and laid it before the House, the same was agreed to, and we think our selves obliged humbly to present this second Report to Your Majesty.

*Die Martis 17 Februarii, 1707.*

IN relation to the First Head of the Answer, which is conceived in general Terms, without being applied to any of the Particulars in the Merchants Complaints, some things seem proper to be taken notice of.

1.. The Answer says, That all the Instances mentioned in the Report, are in the latter Years of her Majesty's Reign.

The Lords Committees observe, That an Address of the House of Lords, presented to her Majesty in the Year 1704. did lay before her the heavy Losses of the Merchants, which had happened for want of Cruisers and Convoys for the Home-Trade.

Soon after the presenting of that Address, Sir George Bing, and Sir John Jennings were sent out to cruise, and continued cruising till the October following; during which time the English Ships were well protected, and many of the Enemy's Privateers taken; and the Lords hoped there would have been no farther Occasion of Complaints from the Merchants: And all the Losses contain'd in the Report, now before the House, have happen'd since that Care was laid aside.

2/y. It does appear by the Papers sent to the House from the Lord High Admiral, That in the Year 1706. the highest Compliment of the Ships employ'd in the *Mediterranean* (supposing them mann'd to that Compliment) did not exceed 17373 Men; and in the Year 1707. the highest Compliment of the Ships employ'd there, did amount only to 15590 Men. And therefore, notwithstanding that Part of the Fleet which was made use of there, in both those Years, yet about 23000 Men of the Numbers provided for by Parliament, remained for the necessary Service of guarding and protecting the Coasts and Trade; so that it seems not possible, that the keeping those Squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, could be the Occasion of the Cruisers and Convoys being so weak and few, and the Coast so ill-guarded.



3dly, The strength of Convoys is to be proportioned to the present Circumstances of the Enemy, as far as Intelligence can be had, and the many Instances mentioned by the Merchants of Convoys attacked to our Disadvantage, shew by Experience, that most of our Convoys have been too weak.

The second Head of the Answer is also general, but the Lords Committees observe, That the great Ships are the strength of the Line of Battle, and if more First and Second Rates had been employ'd in the *Mediterranean*, instead of so many Third and Fourth Rates, and smaller Ships, a much greater Number of Ships proper for Convoys and Cruisers for the Protection of Trade in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, would have remained free for those Services; Or if there was found to be a real want of such Ships, timely and proper Application might have been made to the Parliament, who have ever been forward in providing for the Security of Trade. And in the mean time, Ships might have been hired, as has been often done, rather than the whole Coast should continue in a manner besieged by the Enemies Men of War and Privateers, without Interruption.

2. The want of Seamen is too well known, which proceeds principally from the many hardships they suffer. The constant Practice now in use in turning-over, or removing them from Ship to Ship, is of all others the greatest Discouragement, and tho' the paying them at the same time they are turned over, may have a fair Appearance, yet that being generally done when they are aboard, it tempts the Seamen to extravagant Expences, and proves in Conclusion the utter Ruin of their Families.

3. Many of the Inconveniencies mention'd in this Paragraph of the Answer, could hardly ever happen, in case an early Distribution was made of proper Ships for Convoys, and the time of their Departure fixt, whereas very frequently Ships are appointed when they are at Sea, and it is unknown in what condition they will return. The Merchants say, That this Year one of the Convoys named for the *Jamaica* Trade was at that time in the *Sound*.

The

The Answer says, The Queens Ships have as often stay'd for the Merchants, as they for their Convoys; of which one Instance is given in the Paper marked *A*. The Fact may be so sometimes, but the case mentioned in the Paper is not of that sort; for there the Merchant Ships were lying in the *Downs*, together with the *Assistance* and *Dunkirk Prize*, two of the Ships of Captain *Kerr's* Squadron, and were ready to sail, and did sail with them to *Spithead*, where the rest of the Squadron lay. And tho' it be asserted, That Mr. *Kerr's* Ships were ready the 18th of *February* at *Spithead*, yet it appears that his Instructions do not bear Date till the 3d of *March*, 1706.

As to the third Head relating to the want of Cruisers. The Lords Committees observ'd, That it is not the appointing Cruisers yearly which will protect Trade, but the careful and strict Observation, that the Ships appointed for that purpose do cruise accordingly.

Whereas it appears in the account of the Disposition of the Fleet laid before the House of Lords, That no Ship was cruising in the *Soundings* and *Channel* in the Months of *June*, *July*, *August* and *September* last, in which almost all the Gallies and homeward-bound Ships, whose loss is so heavily complain'd of by the Merchants, were taken or destroy'd.

In relation to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queens Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*, as also upon their Return to the Ports of *Great Britain*, the fourth Paragraph of the Answer says, if any such thing has been done, it is contrary to Orders, and has never been complain'd of without a proper Redress. Upon reading this Passage, the Lords Committees summon'd Mr. *Coward* (to whose Complaint principally that part of the Answer related) who attending, and being examin'd as to the matter of Fact, made Oath, That he had often complain'd to the Prince's Council of these great hardships, and begg'd Relief from them, before he applied to the House of Lords; That he could mention many other Instances of the ill Usage he had suffered in the same kind.

That

That Year after Year, from the beginning of the War, not one of his Ships had escaped, having Men press'd out of them both at *Jamaica*, and upon their Return (if there then was a Press) except such as had run through all Danger into the *Downs*, and so got to *London*.

In particular he swore, That he had complain'd to the Prince's Council of Captain *Johnson's* impressing his Men out of the *Somerset* Frigate, and Captain *Roche's* impressing his Men out of the *Walthamstow* Galley, as also of the taking away his Men out of the *Gold* Frigate, and produced to the Prince's Council the Evidence he had of these several Facts, but could not learn that any of the Captains were punished or censured, or so much as once called to an Account for their Violences.

He also swore, That all the Captains he had employ'd to the *West-Indies* have declar'd to him, That they who impressed his Men at *Jamaica*, never shewed any Authority or Consent from the Governor for so doing; and he affirmed, he was ready to produce many Captains who would swear the same thing.

He said, If such Orders are given as is asserted in the Answer, the Prince's Council well know, by the frequent Complaints of him and others, they are not observ'd either at *Jamaica*, or at home.

In the sixth Paragraph of the Answer, which relates to the loss of the *Lisbon* Fleet, under the Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, it is stated in this manner: "This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies which were going directly from *Brest* to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest chance imaginable met them in their Passage."

And in the Paper mark'd C. (to which the Paragraph refers) after reciting an Account given by the Captain of the *Swiftsure* of this Action, and that most of the Merchant Ships escaped, the Paper C. proceeds thus: "That as there was not any previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies Ships, so if greater strength had been added to this Convoy (which was not then to be had) it would have been but of little Advantage against such a number of the Enemies Ships,

• This

## *The Appendix.*

This seems so strange a Representation of this Affair, that it is necessary to lay before the House, the true matter of Fact, as it appears upon a careful Examination of it by the Lords Committees.

*First*, As to the Assertion, That there was no previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies.

The Lords Committees refer to the Advices concerning the *French* shipping sent to the Admiralty from the Secretaries of State the last Year, (which Advices are now lying before the House) particularly to an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, dated at *Rotterdam* the 7th of *February*, N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the 1st of *February*, O. S. giving an account of the Squadron of Ships then lying at *Brest*, and another from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office, dated at *Paris* the 4th of *February*, N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the same 1st of *February*, O. S. As also to another Letter from *Brest* of the 3d of *February*, N. S. sent from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office to the Admiralty the 14th of *February*, O. S. giving a particular Account of the same Squadron, and the strength of it, and that it was ready to sail, and to another dated at *Brest* of the 14th of *February*, N. S. sent from Secretary *Harley* to the Prince's Council the 14th of *February*, O. S. to the same Effect.

*Secondly*, As to the Assertion, That there was then no greater strength to be had, it is to be observ'd, that a *Dutch* Fleet of Nine Men of War, under the Command of Admiral *Vandergoes*, had lain for some time at *Portsmouth*, and sailed from thence the very same Day that Captain *Griffiths*, who commanded this Convoy, sailed in the *Swiftsure* from the same Place.

If Orders had been given to Captain *Griffiths* to have kept Company with the *Dutch* Squadron, there had been a sufficient strength to have saved all the Ships under his Convoy. But it appeared by the Examination of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, Mr. *William Wood*, Captain *Francis Cook*, and Captain *Edward Smith*, two Masters of the Merchant Ships which went under his Convoy; and also by a Letter of Captain *John Hunt*, another Master, dated from  
*Dinant,*

*Dinant*, where he was then a Prisoner; That Captain *Griffiths* was guilty of divers most unaccountable Delays off of *Plymouth*, and thereby lost the Advantage of keeping the *Dutch Fleet Company*.

On the 22d of *February*, Captain *Griffiths* made a Signal of seeing 7 Ships, and afterwards of seeing 17; but instead of making the best of his way, from them, he lay by with an ealie Sail (not suffering any of the Merchants to go ahead of him) till those Ships came within Gun-shot, (altho' he could not but discern them not to be *English* Ships long before, and if they had been *English*, he had no occasion to speak with them.) When those Ships were come so near, they put out *French* Colours; and thereupon the Two Men of War, the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, made all the sail away they possibly could, leaving the Merchants Ships, and Ships with Provisions for *Spain* and *Portugal*, which Captain *Griffiths* had under his Care, to shift for themselves, and of 18 Merchant Ships that were in the Company, 12 were taken, so that most of them did not escape, as is asserted in the Answer.

It was also proved, That these *French* Ships were cruising, and not going directly to the *West-Indies*, as the Answer asserts, and that they kept cruising all together about Nine Days after this Action, and then sent their Prizes with five of their Men of War into *Brest*, and the rest of the Men of War continued cruising about 14 Days longer, and then they also return'd to *Brest*.

It was farther proved, That the Letter wrote from *Dinant* by Captain *John Hunt*, complaining of Captain *Griffiths* Behaviour, was by Sir *Edmund Harrison* and Mr. *Henckell* laid before the Prince's Council, who told them, they had been inform'd of the matter before, and were sending Directions to *Lisbon* to have Capt. *Griffiths* try'd; to which Sir *Edmund Harrison* then objected, That such a Trial must signifie very little, since no Evidence could be had against him at that place.

Notwithstanding there was an Order sent in April last, for trying Captain *Griffiths* at *Lisbon*, at a Court-Martial. The Lords Committees having desired to know what was done upon that Order, have

have been since informed by a Paper dated from the Admiralty-Office to this Effect, that he was try'd accordingly; and it is presumed he was acquitted, because he was continued in his Command. But the Result of the Court-Martial is not sent to that Office; and he who acted as Judge-Advocate at the Trial is since drowned. The same Paper goes on to say, That the Trial was at the Desire of the Merchants, because there was no Evidence against him at home.

Whereas it is observ'd before, That Sir *Edmund Harrison* told the Prince's Council, there would be no Evidence against him if he were try'd at *Lisbon*.

The Ninth Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Loss of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton* Men of War, which, together with the *Royal Oak*, and the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd from the *Downs* the First of *May* last.

The Answer affirms, That notwithstanding what Mr. *Dawson* swore before the Lords, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the 29th of *April* last, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward; yet there was no Notice at that time of the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in the *Flemish-Road*: Wherefore the Three Men of War, One of 76, and the other Two each of 70 Guns, were judged a sufficient Convoy from the *Downs* to *Spithead*.

Mr. *Dawson* being ordered to attend the Lords, and acquainted with what was charg'd upon him, did again affirm upon Oath, That the Governor and Committee of the *Muscovia* Company, of which he was one, attended the Prince's Council on *Tuesday* the 29th of *April* last, to know what Convoy was appointed for that Trade; and being told by the Prince's Council, That one Fourth and Two Fifth Rates would be their Convoy, the Governor and Committee represented their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron; but were then told from the Board, They need be under no Apprehension on that score, for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone to the Westward.

He also mentioned many Circumstances, which made him so very positive as to the time; and observ'd, That if the Committee had been told at the Board,



Board, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was then in *Flemish Road*, it was so far from being an Argument to persuade them to acquiesce with so small a Convoy, that it must have increased their Fears, that Station being equally proper for the Squadron to sail, either to the Northward or Westward.

Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Governor of the *Muscovia* Company, and Five of the Committee of the same Company (*viz.*) Mr. *Randolph Knipe*, Mr. *Henry Phill*, Mr. *Josiah Wadsworth*, Mr. *Thomas Stiles*, and Mr. *Samuel Heathcot*, did also severally depose, That they did attend the Prince's Council the 29th Day of *April* last, and then were told from the Board, That the Three Ships designed for them were sufficient for their Security, because the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, and Four of them (*viz.*) Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Mr. *Wadsworth*, Mr. *Stiles*, Mr. *Phill* swore, They believed Admiral *Churchill* was the Person that told them so, but as to that Particular they were not so positive.

This Matter of Fact being directly proved by so many Persons of unquestionable Credit, the Lords Committees think, That by the reasoning used in the Answer, the Prince's Council could not judge the Three Men of War a sufficient Convoy, and consequently ought not to have suffered them to Sail Westward on the First of *May*; Especially considering, that from time to time Notice had been sent to the Admiralty Office, from both the Secretaries of State, of the Strength of the *Dunkirk* Squadron; and when it is so fully proved, that they owned they had Notice, that the Squadron was gone Westward.

The 10th Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Complaint of the Merchants touching the *Russia* Ships.

The Instructions to Sir *William Whetstone*, of the 10th of *June* last, take Notice, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Northward, and that there was reason to believe they were designed for the Coast of *Norway*; and that they would look out for, and endeavour to intercept the Fleet bound to *Russia* for Naval Stores; which made it absolutely necessary, that the Convoys to that Trade, should be strengthened; and he is thereby directed to proceed with all the Merchant Ships under his Convoy, as far



far as the Northermost Part of the Isle of *Shetland*, and there to leave them to prosecute their Voyage with their proper Convoy.

The Lords make this Observation, That after such Intelligence, it appears very reasonable, that *Sir William Whetstone's* Orders should have been to see a Fleet of such Consequence out of Danger, before he left them.

The Lords Committees do think it necessary to inform the House, that Captain *Nenyon Masters*, Commander of the Ship *Nenyon* and *Benjamin*, made Oath, That on or about the Ninth Day of *July* last, his Ship, together with about Eleven or more *English* Ships, were unfortunately taken in their Voyage to *Archangel* by the *Chevalier Fourbin's* Squadron, consisting of 7 *French* Ships of War; That his Ship was the first taken, and he was immediately carried on Board *Monfieur Fourbin*, who demanded of him, What Number of Convoys the *English* Fleet bound for *Archangel* had with them. He answered, Twelve Sail: To which *Fourbin* replied, He spake what was false, for there were only Three Ships of War Convoy to the *English* Fleet; *Fourbin* then declaring, That he knew *Admiral Whetstone* with his Squadron came with the Fleet no farther than the Isle of *Shetland*, and then returned back again.

As to the 11th Head of the Answer, respecting the Merchants Complaint of the Weakness of the Convoy sent for, conducting the King of *Portugal's* Horses, and the Trade to *Lisbon*, the Lords Committees do only make this Observation, That the Fleet having lain at *Spithead* for many Months, whereby the Enemy had an Opportunity of knowing the Value and Consequence of it, and Notice being taken in the Orders to Captain *Edwards* of the 7th of *September*, 1707. of a Squadron of the Enemies Ships cruising betwixt *Scilly* and *Ushant*, and Notice being also taken in the Orders of the 6th of *October* to *Sir John Leake*, That *Monfieur Fourbin* was sailed from *Brest* with several Ships, and was to be joined with others, it seems very Unaccountable, That at last such a Fleet should be suffered to sail without a greater Strength.

The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Paragraphs of the Answer, relating principally to the former Deposition of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, the Lords Committees ordered him to attend again; and he was farther examined in relation to the Facts mentioned in the Answer.

He desired to observe, That the 13th Paragraph made him say what was not in his Deposition; for he did not say, the Corn-Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*, but, that a great Quantity of Corn was bought in those Months.

If any thing was concerted at the *Hague*, That the Ships of the *States General* should call at *Spithead* to take our Merchant Ships under their Convoy, it was strange no Notice should be given of so good an Agreement, that so the Merchants might have disposed their Affairs for taking the benefit of it, especially when he and other Corn-Merchants, very frequently applied to the Prince's Council, to know when they might expect a Convoy.

As to what is said of the great Number of Convoys which have gone between *England* and *Portugal*, since *April*, 1703. Whereas the *Dutch* have seldom sent above one Convoy in a Year, and the Inference made from thence, that therefore it is not probable the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies should be furnish'd from *Holland*.

Mr. *Henckell* still affirmed the Fact to be so, as he had formerly sworn, and that at the very time of his Examination, the *Portuguese* have great Quantities of Corn shipped in *Holland*, and though the *Dutch* have not sent so many Convoys as have gone from *England*, yet they go at certain and proper times, by reason whereof their Corn arrives in a good condition; whereas the unaccountable Delays and Uncertainties of the *English* Convoys, have been the occasion of great Losses to our Merchants, and great Disappointments to the *Portuguese*.

He also took Notice, That of the many Convoys enumerated in the Answer, several of them were Fleets or Squadrons of Men of War, of which the Merchants had no Notice, nor were allowed to have any Benefit, as appeared by the 14th head of the Answer, relating to the Fleet that sail'd with Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*.

In the 14th Head of the Answer, much weight seems to be laid upon this, That the *Nassau* did not arrive at *Spithead* till the 20th of *October*, whereas *Mr. Henckell* in his Complaint had sworn, the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* the 18th at Night, the same Day the Convoy sailed from thence. To clear himself, *Mr. Henckell* produced two original Letters, signed by *Cornelius Collies*, his Captain, written from *Portsmouth*, the one dated the 19th of *October*, which says, the *Nassau* came too late for the Convoy, but was at that time at *Spithead*; and the other dated the 25th, which says expressly, the *Nassau* came to *St. Helens* the same Night the *Lisbon* Fleet sail'd. *Mr. Henckell* affirm'd also, That he had other Advices which fully verified what he had said in his former Deposition, as to the *Nassau's* arriving the 18th at *Spithead*.

*Mr. Henckell* farther said, That the Convoy mention'd in that Paragraph of the Answer, consisting of four Ships of War, which is there said to have sail'd the 18th of *June*, does appear by the Paper mark'd F. (to which the Paragraph refers) to be a Convoy that sail'd from *Portugal* that Day, and so does not contradict what the Merchants had insisted on in their Complaint, That there was no Convoy for *Portugal* between *March* and *October*, a homeward bound Convoy being mistaken in the Answer for an outward bound Convoy, and consequently it was no contradiction to what the Merchants had affirmed: And though in the 16th Paragraph of the Answer it be asserted, that the three Ships appointed for Convoy to the *Portugal* Fleet, were at that time thought a sufficient Convoy, *Mr. Henckell* swears, the Prince's Council (by the reasoning of the Merchants before them) was convinced of the contrary, at the time the Convoy was sent, and did then pretend no other reason for their not strengthening it, but want of Ships. And he desired to refer particularly to the Remonstrance of the 10th of *October* last, which was delivered at that time by the Merchants to the Prince's Council, and is now lying before the House; whereby, in very strong Terms, they represented their many Solicitations, without effect, the great Delays they had met with, and their great sense of Danger,

f they should proceed without that Convoy, as well as of their certain Ruin, by any farther Delay.

The 17th Head of the Answer says, That the Ships which the Merchants supposed lay idle at *Portsmouth* so long, were under Orders for particular Services, as appears by the Paper marked G.

Upon Consideration of this Paragraph, and of the Paper marked G. to which it refers, the Matters of Fact, whereof the Merchants did complain, seem, in effect, to be admitted to be true; and the Services for which it is alledged the Ships were designed, do not appear so pressing, but that some of them might have been employed to help the Merchants in their great Extremity.

As to the 18th Head, which relates to Mr. Coward's Complaint of the long detaining of his Ships let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling; the Answer says, It is not doubted they were taken up at so much a Month Freight, and the Owners will be paid for the time they have been employed, according to the Agreement made with them.

Mr. Coward deposed, That his Ships were not taken by the Month (as the Answer alledged) but the Contract was at Three Pounds a Tun, directly for *Jamaica*, which might have been performed in 7 or 8 Weeks: Whereas, by means of the Deviations complained of, they have been detained ever since the 15th of November, 1706. and were yet in *Ireland* at the time of the Complaint, whereby the Ships are ruin'd, and he left at Mercy, as to any Satisfaction.

The 19th Paragraph of the Answer takes notice, how far Mr. Palmer had forgot himself, and imposed upon the Lords in his Deposition, for that the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive at *Portsmouth* till the 7th of June; whereas Sir Cloudesly Shovell was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of June; and therefore it was not possible that the *Litchfield* Prize should have joyn'd him at *Plymouth*.

Mr. Palmer being examined as to this Particular, said, That in this Complaint it was alledged, The *Litchfield* Prize came to *Spithead* the 7th of July, not of June, as it is repeated in the Answer; but he owned his Mistake in saying, If the *Litchfield* Prize

might have proceeded to *Plymouth*, the Corn-Ships might have joyn'd Sir *Cloudestly Shovell's* Fleet; where as he meant to have said, The Transport-Fleet which at that time lay at *Plymouth* bound to *Portugal*.

To shew that it was a meer Mistake, he produced to the Lords Three Original Letters from *Portsmouth*, wrote by his Master *Samuel Riccard*, dated the 7th, 12th, and 28th of *July*, which mention the Transport-Fleet, which had lain for a considerable while at *Plymouth*, and (as those Letters say) sailed for *Portugal* about that time.

The 20th Paragraph affirming, That the Article in the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707, which the Merchants had produced, ~~v. 225, c. 1~~ ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted, the Fact being entirely wrong; the Lords Committees thought fit to be informed, how that Passage came to be put into the *Gazette*; and upon Examination it appear'd, That *Mr. Stepney* the 12th of *May*, New Style, wrote a Letter from *Antwerp* to the Earl of *Sunderland*, at the Solicitations of some considerable Traders there, representing the Hardships they lay under for want of a Convoy from *Ostend*, (though it had been promised, and several times notified on the *Exchange* of *London*) to their great Loss and Discouragement, and what was like to have an ill Influence on that Trade, which was in a way of being better establish'd than ever; and that afterward, upon the Arrival of that Fleet at *Ostend*, *Mr. Stepney* wrote another Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, dated the 14th of *May*, New Style, the very Words of which second Letter, are those transcrib'd into the *Gazette*.

The Complaint of the Merchants in relation to the *Virginia* Trade, consisted of many Particulars; none of which seem to the Lords Committees to be answered, or excused, by what is alledged in the 22d, 23d, and 24th Paragraphs of the Answer, nor by the Paper mark'd *H.* to which the 23d Paragraph does refer.

The 25th and 26th Paragraphs of the Answer, which relate to the Complaint of *Mr. John Wood*; of the Difficulties and Delays he met with in getting his Vessels, loaden with Corn, to *Portsmouth*, containing nothing in particular, besides one Mat-

er of Fact, viz. That the *Charles Galley* and the *Gosport*, the Two Convoys for the Corn-Ships to *Spithead*, were so far from Running from the Trade; (as was falsely and maliciously insinuated by Mr. *Wood*) that they kept the Merchant Ships Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* informed the Prince's Council by Letter.

Mr. *John Wood* being sent for, and charged with this matter, produced two Letters, which he made Oath were sent to him from *Portsmouth*, by Captain *Edward Friend*, the Master of one of the Corn-Ships; the first dated the 21st, and the other the 22d of *June* last, wherein it is expressly affirmed, That about Eight a Clock in the Evening, the Commander of the Convoy sent his Boat aboard the Merchants to tell them the News, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was at Sea, and at the same time to let them know, that the Convoy will take no farther Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, and the Merchants must shift for themselves.

Captain *John Falkner*, the Master of the *Mary*, another of the Ships from *Shoreham*, made Oath, That the Commander of the Convoy, sent his Boat aboard the Merchants, to tell them, That he had Advice of a *French* Squadron, and that they must shift for themselves, for they would take no Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*; and he swore the Convoy was as good as their Words, and made away with all the Sail they could, and got in thither a considerable time before the Merchants, who were in very great Danger of being taken, having been chased at least 8 Hours by a *French Privateer*.

The same Captain did, upon his Oath, confirm what Mr. *Wood* had before alledged, That for full Six Months, while he lay at *Shoreham*, the *French Privateers* did continually cruise on the Coast in considerable Numbers; but in all that time he could never see, or be inform'd of any Man of War cruising to prevent or intercept them.

As to what is said in the Answer, That the Men of War who sail Eastward or Westward, have always Directions to call at the several Ports in the



way; Mr. Wood added to what he had said before, That if they had such Orders, it was strange no one of them should ever appear off of the Harbour in 6 Months time.

The 27th Paragraph of the Answer, relates to Merchants Complaints of the many and great Losses of Ships off of *Beachy*, and upon the *English* Coast in their Return home.

What this Paragraph says, is, That these Ships were Runners, and should have put into *Portsmouth* till they had an Opportunity of Convoy; and when the Merchants shall leave off trading in these Gallies or Runners, ( which are subject to many Misfortunes by going without Convoy ) it is to be hoped their Losses will be less.

Their Lordships cannot think it strange, if the Merchants are very unwilling to put into *Portsmouth*, in hopes of Convoy, after the Instances given by them of their Ships lying there many Months, in vain Expectation of Men of War to convoy them.

As to the Proposal for the Merchants leaving off to trade in Gallies, in Expectation of Convoys: The Lords Committees observe, That the Use of this kind of Vessels, was taken up during the late War, and has been continued ever since with very great Success, till within Two Years last, during which time there has been, in a manner, a total Neglect of having any Cruisers in the *Channel* or *Soundings*, or any Man of War to guard the Coasts.

These Ships are built for sailing, and also to row with Oars, and carry no more Goods than are proper for sailing, and carry twice the Number of Men to a common sailing Ship, and are of Force from 16 to 40 Guns.

There is no Convoy granted to any Trade within the *Streights*, but to *Turkey* only; which is never above once in the Year, and must be acknowledged to be too seldom to answer the Occasions of the Traders to *Leghorn*, *Genoa*, *Venice*, and other Places in those Seas.

If therefore the Use of Gallies, or single Ships, be laid down, ( for if any single Ships be used in Trading, it will be granted, the Gallies are better Sailors,



Sailors, and have the Advantage of any common-built Ships ) and all the *Mediterranean* Trade is to be carried on by Convoys, that whole Trade will be, in a manner, lost to *England*, especially in respect to Fish, and other perishable Commodities ; and would be soon felt, in a very heavy manner, in all Parts of the Nation, the great Consequence of that Trade fully appearing by the Merchants Proofs set down in the Report made upon their Petition.

It is necessary for the Safety and Honour of the Kingdom, and of all manner of Trade whatsoever, that the *Channel* and *Soundings* be well guarded ; and if this be done, the Traders in Gallies own they have no reason to complain.

The Enemy have not altered their Way of making War by Sea : They always endeavour'd to infest our Trade by their Privateers to as great a Degree as they could ; but it must be owned, that of late they have had greater Success than ever, and the great Encouragement they met with, ( the Sea, in effect, being left open to them ) it is too probable will soon increase their Numbers.

The Merchants do insist, That the List of Eleven Hundred Forty Six Ships, given in by them, does not contain all their Losses during this War, but, in a manner, such only as have been taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, within two or three Years last, and principally such as did belong to the Port of *London*.

They have already had an Account of 34 Ships taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, since they made their Complaint to the House of Lords ; of which Ships they delivered a List to the Committee, and affirmed, That the Loss of those Ships, by a modest Computation, amounted to above 170000 *l*. They affirmed, That besides those named in that List, several other rich Ships are missing, and many of them, they fear, have met with the same Fate, the *Channel* and *Soundings* being infested with the Enemy's Men of War and Privateers as much as ever. The Neutral Ships which come into the Ports of *Britain*, declaring that they have been boarded by them in those Places several times in a Day.

The Answer ( as to what concerns Mr. *Benjamin Way* ) says expressly, That Matter was not complained of at the Admiralty-Office before it was brought to the Lords.

This seems very strange, for it appears plainly by the two Letters mark'd J. and K, referred to in the Answer it self, and sent therewith to the Lords, that both of them were written upon Occasion of a Complain made by *Way* to the Admiralty, and are only Copies of the very same Letters which were annex'd to *Way's* Complaint to the Lords, and were sent together with the Lords Report to the Lord High Admiral.

This is what the Lords Committees have humbly to offer to your Lordships, in relation to so much of the Answer as concerns the Merchants Complaints.

The remaining Part of it seems entirely foreign to the Subject of the Report, containing only an unnecessary Comparison of the Management of the Naval Affairs in this, and the late War; since any Faults or Errors which might have happen'd at that time, would not lessen the Misfortunes of the Merchants, or justify any wrong Conduct at present. But the Lords Committees think themselves obliged to lay before your Lordships, several very plain Mistakes which they find in this part of the Paper.

In the *first* Observation it is asserted, That the Parliament has not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for the Building of Ships; and that in the last War there was about Four Millions given for that and other extraordinary Services, and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

This is so far from being a right State of the Case, that in this Observation there appears, at first sight, a Mistake of no less than Three Millions in Four, the whole Sums given for Building of Ships in the last War not amounting to One Million.

This, in effect, was afterwards confessed in a second Paper sent from the Admiralty-Office, of the 28th of January, 1707. by way of Explanation of.

a former Paper delivered to the Lords Committees from that Office.

In this second Paper, Notice is taken of the Numbers and Rates of Ships provided for by Parliament, and the Days are set down when the Money was voted for them, but the Sums are omitted, which would too plainly have contradicted the Assertion, that Four Millions were granted.

The true state of that matter, will appear by the forementioned second Paper, if the Sums be added, as the same are set down in the first of those Papers from the Admiralty Office, and is as follows.

There was given for Building Ships:

|                   |                                    |    | l.                        | s. | d. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|----|
| 10 October, 1690. | of the 3d Rate N <sup>o</sup> . 3. |    | 88008                     | 10 | 00 |
| 24 Decemb. 1690.  | of the { 3d } Rates { 17. }        |    | 570000                    | 00 | 00 |
|                   | { 4th }                            |    |                           |    |    |
| 2 Decemb. 1692.   | of the 4th Rate                    | 8. | 79308                     | 00 | 00 |
| 30 Novemb. 1694.  | } of the 2d Rate                   | 4. | 70000                     | 00 | 00 |
| 6 Decemb. 1695.   |                                    |    | 138424                    | 00 | 00 |
| 6 Decemb. 1695.   | of the { 3d } Rates { 4. }         |    | 65835                     | 18 | 11 |
|                   | { 4th }                            |    |                           |    |    |
|                   |                                    |    | <hr/> 1011576 08 11 <hr/> |    |    |

*Memorandum,* That the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Excise which was given for 570000 l. did produce but 842617 l. 11 s. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. of which there has been paid for building the 27 Ships 453591 l. 19 s. and to other Uses 29025 l. 12 s. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

These were all the Sums granted by Parliament for building Ships during that whole War: The other Sums set down in the first Paper, which makes the whole amount to 4579571 l. 4 s. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. were either for the ordinary and current Services of the Navy, as Seamen's Wages, Victualling, &c. or for such particular Uses as had no relation to the building of Ships, such as the Payment of Marine Officers, Register of Seamen, &c.

The

The second mistake in this Observation is, That the Royal Navy, instead of being less at the end of the late War by 20 Ships, than it was at the beginning, was increased by 113 Ships and Vessels, of which 39 were of the Line of Battle, besides 21 Ships which were building on the 30th of September, 1697, whereof 13 were of the Line of Battle.

And though in the same Observation it be alleged, That nothing has been given in this Reign for building of Ships, yet the Provision for the Navy in general, has been much larger in this War, than in the last; for in this Reign there has been granted for the Use of the Navy, (including the Ordnance for Sea-Service, and the Sums voted for the Service of the Year, 1708.) the sum of 15366867 l. 17 s. 10 d.

Whereas all the Sums received by the Treasurers of the Navy, between the 5th of November, 1688 and the 30th of September, 1697, (including the Money given for building Ships) only amounted to the Sum of 15136898 l. 1 s. 5 d.

It may be also observed, That in the Year, 1698; there were 105 Ships of the Line of Battle in thorough Repair; whereas it appears that on the 6th of December, 1707. three First Rates, eight Second Rates, six Third Rates, and two Fourth Rates wanted rebuilding or great Repairs, which considering the Nature of the Ships, makes a great part of the strength of the Line of Battle.

The Second Observation takes Notice, That the Number of the Ships of the Navy of France, taken or destroyed by her Majesties Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as appears by the Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention of the French Ships destroyed by the Ships of the States General.

The Lords Committees take Notice, that by the Paper L. it appears the greatest number of the Enemies Ships, and those of the greatest Consequence, were taken or destroyed in the Harbours of Vigo, Gibraltar and Otena, at the two first of which Places the Ships of the States General assisted.

And that during the War, only 25 Ships of all sorts have been taken or destroyed by cruising Ships at Sea, and of that Number only five Ships from 30 to 60 Guns.

By the Paper mark'd M. it appears that the Number of her Majesties Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed by the Enemies, during the present War, are thirty five, thirteen whereof are Ships of the Line of Battle from 50 to 80 Guns.

The *Sixth* Observation is, That in the last War, the Trade of the Nation had the misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships.

This appeared so very strange to the Lords Committees, that they sent to the Admiralty Office to be informed, if there was any List of those Ships, or what grounds they had for making that Assertion.

The Answer sent in return to this Message, was a printed Paper, without any Name of the Author or Printer, in which are these words: "It is generally allowed, that the number of Ships and Vessels miscarried since the War, does not fall short of 4000.

Upon consideration of the Paper, it appeared to be a Libel, written as a pretended Answer, to an Account published by Authority in the Year, 1695, of what Men of War and Privateers had been taken from the *French* from the beginning of that War; and it contains in it not only scandalous Reflections upon the Parliaments of that Reign, but notoriously false Representations of Matters of Fact, which might have easily been known to be so at the Admiralty Office; and therefore it seems very strange, that such a Libel should be offered as a Proof to the Lords, in an Answer which is supposed to come from that Office.

But as an Evidence that there can be no Foundation of Truth for this Assertion, the Lords Committees offer to your Lordships Consideration, That the number of *English* Prisoners who have been returned from *France*, from the beginning of this War to *December* last, amounted to 18011. and there then remained in *France* 2000 more, whereas the number of *English* Prisoners returned from *France*, from the beginning of the late War, until the

*the 24th Day of June, 1698. did amount to no more than 15250.*

And it is not probable that the Ships taken in the former War, should be so many more than those taken in the present (as is pretended) when the Prisoners are so remarkably fewer.

To the latter part of this *Sixth Observation*; That during the last War, we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, open to secure our Ships, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather.

The Lords Committees say two things: *First*, That till now, they never heard that the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*, were at any time to secure *English Men of War or Merchant Ships*.

*Secondly*, That the many great Losses complained of by the Merchants, appear to have been in the *Channel and Soundings*, and consequently the *Spanish Ports*, though open, would have been no very essential Countenance and Protection to them.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

We having thus performed what we take our selves to be indispensibly obliged to, cannot doubt but it will be graciously accepted by your Majesty, as coming from most dutiful Subjects, who sincerely wish they may never have occasion hereafter of making Addresses to Your Majesty, but to Congratulate Your Successes, or to return our humble Acknowledgments for the blessings of Your Reign.

We beseech Your Majesty to believe, That none of Your Subjects do exceed us in true Respect to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral; his great personal Virtues require it, and his near Relation to Your Majesty makes it our Duty: And as we do not mean that any thing in this Address should in the least reflect upon him, so we are very well assured, his Royal Highness will never suffer other Persons to protect themselves under his Name, from a just Pursuit of such Faults or Neglects, as immediately tend to the Ruin of Trade, and the Destruction of *Britain*.

There



There cannot be a plainer Proof, that some Persons employ'd by the Lord High Admiral, have made the worst Use imaginable of the Trust he Honours them with, than in their presuming to lay such an Answer before the House of Lords in his Name.

For (not to take notice of the many things which in the second Report have been already laid before Your Majesty) throughout the whole Paper, there is not the least hopes given, that for the future, any better Care shall be taken of the Trade; on the contrary, the whole turn of the Answer seems to be intended for exposing the Complaints of the Merchants, rather than pitying their Losses. We are sure nothing can be more Remote from the Goodness and Compassion of the Lord High Admiral's Temper, and the tender Regard he has always shewn for Your Majesties Subjects.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

It is a most undoubted Maxim, That the Honour, Security and Wealth of this Kingdom, does depend upon the Protection and Encouragement of Trade, and the improving and right managing the Naval Strength. Other Nations who were formerly great and powerful at Sea, have by negligence and mismanagement lost their Trade, and seen their Maritime Strength entirely ruin'd. Therefore we do in the most earnest manner beseech Your Majesty, that the Sea Affairs may always be your First and most peculiar Care. We humbly hope that it shall be Your Majesties chief and constant Instruction to all, who shall have the Honour to be employ'd in Your Councils, and in the Administration of Affairs, that they be continually intent and watchful in what concerns the Trade and Fleet; and that every one of them may be made to know it is his particular Charge to take care that the Seamen be encouraged, the Trade protected, Discipline restored, and a new Spirit and Vigour put into the whole Administration of the Navy.



**Her MAJESTIES most Gracious Answer  
to the Address.**

**My LORDS;**

**I** Will take Care to make the most useful Observations  
on the several Particulars contain'd and referr'd to in  
Your Address.

It was always My Opinion, That the Encouragement  
of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the  
Navy, are of the greatest Importance to the Prosperity of  
this Kingdom.

And therefore you may be Assured, I will use My  
utmost Endeavours to Encourage all those whose Duty it  
is effectually to perform those Services.

---

**A LIST**



# The Appendix.

| Time.          | Gun. | Ships Names                     | Where taken.            | Where destroy'd<br>In the Harbour<br>of Vigo. | By whom or what Ships.                                        |
|----------------|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mar. 21. 1703. | 14   | Buffons                         | _____                   | _____                                         | By _____                                                      |
| June 19. 1703. | 60   | La Seren                        | _____                   | _____                                         | By the Fleet commanded by Sir<br>George Rooke.                |
| July 6. 1703.  | 22   | L'Entreprenant                  | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
| Aug. 1703.     | 8    | Choguan                         | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 8    | Chatham Prize                   | Coff of France          | _____                                         | By _____<br>the Chatham.                                      |
|                | 36   | Litchfield Prize                | Soundings               | _____                                         | By _____<br>the Litchfield                                    |
|                | 8    | Orford Prize                    | Soundings               | _____                                         | By _____<br>Orford.                                           |
|                | 14   | Name unknown                    | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 14   | Joyeuse                         | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 18   | Reynolds                        | _____                   | Burnt or De-<br>stroy'd near                  | By a Squadron of Ships under Com-<br>mand of Sir Thomas Dilke |
|                | 8    | Viaria                          | _____                   | Gravelle                                      | _____                                                         |
|                | 5    | Name unknown                    | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                |      | Besides 41 Mer-<br>chant Ships. | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
| Dec. 8. 1703.  | 14   | Harardus                        | Soundings               | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
| Mar. 3. 1704.  | 30   | Tyrom Prize                     | Off Scilly              | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 32   | Swallow Prize                   | Straits                 | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 60   | Porto Calis                     | Taken and<br>carried to | _____                                         | By a Squadron of Ships Comman-<br>ded by Sir Thomas Dilke.    |
|                | 60   | Santa Theresa                   | Lisbon                  | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 24   | Sr. Nicholas                    | _____                   | _____                                         | _____                                                         |
|                | 6    | Nottingham Prize                | _____                   | _____                                         | Nottingham, Capt. Popham.                                     |

| Time.                                | Ships Names.                                                                                                                          | Where taken.                                            | Where destroyed.                  |                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 145<br>June 19.<br>July 4.           | 18<br><i>Adelice</i> Prize<br>22<br>Sun Prize                                                                                         | Soundings<br>Off <i>Dunkirk</i>                         | —<br>—<br>—                       |                                                                                                                                                          |
| August 24.                           | 54<br>Faulkland Prize                                                                                                                 | Coming from<br><i>Virginia</i>                          | —<br>—<br>—                       |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 28<br>Sept. 6.                       | 60<br><i>August</i><br>28<br><i>Medway</i> Prize                                                                                      | Soundings<br>Soundings                                  | —<br>—<br>—                       | <i>Fowr</i> , Capt. Browne.<br><i>Chatham</i> , Capt. Bockenham.<br><i>Medway</i> , Capt. Littleton.                                                     |
| Novemb.                              | 34<br>Names unknown.                                                                                                                  | —<br>—<br>—                                             | —<br>—<br>—                       |                                                                                                                                                          |
| Feb. 1. 1704-5<br>March 1705.        | 12<br>A Fireship<br>14<br><i>Worcester</i> Prize<br>84<br><i>Magnanime</i><br>86<br><i>Le Lis</i>                                     | Off <i>Beachy</i><br>—<br>—<br>—                        | In the Bay of<br><i>Gibraltar</i> | Surpriz'd there by Sir John Leake,<br>and Burnt.                                                                                                         |
| May 19.<br>June 5.                   | 24<br><i>Fox</i><br>24<br><i>Cruiser</i><br>24<br><i>Enterprize</i><br>24<br><i>Valeur</i>                                            | Soundings<br>Soundings<br>Soundings<br>Soundings        | Near <i>Gibraltar</i>             | <i>Worcester</i> , Capt. Butler.<br>Burnt by a Squadron Commanded<br>by Sir John Leake.                                                                  |
| Oct. 3.<br>Nov. 15.<br>July 5. 1706. | 60<br><i>Arrogant</i><br>24<br><i>Dunkirk</i> Prize<br>70<br><i>St. Maria</i><br>50<br><i>Flandria</i><br>40<br><i>Queen of Spain</i> | Off <i>Gibraltar</i><br>—<br>—<br>—<br>At <i>Osenda</i> | —<br>—<br>—<br>—                  | <i>Tyron</i> , Capt. Taylor.<br><i>Tyron</i> , Capt. Taylor.<br><i>Worcester</i> , Capt. Canning.<br>Sir John Leake.<br><i>Dunkirk</i> , Capt. Greville. |

The Appendix.

| Time.          | Guns. | Ships Names.                                | Where taken.           | Where destroy'd. | By whom, or what Ships.                                                                             |
|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | 24    | Neptune                                     | At Ostend              | }                | By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir Stafford Fairborne.                                     |
|                | 22    | Moll Catt                                   |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 16    | Katherine                                   |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 14    | St. Maria                                   |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 14    | Lady of Clare                               |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 14    | King of Spain                               | Coming from<br>Hamburg | }                | Tartar, Capt. Leake.<br>Adventure, Capt. Hicks.                                                     |
|                | 10    | Unknown                                     |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                |       | Befides above 50<br>Sail of Merchant Ships. |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
| July 10. 1706. | 24    | Childs Play                                 |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
| May 1707.      | 30    | Grand Canary                                | At Newfound-<br>land   | }                | By her Majesties Ships commanded by Capt. Underdown.                                                |
|                | 20    | Equeliere                                   |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 32    | Mariana                                     |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 26    | Margaret                                    |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
|                | 20    | Palme                                       |                        |                  |                                                                                                     |
| Nov. 26. 1707. | 26    | Aime                                        | Soundings              | }                | By the Kent, Sir Tho. Hardy, Dover,<br>Cap. Matthews, under the Command of C. Evans of the Burford. |

Memorandum, As to the Ships in this List said to be Taken at Ostend, they were Rescued from Continuing in the Enemies Service, by Her Majesties Ships being off of that Port, and Facilitating the Taking of it.

**ABSTRACT.**

**Taken.**

**Destroy'd.**

**Guns. Numb.**

**Guns. Numb.**

76 1  
70 2  
66 1  
60 5  
54 2  
50 3  
36 1  
32 2  
30 2  
28 1  
26 2  
24 8  
22 2  
20 2  
18 2  
16 1  
14 4  
10 2  
8 2  
6 1

86 1  
84 1  
76 1  
70 3  
64 1  
62 1  
60 1  
56 1  
54 1  
46 2  
34 2  
22 1  
18 1  
14 2  
12 1  
8 2  
6 1

Fire Ship

Fire Ship 1  
Scouts 3  
Galeons 6

No. of Guns 1056 | 56

1014 | 24

Of which 840 | 14  
of the Line of Battle

752 | 11

Admiralty Office, 7th  
January, 1707.

A LIST of her Majesties Ships and Vessels which have been Taken by the Enemy,  
or Destroy'd, during this War, with their Force, where they have been Taken or De-  
stroy'd, and how.

| Time.            | Rate. | Guns. | Ships Names.  | Where taken.                    | By what Accident.                                     | Time |
|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Nov. 12. 1705.   | 3     | 70    | Elizabeth     | S.ward of Scilly.               | By Four French Ships of War.                          |      |
| May 1. 1707.     | 3     | 70    | Grafton       | Off of Beachy                   | Dunkirk Squadron.                                     |      |
|                  | 3     | 70    | Hampton Court | In the Soundings                | By a Squadron of the Enemies Ships.                   |      |
| Octob. 20. 1707. | 3     | 80    | Cumberland    | Coming from Hol-<br>land        | By Four French Ships of War, and<br>Three Privateers. |      |
| April 10 1703.   | 4     | 50    | Salisbury     | 60 Leagues West<br>of Scilly    | Three of the Enemies Ships of War.                    |      |
| July 24. 1704.   | 4     | 50    | Coventry      | 15 Leagues South<br>from Scilly | By Six French Men of War.                             |      |
| Aug. 4. 1704.    | 4     | 50    | Falmouth.     | Coming from<br>Fleckery.        | By a Squadron of French Ships,                        |      |
| Octob. 20. 1705. | 4     | 50    | Blackwall     | In the Soundings                | By a Squadron of French Ships.                        |      |
|                  | 4     | 50    | Pendennis     | Going to Holland                | By Two French Ships of War.                           |      |
| 10. 1707.        | 4     | 50    | Chester       | Near Scilly                     | By Seven of the Enemies Ships.                        |      |
| Feb. 16 1703     | 5     | 32    | Ruby          | Coming from<br>Fleckery         | By a Squadron of French Ships.                        |      |
| August. 4. 1704. | 5     | 32    | Ludlow        | Off Hastings                    | By Four Ships and a Snow.                             |      |
| Octob. 20. 1705. | 5     | 32    | Fowey         |                                 |                                                       |      |
|                  | 5     | 32    | Sorlings      |                                 |                                                       |      |
| June 6. 1706.    | 5     | 23    | Winchelsea    |                                 |                                                       |      |

The Appendix.



*The Appendix.*

| <u>Time.</u>          | <u>Rate.</u> | <u>Guns.</u> | <u>Ships Names.</u> | <u>en.</u>                          | <u>By what Accident.</u>          |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 149<br>July 28. 1706. | 5            | 32           | Gosport             | aica.<br>Dorus<br>ie.               | By a French Ship of 52 Guns.      |
| Sept. 21. 1703.       | 6            | 24           | Squirrel            | parted                              | By Five Privateers.               |
| ORob. 10. 1705.       | 6            | 24           | Flamborough         |                                     | A French Ship of 54 Guns.         |
| July 3. 1706.         | 6            | 24           | Devil Castle        |                                     | By Three French Ships.            |
| July 7. 1706.         | 6            | 24           | Squirrel            |                                     | By several French Ships.          |
| Aug. 1707.            | 6            | 24           | Nightingale         |                                     | By the Enemies Gallies.           |
| Nov. 24. 1705.        | F. S.        | 8            | Lightning           | the                                 | By a Privateer of 44 Guns.        |
| ORob. 15. 1703.       |              | 4            | Serpent Bomb        | In her Return from<br>the Indies.   | By a Privateer of 24 Guns.        |
| ORob. 17. 1704.       |              | 4            | Terror Bomb         | Bay of Gibraltar.                   | By Eleven French Boats.           |
| ORob. 10. 1706.       |              | 4            | Comet Bomb          | Going to Lisbon.                    | By several French Ships.          |
| April 21. 1703.       |              | 10           | Martin Ketch        | Near Jersey                         | By two French Ships.              |
| Aug. 14. 1702.        | Sloop.       | 2 F<br>4 P } | Prohibition         | Between the Lands<br>end and Scilly | By a French Privateer.            |
| Aug. 28. 1702.        | D.           | 10           | Swift               | Coming from New<br>England.         | By a French Privateer of 18 Guns. |
| Mar. 29. 1703.        | Sloop.       | 2 F<br>4 P } | Shark               | Off the Ile of<br>Wight             | By a French Ship of 46 Guns.      |
| April 19. 1703.       | D.           |              | Swallow             | Off the Coast of<br>Holland         | By some Ships of the Enemy.       |

| Time.          | Rate. | Guns.          | Ships Names.        | Where taken.   | By what Accident.                              |
|----------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| June 24. 1704. | D°    | 6              | Wolf                | Off Diblington | { By a French Privateer of much greater Force. |
| May 23. 1706.  | D°    | 10             | Ferrett             | Off Gravelin.  | By the Enemies Gallies.                        |
| June 1. 1702.  |       | 2 F }<br>6 P } | Post Boy Brigantine | Off Beachy     | By a French Privateer.                         |

## Where Destroy'd.

|                  |   |    |            |                         |                                                               |
|------------------|---|----|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| March 12. 1705.  | 3 | 70 | Resolution | { On the Coast of Italy | Burnt to avoid falling into the Enemies Hands.                |
| Octob. 10. 1707. | 3 | 80 | Devenshire | { In the Soundings      | Blown up when Engaged with the Squadron of the Enemies Ships. |

ABSTRACT.

| Taken.                             |         | Destroy'd. |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Guns.                              | Number. | Guns.      | Number. |
| 80                                 | 2       | 70         | 2       |
| 70                                 | 2       |            |         |
| 60                                 | 1       |            |         |
| 50                                 | 6       |            |         |
| 32                                 | 5       |            |         |
| 24                                 | 5       |            |         |
| 10                                 | 3       |            |         |
| 8                                  | 2       |            |         |
| 6                                  | 1       |            |         |
| 4                                  | 6       |            |         |
| 1014                               | 33      | 70         | 2       |
| Of which of the Line of Battle 660 |         | 140        | 2       |
| 11                                 |         |            |         |



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# THE CONTENTS.

N. B. The Sheets Q and R being, by the Printer's Mistake, folio'd with the same Numbers; We have distinguish'd the latter thus, (R).

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**A**CTS *pass'd in Ireland*, p. 232. (R)  
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